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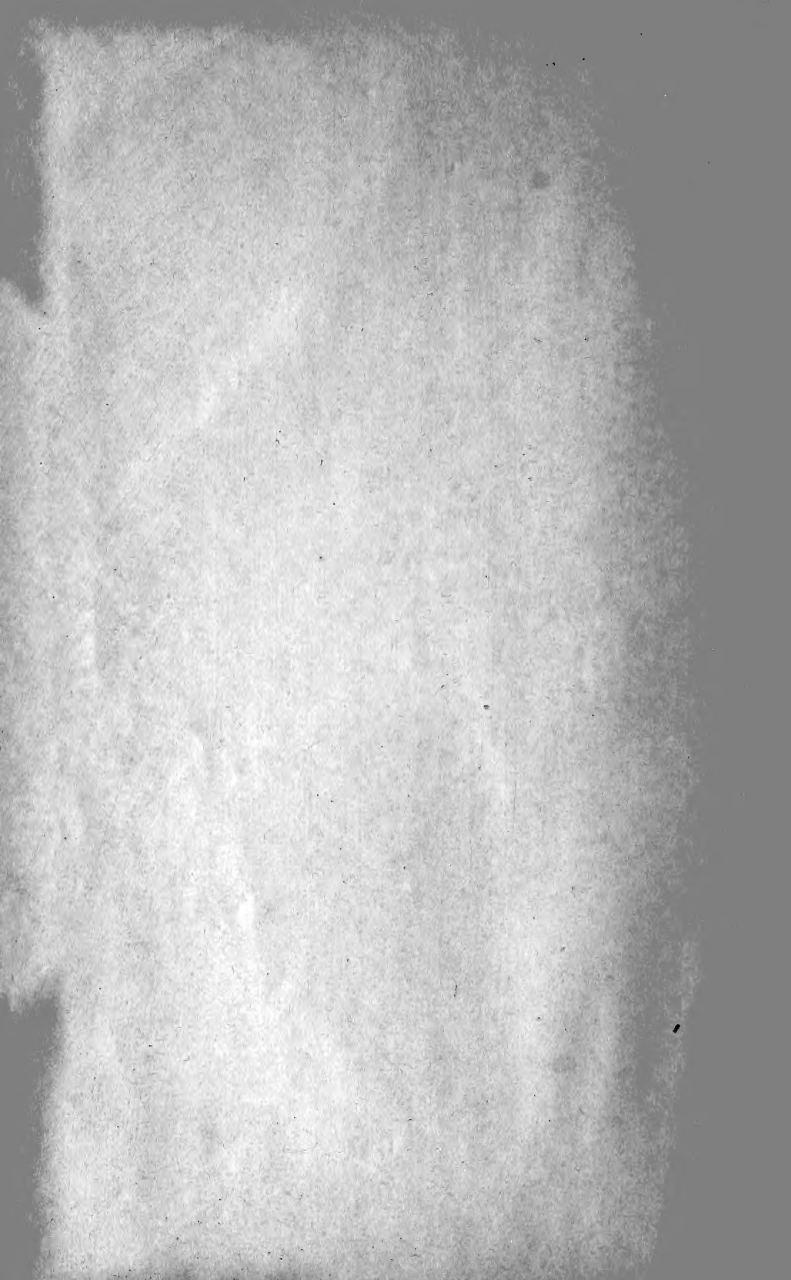
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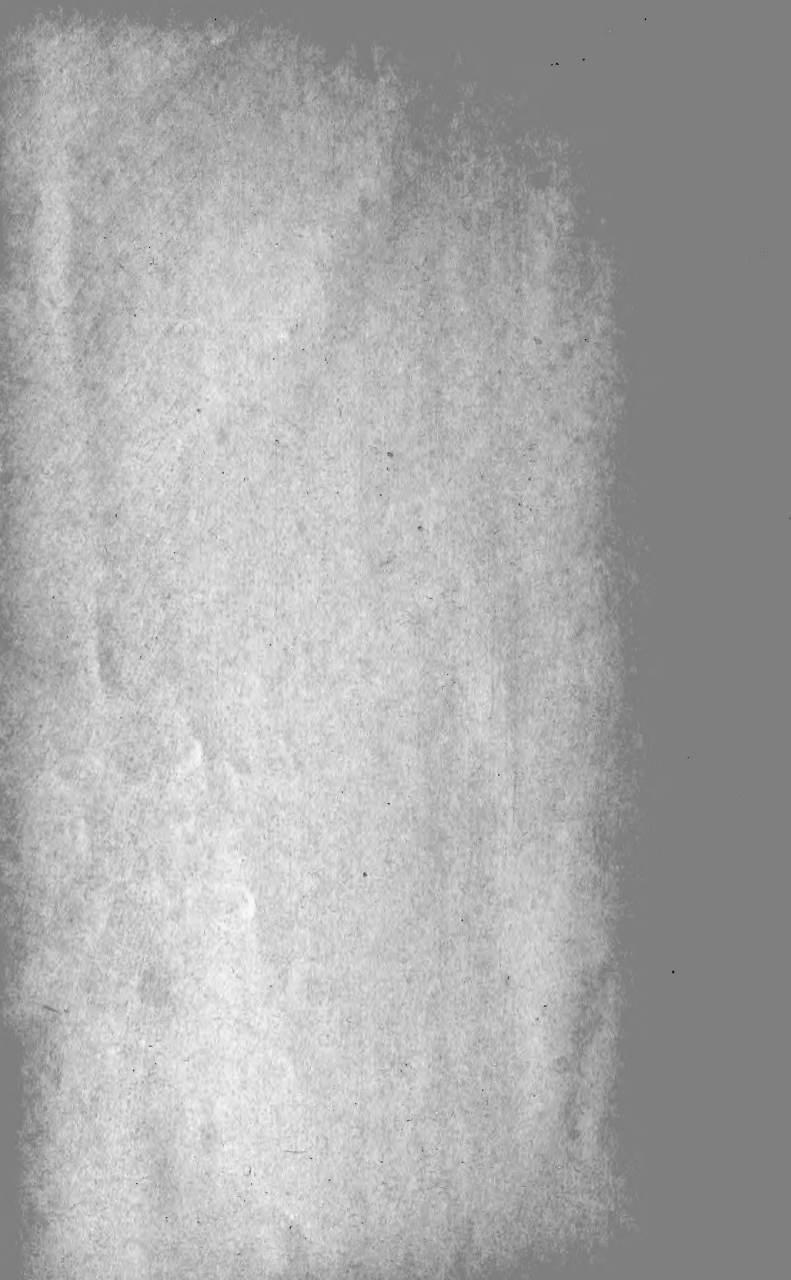
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THE

HORSE



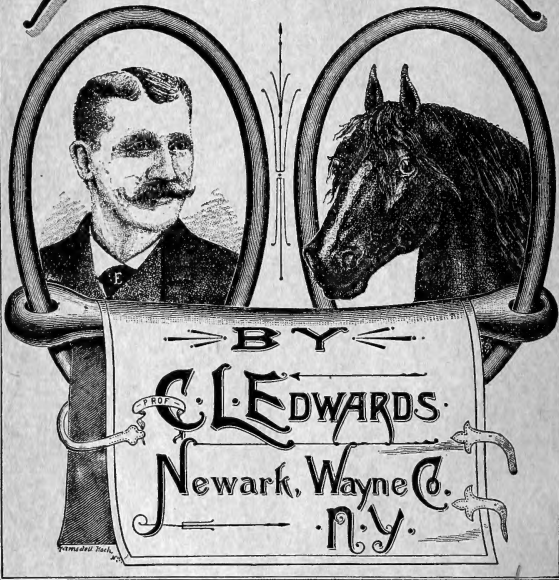
BY

C. L. EDWARDS

Newark, Wayne Co.
N.Y.

Published by Frank

— THE —
— HORSE —



BY
C. L. EDWARDS
Newark, Wayne Co.
N. Y.

Samuel Sisk

Detailed description: The illustration features a man with a mustache and a horse's head, each enclosed in an oval frame. The frames are connected by a horizontal bar that supports a banner. The banner contains the text 'BY C. L. EDWARDS Newark, Wayne Co. N. Y.' in various fonts. The man's portrait is on the left, and the horse's head is on the right. A decorative vertical element is positioned between the two ovals. The entire scene is enclosed in a rectangular border.



*W. L. Edwards,
Newark
N. J.*

✓
PROF. C. L. EDWARDS'

PROGRESSIVE

Illustrated  Horsemanship

—ON THE—

—Education—

—AND—

PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF HORSES,

ORIGINATOR OF TRAINING AROUND CENTER POST, DRIVING BY
MOTION OF THE HAND, SNAP OF THE FINGER, AND MANY
OTHER TRICKS NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED,

15
97
40
TO WHICH IS ADDED A TREATISE ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE
AND DOGS, A FEW VALUABLE RECIPES, WITH NEARLY 100
ILLUSTRATIONS, A CHAPTER ON THE DIAGNOSIS
LAMENESS OF HORSES, RULES AND REGULA-
TIONS OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING
ASSOCIATION.

Inventor \div of \div Edwards' \div Patent \div Controlling \div Bridle \div Bit
AND \div SMOTHERING \div NOSE \div PIECE.

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NOTICE.

Those wishing a copy of this Book, can get it by sending me \$2.00. I will send my BIT for \$2.00. The BIT and BOOK together, \$3.00. The PATENT SMOTHERING NOSE PIECE, \$2.00. BIT, BOOK and NOSE PIECE, \$5.00. When half a dozen or more are ordered at the same time, a liberal reduction will be made.

 Address

C. L. EDWARDS,

NEWARK, WAYNE Co.,

NEW YORK.

TO :- THE :- PURCHASER.

I confidentially and sincerely request the *Purchaser* of this little work to prove to the man who asks the loan of this *Book*, that you are wise enough for your own interest not to loan a book containing knowledge which cost you money. By so doing, you will not only show your wisdom in not buying knowledge for others, but will confer a great favor and special benefit upon the one to whom you are slightly indebted for the instructions contained herein. Tell those who ask the loan of this book, that they can get it by addressing C. L. EDWARDS, Newark, Wayne County, New York.

Preface - - -

THE author of this work, having had experience in handling some of the most vicious horses in this country, and three years' experience in handling mustangs in Texas and Mexico, and having met with entire success, humbly offers this work to all lovers of this most noble animal, so that all those who favor him with their patronage may have this in printed form for future reference, and may, I hope, be benefited thereby.

In treating upon this theory, I am well aware of the disadvantages under which I labor, and perfectly conscious of the prejudice I may excite in men, who, having handled horses for some time and having ways of their own with which they are usually satisfied, are very likely to say humbug to any idea which to them is new and strange. There also exists in the minds of many intelligent men an opposition to all professionals endeavoring to improve the horse. This opposition arises from the many failures of that class and serious damage done to animals handled by such men. I do not expect to obliterate these prejudices, but have courage to hope, from past experience, that if I am given a careful hearing, and my theory put fully into practice, I can improve the opinions of the people, beyond all doubt, on the subject of *Horse Education*.

I am about to introduce to you one of the most easy, practical and improved systems of horse-training ever known. I have read somewhere about a method which is only to be applied where there are brains. Now, there is no such thing as a living horse void of brains. I claim my method can be applied with perfect safety to any animal (*if the brain is not diseased*) which is to be made the servant of man, irrespective of age or disposition, favored with the assurance of complete success, without any bodily torture, brute force, or abuse whatever.

In my bit you will find a combination equal to any emergency in which a bit may be applied. In combining the effects of the tri-facial nerve pressure with that of the maxillary nerve pressure for controlling, and also common joint and plain pipe bit action for horses of different bit-taking, with the appliance for preventing any horse from lopping out the tongue, and with the adjustable nose-piece for smothering, if properly applied, I would like to see the horse that can out-general you. To prove to you that yard and pen training and reining is good only so far as it goes: "How do you know a horse will not balk until you hitch him to something and he refuses to 'go'?" Right here is where I claim the great credit for my smothering nose-piece above all others, as simple as it is. If the animal has been taught to start ahead by the use of it, he cannot refuse; he must start, or he cannot breathe; and then by letting him breathe (after he starts), as in the following lessons, he can be made to do your bidding. It is my anxiety to try and instruct you how to do, so that you will be successful in your training and educating, and to lessen the labor, risk and danger both of man and horse, rather than to appear professional, scientific, or learned. I may seem to speak with energy and assurance; and if so, it is because I have studied and practiced what I assert, and have confidence in my statements.

THE AUTHOR.

TWENTY SIMPLE RULES

—ON THE—

Nature, Disposition and Management of the Horse.

First—That the Horse is so constituted by nature that he will not offer resistance to any demand made of him which he fully comprehends, if made consistent with the laws of his nature.

Second—That he has no consciousness of his strength beyond his experience, and can be handled according to our will, without torturing or abusing.

Third—That we can, in compliance with the laws of his nature—by which he examines all things—take any object, however frightful, around or on him that does not inflict pain without scaring him.

Fourth—That while control is necessary, and you have the means of making your horse almost a plaything in your hands, let the silken cord of love be the cement that fixes and secures his submission to your will.

Fifth—Never undertake anything that you do not know you can carry out. Who has the power to enforce his will, but who exercises it with the sweetening encouragement of *kindness*.

Sixth—*Don't be in a hurry.* Teach the Horse what you want of him, as a child learns its alphabet, one letter at a time, step by step. Be sure he knows each letter before you attempt to teach him another. Take a rest after each lesson, though it be only a short one.

Seventh—Reward each effort to do as you wish, whether he means it or does it accidentally. Punish once for doing wrong, but caress ten times for doing right once.

Eighth—In teaching the colt words, always accompany the word with an explanatory act; for instance, in teaching whoa or back, always give the *word, then the pull*, and be sure it is your will that triumphs in the end.

Ninth—Never, under any circumstance deceive your horse. Never say *whoa* unless you want him to stop and stand still. In going down hill say "*steady boy*"—"take care"—or some other word you like. *Do not say whoa.*

Tenth—After your horse has obeyed a command, do not try to make him refuse, so you can have a chance to compel again. This is deceit in the rankest form, and also inconsistent and unreasonable. He will refuse of his own accord enough to get a thorough training. It is unreasonable to make a horse kick or balk, in order to *get a chance to break him.*

Eleventh—I teach the theory that the horse is a teachable creature, that his mind can be educated, and when fully and *properly taught*, is as *durable as life*—except the principles taught are forced from his mind by repeated and systematic mismanagement.

Twelfth—Use the combination bit and smothering nose piece and you will be enabled to educate a horse and bring him under control without giving him time to get excited or offer much resistance. So it is, although he resists a little at first, he is soon convinced of his utter inability to help himself in the least, and results in yielding quickly.

Thirteenth—When training in building or yard, have all carriages, plows, etc., removed. Never get *mad*, kick or jerk your horse—he will lose all confidence in you.

Fourteenth—Talk to your horse, but don't talk him to death; use but few words, and always the same ones in educating him to perform a certain trick or obey any command. By so doing, he is taught the meaning of them; and in teaching several tricks, teach them in rotation, each time alike, and he will not get confounded or mixed up.

Fifteenth—Never allow the blacksmith to pare away the bottom of the flat-footed horse; you may of the cup-footed one. Do not shoe a colt that dwells or points in the trotting gait, with a heavy shoe, or toe weight him at first. *Shoe light*; draw the toe of the shoe out or round the ground surface of it. Take him to *a smith that knows how to shoe a horse*.

Sixteenth—Give short, quick drives, of say one, two or three miles, to colts, when educating them, and feed well. Oats have a tendency to make a horse lively. A fretter should be fed cracked corn and bran. Increase his feed with his training and education, and increase his daily work likewise. Keep him busy for a while and he will be more liable to forget his vicious tendencies. After you get home with the colt, take him into the barn immediately; he has done enough; do not try to teach him anything after a drive.

Seventeenth—For a *well-trained*, naturally clever horse, there is no check that is so easy or looks so well as the old-fashioned side check with gagrunners well up towards the crown-piece. Never check a horse high on the road, and but little while at work.

Eighteenth—Never push wet bedding up under the manger to act as a noxious smelling bottle to the horse's nostrils. It looks stingy and is a filthy practice. Keep some dry straw or sawdust under the horse at day as well as night time.

Nineteenth—Remember a good *grooming* is better than an extra mess of feed. Give feed regular, and if your horse has to perform an extra day's work do not give him an extra feed just before starting, if at all give it the night before.

Twentieth—In driving the colt, watch out and see the point, "as it were," just a little before he does.

Introduction

MY OBJECT in presenting this little work to the public is to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of that noble and much abused animal, the Horse. God made man in his own image and to him was given the control over the beasts of the field and birds and fowls of the earth and air, and fishes of the sea; and in order that man may successfully exercise that control over the animal creation, God has endowed him with a superior order of intellect. It cannot be denied that animals have an instinct—an instinct capable of education and government. All have seen or heard of the wonderful feats performed by animals, birds and serpents, and even swine, which are supposed to possess the smallest degree of intellect have been educated and made to perform wonderful feats of intelligence. But man has a higher mental power, which is reasoning power. Man reasons from cause to effect, and it is to mind, not to matter, that he looks to explain his reasoning, for his mind is capable of expansion to an almost unlimited extent, while animals act only from experience. No animal trained to do seemingly impossible feats can impart his knowledge to another creature. Each must learn by experience or be taught by man. A horse's sense is good, common sense. There is in horses, as in men, much difference, some being more intelligent than others. A horse is not naturally suspicious, like a wolf, but while young is timid and soon learns that teeth and heels are his only weapons and flight his greatest security. With his age comes the knowledge of his power; and if he has never been controlled or never been made to yield to any will but his own. If he is to be made a useful servant of man, as a rule the struggle for generalship will come sooner or later, and the will of the horse or that of the man must triumph. Let a horse once learn he can gain an advantage over man by the use of his heels and he soon learns from experience that he can break *Slender Thills* and free himself from the buggy, and with his tail as the flag, the glory of his nostrils cometh when he rejoiceth in his strength. The horse is possessed of superior strength, the man of superior mind. It is therefore evident that we are dependent for our mastery over the horse upon our skill and ability to use our superior reasoning (if we can discriminate it so to be,) in such a way as to overcome his strength. In other words we must outgeneral him upon his own ground, bring him under our control and make him do our bidding, and in order to do this quickly and successfully we must understand something of his nature and the laws by which he is governed.

I do not present this book as an exceptional treatise on the horse, but as an easy, plain and practical explanation of my system of educating colts and unruly horses, while I beg from the scrutinizing public a charitable criticism for my deficiencies. I yet feel great confidence that this work will meet a hearty approval from all who would be wise for their own interest. It is also my heartfelt desire that this book may prove valuable to its readers and help to perform its share of bringing about the proper management and control of the most valuable of all animal creation, *the Horse*.

C. L. EDWARDS.



NEWARK, NEW YORK :

GAZETTE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

1880



EDWARDS'
 PRACTICAL
 Progressive  Horsemanship.

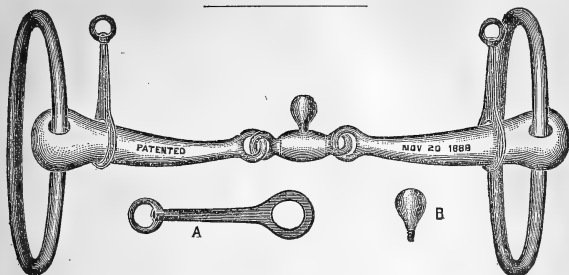


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

(A)—Represents one Lever removed from the Bit. When not removed, they may be buckled into the check piece of the Bridle with the Bit Ring, or buckled into the check the same.

(B)—Represents the Extension Center Ball removed. When all are removed, the Bit is made in effect like the common trotting snaffle.

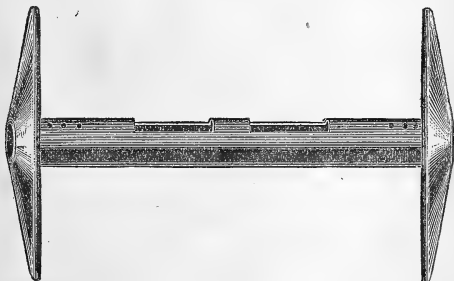


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

Showing the Hollow Pipe to be placed upon the Joint Bit when taken apart to make a Straight Pipe Bit for tender-bitted horses. Unscrew the joint bit at the center and drop one end into the straight bit, then the other end, and you can see to adjust by the slots or openings in the straight bit.

NOTE.—Or, the ring may be cut at the end of a common joint bit and taken out, and by using a piece of small gas-pipe and thick leather washers, make a bit like the one above by replacing the ring after placing the pipe upon the bit.

HORSEMANSHIP.

Horsemanship has reached its present stage of perfection by a gradual process of experiments and discoveries. In all man's inventions and discoveries he has invariably commenced with some simple principle and gradually developed it from one degree of perfection to another. So with all the improvements in training the horse, each one deserves his share of credit, if only small. As long ago as 1762 an account is given in "Bartlet's Gentleman's Farrier," of the method of strapping up the feet then described as Dr. Bracken's. In 1825 an account was given in "Bell's Life," published in London, of the wonderful powers exhibited by a man named Bull, over horses, which was also described as being accomplished by this method. The fame of the once noted whisperer, Sullivan, who flourished eighty years ago in Ireland, was unquestionably based upon the practice of this means of subjection. A man named Offut claims to have practiced this method of subjection in this country as long ago as 1825 and to have sold the secret to Mr. Rarey. Mr. O. H. P. Francher, who is well known in the New England states, claims to have practiced this method for many years, and advertises as having given Mr. Rarey his practical instructions in the use of the art. But Mr. Rarey established the precedence of his claims to the public attention and identified his name with this theory of management by his exhibitions of power over a number of vicious horses in England in 1858, and also in this country about the same time. Author.

The Baby Horse.

Almost any one can handle a sucking colt, so there is very little need of many instructions as to that point. Yet it is very important that he be handled when quite young. Some, being stronger than others, may be handled sooner, with safety. A young colt is capable of learning more than most people ever have any idea of. I have taught sucking colts to follow away from the mother, without anything upon them, in fifteen minutes—colts that had never been handled at all, and naturally

of a wild nature. The first time you take hold of the colt, be sure you get your hold so he cannot get away. Hold him for a short time (a good way is to take him around the neck with both arms), then caress him, and again hold him for a short time. In a few times handled in this way, he will learn to have confidence in you, instead of fearing you; and if you proceed to halter-break him, as shown in illustration No. 3, you will never have a halter-puller, or any trouble in that respect. It is much the better plan to leave the young colt at home when away with the dam. Shut him in a box-stall, with no mangers for him to jump into, and he will do much better than to follow on the road or farm. Use your own judgment in weaning. I know from experience that he should not be weaned under five months old, and that colts wean easier when the sign is going down in the legs and feet. A young colt is like a boy: he is growing, and needs good food to nourish and develop his strength and muscles.—“*Sport Oats.*”

To Halter-Break Colt or Horse.

First get him into an enclosure. If he is wild, you can do this best by taking other horses in and he will follow. Then remove the other horses, and everything else that would be liable to attract his attention or be in the way, get up to him as carefully as possible, feed him if he will eat, and get a good strong strap-halter on him; do not use rope on his head. Now take about 30 feet of new 7/8 inch rope and double it, pass the loop over his back, down under his body at the place of the girth, pass the two ends through the loop end and out between his fore legs; now pass each end through each cheek ring of halter,—one on the right and one on the left, respectively (if there are no rings, tie on some),—and pull the free ends of the rope through the rings. You now have on your horse, as shown in illustration No. 3, a safe and reliable mode of halter-breaking. Do not hold him if he tries to move; let him have his head, and as soon as he gets a little accustomed to it, stand to one side and partially in front of him and give him a pull just strong enough to move him in your direction a step or two; repeat this several times and he will learn to lead. If he is very stubborn, you may pass the ends of the rope around center post, as seen in illustration No. 3, but do not tie them yet; hold the ends in one hand and pull to the right and left with the other hand. He will soon march up to the post and lead all right. In teaching him any movement, always cluck or say, “Come here.” or the proper word signifying whatever you may want of him. If you do not give the word, how can he learn

it?—and why not commence at first? He should be handled from both sides and made to turn in a circle after you, before you try to lead straight ahead. If you cannot make him turn, take the tail in one hand and rope in the other and he will surely turn.

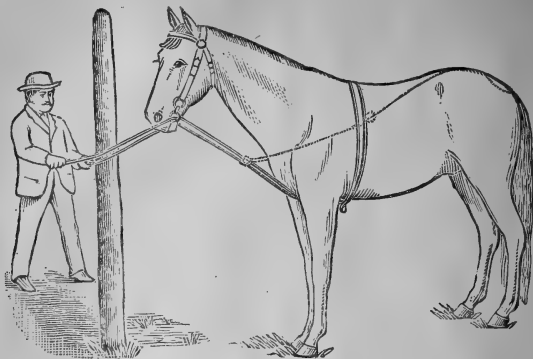


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

Do not forget to feed him some sweet apples, oats, etc., every time he does right. You may now get in the position taken in illustration No. 3 and proceed to draw him up to the post, while you stand back and hold the rope. You may hold him a little now, and if he pulls, slack up a little, and then hold again, and repeat, and he will soon learn to stand up to the post. If he pulls he cannot slat his head, as the ropes on each side hold it straight with his body. If he should lie down, apply the smothering nose-piece. Observation will show you how long to hold it. When he makes an attempt to get up, slack away on the smothering rein, and by repeating, he will get up if he possibly can. Now let him breathe as soon as he gets up. He will not try this many times, and you will have a horse well halter-broken. If you have a smothering nose-piece, as shown in illustration No. 4, you can do the work easy and quick. I have yet to find a horse properly halter-broke in this way, turn out to be a halter or bridle puller. When you tie him, tie him with rig on, as shown in illustration No. 3. Do not tie him and leave him alone until he leads well.

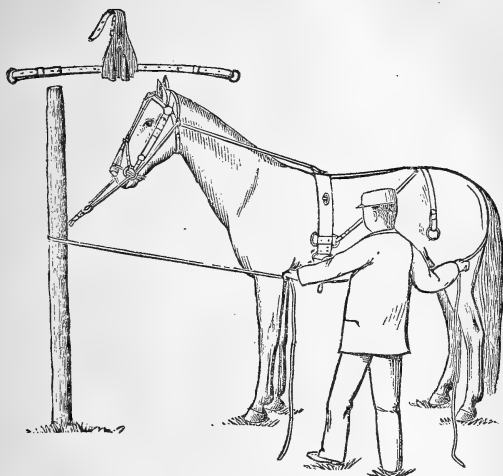
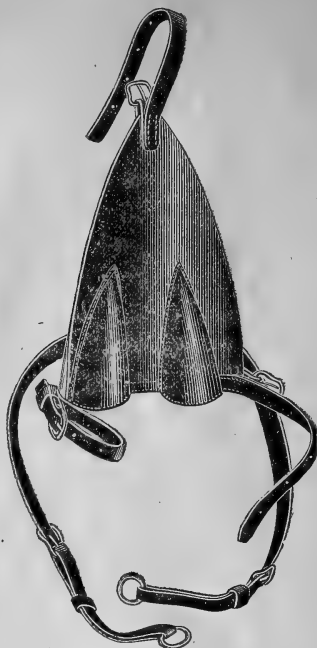


ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

Now if he refuses to lead straight ahead, pull upon smothering strap, as shown in illustration No. 4, and he will lead all right. You may say, "How do you know?" I reply, simply because there is no living animal but that will move ahead to get its breath. If properly applied, it will break any halter-puller, no matter how confirmed in the habit he may be, as shown in illustration, and in instructions in following pages for halter pullers.



] Pat. applied for.]

ILLUSTRATION No. 4½.

THE SMOTHERING HALTER OR BRIDLE NOSE PIECE is no small invention in the control of horses, mules, etc., as it comes in where nothing else in the world will do the work. I have heard of pouring water in an animal's nose to get him up when in a sulk or lying down. This is dangerous, injurious, destructive and inhuman, as most always the animal is pretty well warmed up when in a sulk, and the sudden cold thrust upon his head and nasal glands, caused by the use of cold water, is liable to give the animal cold in the head, resulting in death from running glanders. I can bring proof of a case of this kind, caused by the use of cold water; so never use it, but use the smothering nose-piece and good results will be sure to follow, and you will come out triumphant every time. Furthermore, I have seen horses that would swallow water as fast as you could pour it into their noses, and would not get up then.

Bitting or Check-Reining the Colt.

First, construct a bridle like one in illustration No. 5, with Edwards' Combination Bit.

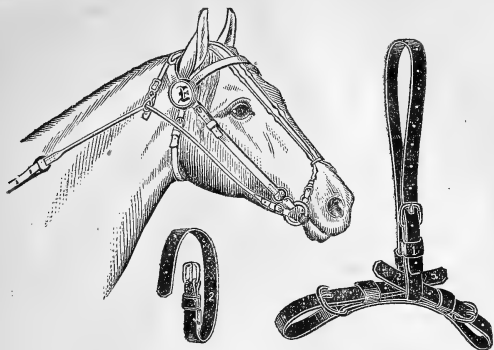


ILLUSTRATION NO. 5.

Now take your colt upon the barn floor, or in a good yard, which is a better place; put bridle, as represented in illustration No. 5, upon him, and let him get familiar with the place by walking around a few minutes alone. (If he is a clever fellow, you may remove the side levers; buckle one draw in bit-ring, place slide loop well up on forehead.) You may now take a whip and drive him around the floor or yard a few times; but be sure there are no places he can jump over or get his head into, or doors that will push out and let him fall back through if he should happen to back up against them (after he is checked). Do not, under any circumstances, allow neighbors or bystanders present. If visitors come, let your colt be alone until they go away, or put him in the stable. No man can train a horse, or any other animal, with visitors taking part in the fun, as they call it. Now take a small rope (new car bell-rope is best) about 25 feet in length, place the center in the check-hook, pass the ends through the loops or zagrumers on the over-draw, from the back side, and down through the bit-rings; the same thence back through the rings on side of girt, (which rings may be tied to any girt, with a good, stout string). Now take position as seen in illustration No. 6:

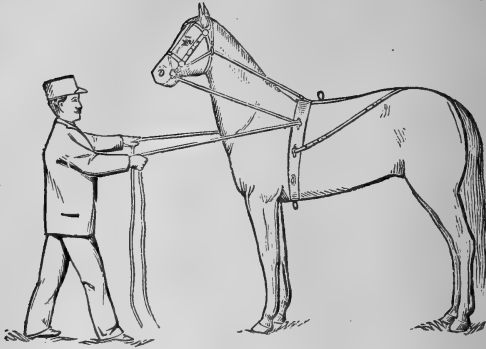


ILLUSTRATION No. 6.

You may draw on the cord lightly, at times increasing the tightness until you get his head up a little. This will take some time, but is a very important lesson and should be well taught. After he will hold his head up well, keep it there; and if should show signs of lying down or bearing heavily in the check, slacken up and repeat until he will hold his head in a fair position. The beauty of this first lesson in checking by my method, is that there is no danger, as with the stationary check rigging, of the colt getting mad, and striking and rearing, for you can slacken up before he has a chance to do this, if you watch him closely. After he will hold his head up reasonably well, you may approach him, caress him, and let him rest. Do not, as in all other lessons, forget to caress him when he obeys. Now draw his head up again and tie the cord in a bow knot at his breast, as seen in illustration No. 7:

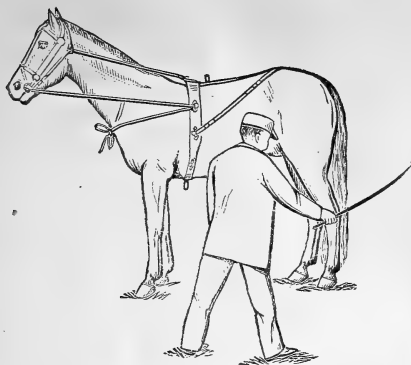


ILLUSTRATION No. 7.

And if he has any notion of check fighting, or side reining, you can prevent it by pulling upon the cord on the off side if he carries his head to the near side. By pulling upon the near one if he carries his head to the off side. Drive him around you in a circle both ways, keeping his head straight ahead of him, unless inclined to side rein, in which case look well to the outward edge of the upper molars. If they project, file them smooth with a float, and draw the cord through the ring, which will keep his head curved a little to the opposite side from which he wants to carry it. This should take from 15 to 30 minutes, and should be repeated for several days, according to the age and disposition of the colt.

Some say there is very little, if any, benefit to be derived from checking lessons, but I would like you to know that there are several reasons for the checking lessons, especially when given as herein described. In the first place, it teaches the colt that you can raise his head with ease whenever you please, whether you are in front, behind, or at his side, and gives you a splendid opportunity to make a study of his disposition, and teaches him the bearing of the bit, and with limited lessons of 15 to 30 minutes and repeating, you educate the head and render the neck to the purpose of being free and easy upon the rein. After he is sufficiently broken to the check rein, you can bring his head and neck into such position and style as his form and temper will allow or your fancy dictate. Remember, I am not a believer in checking a colt or a horse up with any kind of a check, and letting him, or making him, run in an enclosure, or driving him around "for hours" at a time. I think there are very few periods in a horse's life when he is more brutally treated than when used this way. It only has a ten-

dency to make a "lugger", or "sway head" of him, and does not educate him in the least. So never check a colt and make him suffer for hours with any check rig on. Better never checked, than checked in such a manner.

Handling at the Head with Bridle.

Place upon him Edwards' bridle, as seen in illustration No. 5. Leave the extension center piece in. If the mouth is very concave, you may raise it so it will press against the roof of the mouth when you pull back on the bit rings. After the bridle is adjusted on the horse, buckle gag runners up to the crown piece to hold the over-draws. Buckle into the bit rings two leading lines about 6 or 8 feet long, adjust the side loop so when you pull back on the reins the levers will slide toward the center of the bit and throw center piece to the roof of the mouth. Have the bit just a little below the corners of the mouth; and for stubborn, willful subjects, have the strap, or slide loop, holding side levers over the nose, quite snug; for milder ones, not so snug. Now take the near leading rein, pass it over his neck and down on the off side, and through the off bit ring from the upper and inside. Then take the off rein, pass it over the neck, down the near side and through the near bit ring, from the upper and inside. Now take position as shown in illustration No. 8:

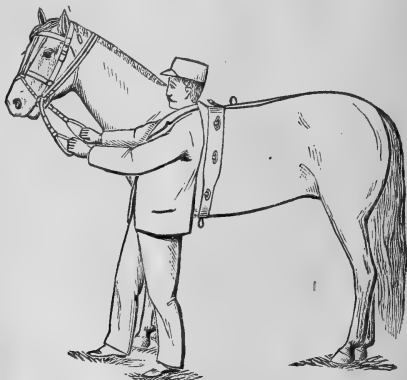


ILLUSTRATION No. 8.

NOTE.—If your subject is vicious or wild, and liable to bite and kick, you may use longer reins, and pass one each side of the center plate, and catch lines around the pole until he will give to the bit.

Take a firm hold of each line in each hand and pull to the left and down, and your horse will be apt to follow. If he refuses, give a stronger pull, and repeat this work from both sides until he will turn readily both ways; then you may gradually work away from, and a little farther back, until he will move around you readily at some distance away. Now lead him straight ahead and repeat. These lines over the check should be narrow or round, and not twisted, one a little back of the other and about ten inches back of the crown piece of the bridle. A small rope may be used for this, tying knots below the bit ring, so they will not slip through the hands. Do not check while giving him leading lessons. Repeat the lessons until you get good control of the head.

Reining to Drive.

You may now take out these reins and put in a pair of good, heavy, inch and a quarter lines, about 18 feet in length. You must have a good, round, smooth pole, or post, about the size of a wagon tongue is large enough, and place it in the center of your training yard or barn floor, so it will stay. Take two pieces of scantling and nail them down in the shape of a V and place the pole between them; then nail down another piece at the open side (this will keep it at the bottom, if on a floor) if in the ground, set it firmly. Secure the top so it will stay, and you have something that will help you more than a man. in reining a vicious colt or horse. Take position as seen in illustration No. 9:

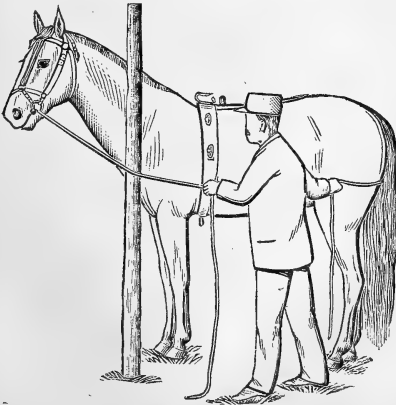


ILLUSTRATION No. 9.

Pass the off line through the ring on off side and over his back; now pass the near line around the pole, take in left hand and give a light pull, and at the same time slap him on the hip with the off line; drive and handle him from both sides the same, and repeat; if he refuses to go, pull on the line around the pole and slap him about the hips with the off line. While driving around the center pole, you may work the off line down around his hips at the place of the breeching. (See illustration No. 9. Now if he should kick, draw his head up to the pole and hold him there, toss the off line upon his back, then take an extension line and buckle it to the end of the off line, which should be lying across his back. Now take the end of this line, pass it through the ring on near side from back side, and the near line around the center pole, as seen in illustration No. 15 (or pass it through the ring, as seen in dotted lines in illustration No. 15 for kickers: this will give you a double-ring purchase, and after doubling him up a few times, he will not offer to kick at the rein about his hips in place of breeching). Now step up to him and carefully work the off line down over his rump, holding to the end of lines with the left hand. Now, if he tries to kick, hold to him and pull the line through the ring, and there is no horse that can get the best of you. Keep a firm hold and follow around after him, and he cannot hurt himself or you either. I have yet to find the horse, mustang, or mule, that can get away with this purchase. Repeat, and work from both sides the same until he is willing to have the line about his hips in place of breeching. You may now take the lines out, let him rest, and caress him. (Give him apples, oats, or something else that he likes. Even with the worst horse, this will be found a great help, as well as with the more clever ones.) It diverts the channel of his thoughts from his work to rest and ease. You are now *ready to give him lessons in starting and stopping.*

I have said nothing as yet in regard to the word "Whoa." This is the most important of all the commands the horse has to learn. Why? Because, if he knows he must stop and stand when you say *whoa*, he never will run, turn around, kick, etc.; therefore, never undertake to drive a horse to a light vehicle until you are sure he will stop when you pull upon him and say "whoa." To make him do this easily, take position as seen in illustration No. 10.

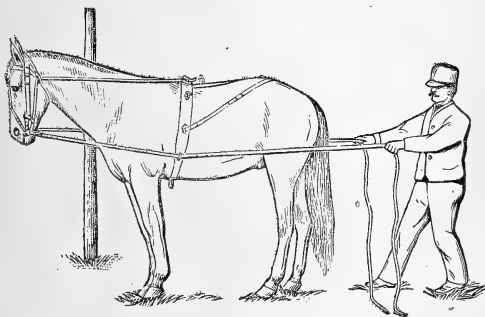


ILLUSTRATION NO. 10.

Stand directly behind him. give the command to start, and at the same time, move the bit lightly in his mouth, to the right or left. If he will not start, take the near line, out of side ring, step to the front and a little to the left, pull on the near line, and then throw it ahead.

Immediately after, slap him with the off line around the hips, or tap him lightly with the whip. If he gets in a balky sulk, apply the smothering nose-piece and he will start, for he cannot breathe unless he does ; and there is no animal living that will not start before he will suffocate. After he starts, take position behind him (see illustration No. 10), and as he goes around the center pole, work close to it, draw both lines around it, and say "whoa," in a smooth, firm tone. This will stop him, no matter how hard he may try to get away. Do not hold him too long ; ease up ; start him again, and repeat. He will soon stop by your setting him back with the lines and giving the word "whoa." Repeat these lessons until he will stand at the word "whoa." I use only two reins in my driving and training, as I think it is too late to try to teach the American horseman to drive with three lines, as some methods recommend. Furthermore, that a forward motion of the line and slapping the horse's face, as it were, or thumping the bit in the mouth (as I have practiced a long time), though I am preceded by another in bringing it before the public, which I can prove I have used for years (see testimonial), has a tendency to start the horse ; but I have seen many a horse that would stand and take this forward motion until the line was worn into, and then would not start, while a tender-mouthed horse will jerk his head and act awkward if you are too severe, or give him the forward motion of the line too much. The little smotherer needs no motion to start any horse. This forward motion of the line is good for control while you are upon the ground, some distance from the horse (but for control when you are near the horse, see illustration No. 8). I do not believe it is right to teach a horse to start ahead by a steady pull, as seen in illustration No. 8, and then the next thing give him a steady pull to stop him. The leading purchase is to lead a horse and make him familiar with the bit, while a pull upon both reins is used to stop him, and a motion of one rein to start him. According to the following testimonial, I think it can be done easily with my bit :

ST. ELMO, Texas, August 5, 1885.

While Mr. C. L. Edwards lived in this county, I saw him train a number of horses. I also assisted him at different times ; used the forward motion of the line, as directed by him, and saw him as the first one to use this motion of line. In his training here, he never made a failure.

W. C. READ, Austin, Texas.

You are now ready to complete your breaking harness, as seen in illustration No. 11:

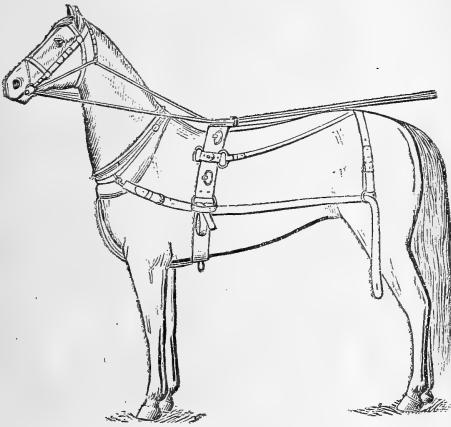


ILLUSTRATION NO. 11.

Repeat these former lessons a few times. Construct a breaking sally as seen in illustration No. 12:

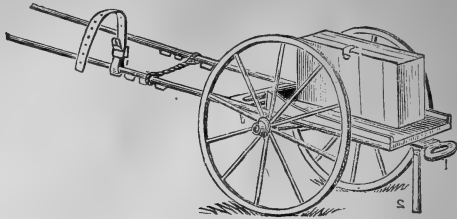


Fig. 1—Hand piece. Fig. 2—Rearing preventive.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 12.

DIMENSIONS:—Axletree, 2 feet from center to ground; thills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart at bolts in front side of sulky and 3 feet apart at front ends.

For sulky you may take the front axle of a light or medium weight team wagon. Take out the tongue and place the hind wheels on, in place of the front one, to make the sulky the right height. Get two poles the size of a wagon tongue and about $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Bolt a plank to them, and then bolt these to the axle, having the foremost plank far enough ahead to cover the hound. Bolt a box about 2 feet high, 1 foot wide, and 4 feet long, on lengthwise as seen in illustration No. 12, so you can sit astride; make some good foot braces, and you have a sulky that if made of good timber no horse can break, let him do what he may. Now take the sulky into the training yard and proceed to make your colt familiar with it by first leading him into the thills and out. Drive him out in the road and back, then lead him into the thills again, and repeat. Drive him out into a good meadow lot if you can, as this is the best place to teach any colt to turn around, and give him his first lesson in driving. Now drive him back to the sulky. You will not need any breeching. Nail or screw some good, firm pieces of leather lengthwise on the bottom of the sulky thill, about where the hips will come. Wind a good rope around and across the thills, passing it through the space left for it between the leather, to serve as a breeching (See illustration No. 12). Draw the rope tight, tie it, and wind the whole length around with a good string. This will make a round roll and will not cut or chafe. You may wind this with cloth of some kind if you wish. Lead your colt into the thills again with his head toward the sulky; lift up the thills, chafe them against his sides and hips, lead him out and bring him up at right angles with the thills, make him stop with his front feet between the thills, then hind ones the same; pull him a little to the left, which will bring him in position to hitch, raise up your thills slowly and proceed to hitch him. If he should refuse to stand in thills, tie him with his head in corner of en-

closure, or tie him each way so he will be obliged to stand in center of floor, run sulky up to him carefully, and chafe thills up and down his hips and hind legs. As he is tied in the center, he cannot possibly get away, and you can hitch him to the sulky. Draw him tight enough in the harness to make the rope cross-bar nearly touch his hips, hitch your traces, buckle kicking-holders, and put a strap around the thills and under his body, just back of front legs, so as to keep thills down : a rope will answer for this, if you have no strap ; draw them up snugly and your horse is properly hitched. Take him by the near line with left hand, about three feet from the head, with off line passing around his hips, or, better still, through ring on his back ; take in right hand, as seen in illustration No. 16, and lead him around the yard a few times. If he acts very nervous, stop him often, caress, and repeat. After he leads well, you may get on the sulky and proceed to drive him around the yard a few times. (Remember, this yard should be free from plows, harrows, etc.) He will not refuse to go, if his former lessons have been properly taught him. If he should refuse to go, step to one side and a little to the front and throw the line upon that side sharply forward, at the same time slapping him around the hips with the other line. If he still refuses, apply smothering nose-piece and he will go. Drive him out in the meadow carefully until you get him into the field, then proceed to turn him to the right and left, stopping often and caressing him. He cannot kick, as the strap over his hips will hold him down and the rope breeching will catch the force of his kick backward, so there is no danger of his hurting either himself or you. This is a good time to get him used to being touched around the hind legs with the whip. When hitched, tell him to start, and touch him lightly around the hind legs as you sit in the sulky. If he should make an attempt to kick, touch him sharply once around the hind legs, change the bit in his mouth strongly, tell him to behave in a good, firm tone; and by repeating, your colt will never kick, or refuse to start when told to go or touched with the whip. (I am not a believer in back and shoulder whipping, only for trotting and trick horses, in some cases, because it is not the practice and cannot be made the practice, as the whips made for road-driving purposes are not long enough, and even if they were, no one that owns a good horse wants him ridged over the back and shoulders. If they should think it necessary to use the whip upon him, as a rule it always has and always will be the practice for horsemen to whip about the hind legs when driving on the road.) Drive your colt around the field several times, then to the barn, unhitch him and put him in the stable. Do not try to teach him *another thing* at present. Repeat these lessons several times. Drive him in the road, hitched to the sulky, several times, always hitching him as directed, and in a few days you will have a colt that knows more about being driven than he would if he had been used two

months with an old horse. If you think he is liable to throw himself, arrange the rope-breeching for enough ahead so when he goes down and gets up again, he cannot get his front legs over the thills, also fasten the thills well up on his sides. It is a good plan to have the lines out of the territs, in driving, the first few times. If you wish, you may substitute any other method instead of this plan that you think the case may require. But if you follow these directions closely, there will be no limbs broken, lives lost, or damage done.

Teaching the Colt to Back.

Place upon him breaking-harness and bridle, adjusted properly (see illustration No 11), standing directly behind him, as seen in illustration No. 13

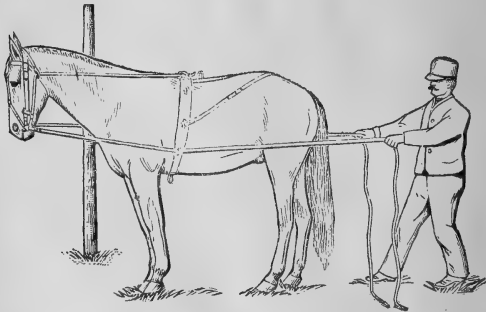


ILLUSTRATION NO. 13.

The backing lesson should not be given until the colt has been driven several times, and minds the other commands well, as he will then be under better control by the use of the BIT, which is the all important instrument in training any horse, and not so liable to run back. Now take the colt out on some good level place, stand directly

behind him, say "back," give a strong pull on both lines, and slacken immediately. If he takes one step back or to one side, caress and repeat, always slacking up quickly after you pull back, and in a short time your colt will back all right. (If you brace or pull steady, he will learn your weakness, and you cannot back him that way at all.) If he should start ahead, move the bit sharply through his mouth, say "whoa," and repeat; back as before. If he still starts ahead, take him to center-pole and catch him around pole as described in learning "whoa," hold the lines around the pole with the right hand, and take hold of the near line, close to the bit, with left hand; pull back and to the left. If he should start ahead, catch him with the lines around pole and repeat, and he will soon back readily. "*Take time.*" If he is hard to back, three or four lessons will be necessary. If he should rear, take position as seen in illustration No. 14.

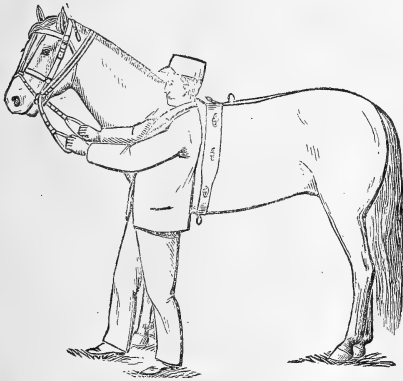


ILLUSTRATION NO. 14.

Say "Back," and give quick, strong pulls back and to the left and he will take a step or two toward you. Caress and repeat. This will keep him on his feet, and by gradually working away from his head he will back all right. Work the same from both sides. If he should be a chronic rearer, you may give backing lessons hitched to the the sulky as instructed in the lesson on rearing, with rearing preventative fastened to the hind end of the sulky. Here he will not rear and will give up the habit entirely. If you fail, look for lesson entitled: "Bad to Back."

I WILL NOW GIVE A FEW LESSONS ON THE HABITS OF THE MATURE HORSE.

The Kicking Horse.

Place upon the horse Edward's Bridle, as seen in illustration No. 14. Begin by giving him strong pulls to the right and left. The horse must be made to know that the bit was made to govern. If you do not get control of a horse's mouth and head you cannot teach him. Immediately after you give each pull, slacken upon the lines. This will prevent him from rearing, throwing himself, or getting a pull on you in any way. Use longer leading lines if you like. Now you may give him a lesson in each of the former lessons, except halter breaking and checking, though you may, if a check fighter, give him a checking lesson. When it comes to placing the lines down around his hips after the other lessons, you may take position as seen in illustration No. 15:

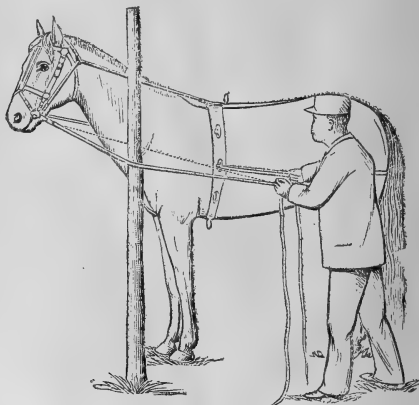


ILLUSTRATION No. 15.

Work the off line down to this position from his back. Stand with a firm hold of both lines. Tap him with whip, saying "Get up", and if he offers to kick, shut him up by pulling on both lines. If he makes it a little warm for you to catch him around the center pole, say "Whoa" and stop him. Repeat this until he will allow the use of the lines around his hips in place of the breeching.

If you fail to stop his kicking in this manner, place a good fitting strap around each leg, *above* the fetlock joints, with rings on. Attach a strap to the ring on his off front leg, pass it over the girth and back to his near hind leg and fasten to the strap on that leg. Now attach a strap to the ring on the near front leg and pass it over the girth and back to the off hind leg and fasten to the strap on that leg. He can trot or walk with this upon him, but cannot kick, with either foot. He may try to, but in doing so he will jerk up his front feet if your straps are arranged right, and he will soon stop. In kicking with this rig on, he does not jerk upon his mouth, and thereby punish himself unreasonably. It may be necessary to tie a ring on the back strap, just in front of his hips, and pass another strap through this and attach to the straps on each side that are upon his legs, to keep him from stepping over them; always use straps for this, as they will not chafe or hurt the legs like rope. This arrangement will make a pacing horse trot. The harness for pacing, however, should be lined with wool where it goes around the legs, and always placed above the fetlock joints instead of below. Now let him rest, give him something to eat, and caress. Do not take any pole about the kicking horse to pole him about the legs (use a long bow-top whip for this purpose). Men of limited practice cannot handle a pole, kicking horse and reins, without a mix-up, and, nine times out of ten, you will get a horse to kicking by maneuvering around him with a pole. My way is to prevent this horse from kicking every time he tries, and not tantalize him by making him walk straddle of a pole (as some theories instruct. Do you ever want to use a horse straddle of a pole? No). If you stop his kicking, he will never get straddle of a pole, thills, etc. In my experience, the least maneuvering you have around a kicker the better you are off; only to thoroughly teach him he must not and cannot kick, when commanded not to, by use of bit and command. Now you are ready to hitch him into the breaking-sulky. Draw him back snug in the gears, so the rope-breeching will come close to his hips, adjust the kicking-holders over his hips and buckle quite snug, as seen in illustration No. 16.

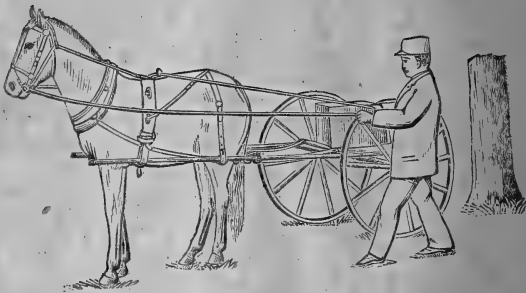


ILLUSTRATION No. 16.

Now say "Get up" and give him a pull on the near line and at the same time tap him lightly with the whip. If his former lessons have been thorough he will start. Drive him around you in a circle in the training yard both ways several times, and finally get up on the sulky. Never fear—he cannot possibly kick if your harness, etc., are good material. Drive him out into the meadow lot, and here give him a thorough lesson in turning, stopping after starting by word, accompanied by a tap of the whip. Repeat next day, and continue until he will not offer to kick; then you may drive to carriage, with overdraw buckled into the levers and side loop, well down on the nose. If he makes an attempt to kick, stir the bit sharply.

If you follow these rules closely, you can break a kicker every time. Why? Because he cannot kick and forgets it, from habit forced upon his mind by practice. After you get your horse in thills and hitched, you may remove the leg harness if you like.

Kicking in Double Harness.

Handle exactly the same as kicking horse single, and while in the thills have a gentle horse with the harness on and lead him up by the side of the kicker. Put on a pair of cross lines and neck yoke. Leave your single lines on the kicker and place them across the seat. Start them up, and if he should try to kick, correct him by using single lines sharply. He cannot kick, and you may drive him this way until he does not offer to. Then remove him from the sulky to a team wagon.

The next time hitch first to the sulky and then from that to a team wagon again, and he will not kick for the same reason as the other—simply force of habit.

The Balky Horse.

Place upon him Edward's Bridle, as seen in illustration No. 14. Handle him thoroughly right and left or your time will only be wasted. Give him reining lessons until he will turn readily either way at the word or movement of the lines. There are several classes of balkers. Some balk single; some double; some on a plow, etc. My theory will never fail if properly applied. I handled one balky horse for Phoenix Miller in Texas (see testimonial) which had been handled by five different men and was considered by Mr. Miller as worthless to work. This horse would balk and if told to start, would throw himself flat upon the ground and would not get up. I do not believe any man could have trained him to drive without the use of the smothering nose piece. He would also take spells of sulking and kicking and pay no attention to the whip or bit. I applied the smothering nose piece and trained this horse so I drove him, with my wife and child, to Mr. Miller's, hitched to a top carriage. From this carriage I hitched this horse to a plow, and he worked all right. His age was 9 years, he was 15 hands high, and weighed 1100 pounds, and was of the mustang element. I only write this as an explanation to show what effect smothering will have on balky horses. Now, if your horse balks, first find out if the driver is not a little balky. Then, after the driver is found to be all right, if he balks, place upon the smothering nose piece as seen in illustration No. 17; pass the tugs back through the rings used for kicking holders, as seen in illustration No. 11. Tie close to the hips where the breeching comes with a good, stout strap, then tie to the end of this strap a chunk of wood. Take up the tugs so that when you place on a single tree, it will be close to the hips, or better, tie a strap in the place of single tree.

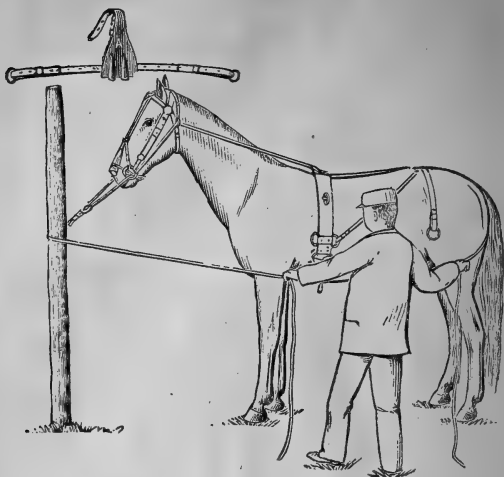


ILLUSTRATION No. 17.

Now stand in front and a little to the left, as seen in illustration No. 17. Pull upon the strap that leads to the smothering nose piece, and he will start immediately. Slacken up to let him know that he has done right. If you have no smothering nose piece, you may stand in front of him and a little to one side, and give him the forward motion of the line. Raise the line up a little, slacken and throw it sharply ahead and slightly upward at the same time, and use Edwards' Bit. Caress and feed him some apples, etc. Work him a little while this way, then tie on a larger chunk and drive him out in the field, and so on. Increase the weight of this until it is the heft of a plow. The beauty of this plan is, it does not give the horse any chance to get in a mixup if he backs up. He cannot get out of the traces and the strap will not hurt his legs; and by putting the heft on gradually, he is drawing all right before he knows it. Gradually work away from his head, and you will soon be behind your horse plowing. Remove the chunk of wood and hitch onto the plow. Catch the plow in now and then, and soon you can run the plow in all right. If he balks double on the plow, drive another horse on his off side, with him dragging the chunk; then change to the plow. If nervous or flighty, use blind bridle. If he balks double to wagon, use the same as before, only hitched to the breaking sulky. If he balks double to wagon, place a horse by

his side as described for a kicker. Use this way until he will draw all right, always placing him on the near side at first. You can increase the load on the sulky by placing on several good sized flat stones, one at a time. For horses that run back, a lesson will be found on the following pages. A very nervous balky horse is best trained on the sulky and disposed of for a roadster.

The Runaway.

Give him a thorough lesson in reining, as for balky horse, and then use him around center pole several times; catch him, and stop him suddenly at the word "whoa," as seen in illustration No. 18.

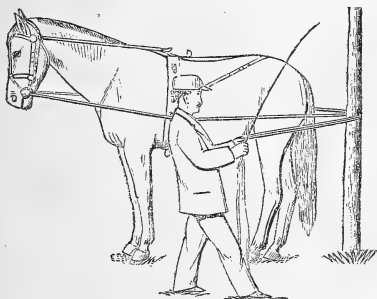


ILLUSTRATION NO. 18.

Do not stop until you have got a *dead certain* "WHOA" on him, even if you are obliged to use blind, bridle and whip to get him on the bit, and then catch him around the center pole and set him back in a way that will make him think WHOA is a word that *must be minded*. Repeat this several times, then hitch him to sulky, and if there is any one thing he is afraid of, make him familiar with it before driving. As I have said before, no matter how much fear a horse may show, he can be made to stand to have anything, no matter how frightful, brought around and on him, if in compliance with the laws of his nature, provided no pain is inflicted; that is, you cannot take a *wild* horse around a steaming engine, or even drive him over a bridge, as in so short a time he has never seen any such thing and knows nothing of it, and it is not in compliance with the laws of his nature. If it be the cars or a road engine, get him used to them gradually. Do not think

you can drive a horse that is very much afraid, right up to the cars in an instant. The man who says he can do this, is a little "off." Take time; and if you have no time, hire some competent man that has, if your horse is worth a good training; if not, fatten him and sell him. If at any time your runaway horse should show signs of fear, or try to go faster than you think he ought, say "steady," and set him back (do this now and then, even if he shows no fear); it will keep the impression upon his mind and teach him not to run when you say "steady" and pull on the lines. If at any time he should get under headway, keep him in the middle of the road, throw his head from one side to the other, which you can do if you have bridle and bit properly adjusted, and he will stop. Now drive him back to the place from which he started, get off the sulky and give the lines one wrap around the near hub of wheel, letting the end you have hold of come under and outside; *always* place the lines under the hub, thence around back and over hub once. Now hold to the ends of the lines, make him start, and if he tries to run, say "whoa," holding fast to the lines, and he will soon find out that you can hold him; for the more he goes, the tighter the lines draw. As soon as he stops, let up on the lines and stand ready in case he should try again. If he stands, you may tell him to start, and touch him a little with the whip; then say "whoa," and hold to the lines around the hub, and he will be obliged to stop. I once broke a horse in this way. He would mind the word "whoa" any and everywhere, only in one place, and there he would start and run every time. After I wound him up three times, I had no further trouble in holding him. If your lines and harness are good material, you can hold any horse this way, when hitched to break sulky.

There is another way to hold a desperate runaway. This is, to use the trip lines: Place upon each front ankle a good-fitting strap with ring on it; buckle a good pair of lines in these, with rein-holders, so he cannot jerk them out of your hands; pass them over the girths and back, and after training him in former lessons, hitch to break-sulky; take these lines, and also the ones from bit, in your hands, hold the reins between thumb and forefinger, take the trip-lines in the other three fingers, and when he starts to run, pull hard on the lines all together, and he will trip down on his nose. If there is snow on the ground, it will not hurt him; but if not, you can easily pad his knees with some cloth, so he will not injure them; or take him to a ploughed field. This arrangement will more thoroughly take the conceit out of a desperate runaway or a desperate kicker, and in less time, than anything else. Of course, judgment must be exercised, and do not trip him but a few times, as there is no need of it. This method is used by the best horse-trainers to teach horses to go without reins, etc. If your thills are stout, they will not break, and you will have no trouble in that direction. By following the little advice laid down for the management of this kind of a horse, you will never be outdone

or get run away with. The first horse of my own training has yet to get away from me with harness on and hitched to break-sulky. It will be the same with you, if you follow the rules herein described.

The Check Fighter.

The horse of mature age that has become a check fighter, or sulks one the check, is very hard to handle; at least, I have found them so, more especially among the western horses or mustangs than any of the native horses. To train the horse, take a good stout blind bridle, with biting rig adjusted as in No. 7, and a good stout pair of long lines buckled to bit. Pass lines through rings on girth, get directly behind him, start him up, and if he makes a sulk on the check, throw his head from one side to the other, which will disconcert him and he will soon go off all right. By repeating, he will forget to brace in check and the habit will be entirely broken up, in most cases. If some one has made a stubborn check-fighter of him and he refuses to be checked at all, lies down, rears, plunges, etc., you may take eight or ten feet of small rope (car bell-cord is good) and bind his head by making a small loop on one end of the cord, pass the cord through the mouth and over the head, just back of the ears, then through loop on the end, and draw up tight; then pass the cord through mouth again, and so on until it is all wound on the head, through the mouth, placing each preceding strand just back of the other; that is, winding back on the neck instead of making a bunch on top of the head. When all is tightly wound on, tie, and turn loose. This is only for the worst cases of check and rein fighters. N. B.—Do not leave this on more than five minutes, and repeat if necessary.

The Hard Puller.

When a man makes the assertion that he can break up this habit in a few lessons, so that the horse can be driven on any bit, as Will Hereafter Show, you can make up your mind that he is a crank. For instance, if you were driving a trotter, and he had been a hard puller, and you had found a bit that you could manage him with and keep him from running away, no matter what kind of a bit or combination check you might have upon him, if you should take it off and place upon him a common rubber bit, do you think you could hold him? You might just as well say that you could hold him with a halter. Use this horse with Edwards' bit and bridle, as described for runaway as

seen in illustration No. 18, then hitch him to some light vehicle, take him to a track, or on the road, start him up, and if he takes the bit too hard, set him back, as in former lessons, and he will soon learn the same power is there to hold him as before. Keep the bridle and bit on and adjust the slide loop down over the lower swell, or middle one, in a position that he will drive pleasant upon, and leave it there ; at any time he shows signs of pulling too hard, run the slide loop down over the lower swell ; this increases the pressure upon the nerves, as herein described, while raising it, lessens the pressure.

Bolters or Side Pullers.

Look at the molar teeth, or grinders, as they are commonly called, as they may cut either one side or the other, and cause the animal to pull upon one line. If they seem rough and uneven, have your veterinary surgeon float them off with a float ; if this does not break up the habit, take position as seen in illustration No. 19.

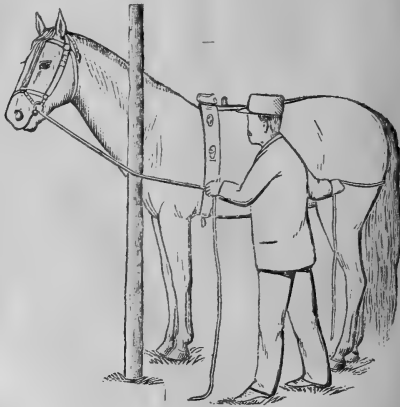


ILLUSTRATION NO. 19.

If he bolts, or pulls to the right, pass the near line around pole and give a strong pull upon it, and at the same time slap him around the hips with the off line ; keep on giving these strong pulls in this manner until he will give to the pull of the rein readily. If he

bolts, or pulls to the left, pass the off line around center pole, give strong pulls upon it, and repeat, and you can break any side-puller. (It is a good plan to have this horse thoroughly bitted and check-reined before commencing to drive him.) Drive him out into the road, or up and down the floor, and occasionally give a strong pull upon the rein on opposite side to which he pulls, until he will move his head this way as easy as that; then you may hitch him and drive with Edwards' bridle. Slide loop well down on his nose, and at any time he tries to pull on one line, give him a determined pull in the opposite direction, touch him up a little with the whip, and repeat the straightening pull, and you will make him perfect. It is a good plan to carry the whip for a while on the opposite side from the way he carries his head, and occasionally give it a switch, to draw his attention that way; use open bridle for this practice. A horse that bolts, or pulls hard both ways, is not properly educated in reining, and needs lessons in reining to break it up.

The Cranky Horse.

There are in horses, as in men, cranks; that is to say, they seem quite bold in their undertakings, yet are very easily overset. Because a man is in the horse business, or any other business, and his whole soul is bound up in it, it is no sign that he is a crank, as some would pronounce him. But if a horse is a bolter, or side-reiner, and seemingly can be driven in no other way, and by chance or otherwise you discover he can be easily overthrown or controlled, it shows he was a crank, provided no irritating cause existed to promote his misdoings, which irritation should always be removed, whether the animal be cranky or vicious. A melancholy say-nothing, or a continual talker, will never succeed in any business. While at times silence is power, the right thought spoken at the right time, in the right way, has often greater power than silence. Even in training, undue familiarity will breed contempt in the horse, as it will with your associates, and should be avoided.

Whirling Around.

Some horses have the habit of always whirling around one way, while others may go either way. Handle this horse exactly the same as for bolter or side-puller. Use the Edwards bridle, as shown in illustration No. 20.

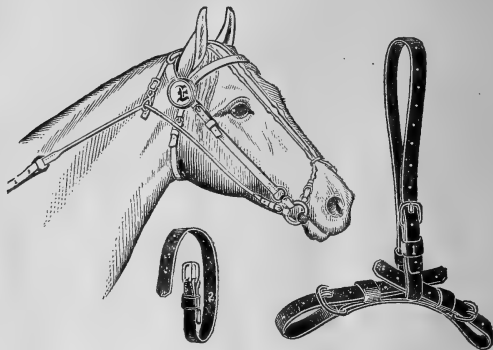


ILLUSTRATION No. 20.

And for one that always whirls the same way, that is, if he whirls to the right, pass the near line around center pole, and wake him up occasionally with the whip; if he tries to turn to the right, give him the bit in the opposite direction, and proceed to handle him from both sides if needed. Hitch him to break-sulky and set him in motion with the whip; watch him closely, and if he makes a move to whirl, apply the whip and give him the pull in the direction you want him, and he will soon learn that you can manage him and keep him in the road. While driving this horse in the road, it is a good plan to pull him occasionally from one side to the other, so he will know you have the power to rein him. It is not safe to drive this horse to a light gig until he is thoroughly trained.

Shying at Objects.

There is but one thing to do with this horse to break him properly (providing his eyes are all right; a moon-eyed horse, or one that is partially blind, is not really to blame for his shying). But the worst cases can be broken as follows: Handle him around the center pole with blind bridle and Edwards' bit, get up some fear of whip and bit, hitch him to break-sulky, drive him out into the road, and if at any time he shows fear or signs of shying, move the bit quickly from one side to

the other in his mouth, touch him *lightly* with the whip to draw his attention, say "whoa" and stop him; do not let him stand long; touch him *lightly* again with the whip, and command him to start. If he attempts to shy, throw his head strongly toward the object, and very soon after, throw it strongly the other way, then straight ahead, which in most cases will disconcert him so he will be all right. Do not whip your horse for showing fear, as it teaches him that the whip is coming to hurt him, and he will try the harder to get away. In most cases, fear is brought on by the sudden appearance of something which the horse sees in a different light from man and is frightened. On the other hand, if he had been taught by degrees that he would not be harmed, he never would have shown fear, which is the only proper way, as will be shown in lessons where a horse is afraid of a buffalo robe, etc. Most shyers drive better with open bridle, while some need the blinds, so they cannot watch the driver.

Running Back.

Use Edwards' bridle, and take position as shown in illustration No. 21.

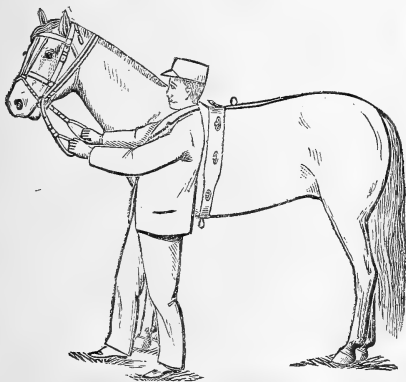


ILLUSTRATION NO. 21.

Give him strong pulls to the right and left until his mouth is well under the control of the bit; after this, you may take off the leading lines, place upon him the break-harness, and use him a while around center-pole until he will turn readily either way; handle him thoroughly, the same as side-puller. Now hitch him to break-sulky, as seen in illustration No. 22.

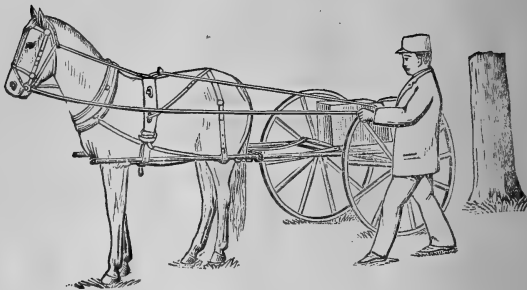


ILLUSTRATION NO. 22.

Place hind end of sulky against post or wall, tell him to start, or lead him ahead a few steps, and stop; make him stand, and then tell him to back, and in the meantime, if he tries to run back, pull on the lines and say "whoa." Just before the hind end of sulky strikes the post, stop again 8 or 10 feet from the post, and tell him to start; if he tries to run back, pull hard upon the lines, and just before the sulky strikes the post, say "whoa"; the rope cross-bar will take him across the hips and set him up in a way that he will not like. Repeat this lesson several times, and you can break any horse to stop running back when you say "whoa." Whenever training this horse, always stop him when possible so if he runs back the hind end of break-sulky will strike some tree or other solid object, so he cannot back if you say "whoa." I have broke some of the worst horses of this habit in this way. I never had one of my own training to form this habit, and I place the reason for it, in not teaching them to back until through with the other lessons; he therefore does not learn to run back until he has learned to obey the other commands.

Bad to Back.

After giving him lessons as for training colt to back, take position as seen in illustration No. 23:

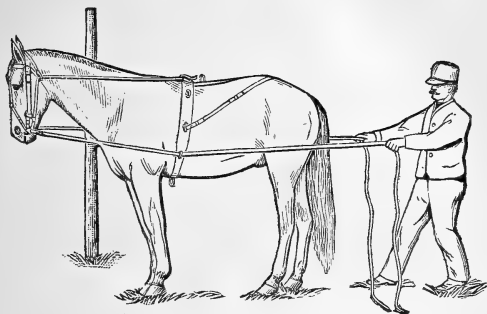
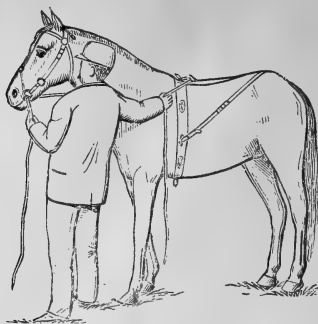


ILLUSTRATION NO. 23.

Have your horse standing on the floor with his head in the corner, so he cannot go ahead. Give a strong pull upon the lines and say "Back"; then slacken up immediately. The great fault with most people in teaching horses to back, they pull steady and hard on them, and they get braced, and the horse being the stronger, the man cannot move him back. If he has had his former lessons properly given, you can back him. But after you have given each of these ways a fair trial and do not succeed, as you might not if you had a sullen mustang, you may pass the off line directly from the bit, or smothering nose piece, back and up through a ring fastened on the back strap, just back of the back pad over his back, and take in right hand as seen in illustration No. 23½:

ILLUSTRATION No. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Now take the near line running directly from the bit to the left hand. Stand by his near side and give a quick, strong pull on the off line. This will throw his head to the off side. Hold it there for an instant, and at the same time hold steadily with the near line and slacken away on both reins quickly, then repeat as at first by throwing his head to the off side and saying "Back" in a mild tone. By repeating this, I never have found a horse of any kind I could not break in this way and educate him in a short time to back readily, by gradually working away from the side you will soon be behind your horse backing him all right.

The Horse that will not Stand while You get In and Out of the Vehicle.

This habit can only be broken up by giving him a thorough lesson in stopping and standing at the word whoa. Handle him thoroughly with Edward's Bridle. Pass the reins through the side rings or thill holders. Get behind him; switch the whip and let him start; catch him round center poll and say "Whoa". Rest and repeat, and when he stands well, hitch him to the break sulky and make some noise in getting in and if he tries to start, set back on the lines and say "Whoa" and do not allow him to start until told. By repeating these lessons a few times he will stand all right. If you hitch this horse up in the barn a few times with the doors closed and have him stand awhile before starting, it will have a tendency to break him. If you fail apply the break lines as described for runaway.

Afraid of Umbrellas, Robes, &c.

Place Edwards' bridle upon the horse, as seen in illustration No. 8, pull him to right and left until he gives readily to the pull of the reins. Now, if he is afraid of buffalo robe, take a piece of an old one, fold it up, take it under the arm and approach him; let him see only a part of it at first, and by gradually unfolding it, he will soon get so you can throw the robe over his neck and back in full size. Handle the same with paper or sheet, and tie a string to piece of paper and pull it around his feet, so at any time if a paper should get under him, he would not be frightened. Handle the same with an umbrella, etc., as with robe, giving a pull upon the lines at any time he shows fear, throwing his head toward the object he fears. In teaching not to be afraid of baby carriages, etc., handle much the same, only approach the object by degrees and have a long cord tied to the object, moving it occasionally toward him until he will allow you to draw it up to him without fear; then lead him away, and back to it again, and gradually work away from the lead to a drive and you will soon be driving your horse right up to the object he was afraid of. If he has ever been badly frightened, it will take a little longer; but it can be accomplished with patience and kindness. Hitch your horse to break-sulky and flourish the robe over his back and around him until he shows no signs of fear; use the same with the umbrella, and when he shows signs of fear, pull him back on the rope cross bar and hold him a short time, rest, and repeat these lessons; take time, and good results will follow. Handle the same for horse that is afraid of whip, chains, tin pails, etc. The man that takes no time to educate his horses and colts and make them familiar with objects of fear, is liable to have damage enough done in five minutes to pay for several years' work. I have seen over one thousand dollars' damage done by a pair of horses in five minutes.

Afraid of Top Carriage.

Handle the same as for horse afraid of umbrella; handle with the umbrella thoroughly, hitched to sulky; then hitch to top-carriage with top down flat, and when driving on the road, raise it part way; then after a time, raise it a little higher, and you will soon have your horse so that he will not be at all afraid of a top-carriage with the top clear up. At any time he should show signs of fear, move the bit in his mouth a little, which will attract his attention, and he is a safe horse to drive to top-carriage. It is advisable in some cases, and with some drivers, to use blind-bridle for this kind of a horse. But be sure and train with open bridle, and train; don't half train any horse. If you train him at all, make a clear case of obedience on the part of the horse, and you will never regret it.

The Plunger to Train.

He must be handled thoroughly with the Edwards bridle and bit, as advised for bolting and side-reining ; drive him around you, and switch the whip ; if he should rear and plunge, give him a determined pull upon the rein toward you ; this will bring him on his feet ; repeat and handle from the other side in the same manner. Now hitch him to break-sulky, and if he should plunge, do not say "whoa," or try to stop him, but throw his head from one side to the other strongly, and do not stop until he comes down ; then start him again. He will not try this many times, as no horse likes to have his head snatched from one side to the other many times with the combination bit, and he will stop it. Try to get a good pull on him every time when he is in the air, to one side, and when he comes down, let up, and by repeated lessons, you can break any plunger perfectly. If very desperate, the trip-lines might be applied.

The Halter and Bridle Puller of Mature Age.

After giving him thorough lessons in leading and turning, as shown in illustration No. 8, you may place upon him the pulling rig, as shown in illustration No. 24.

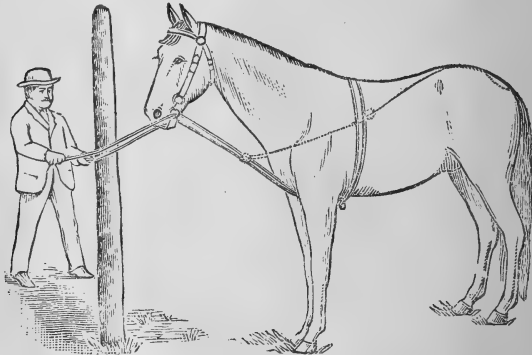


ILLUSTRATION No. 24.

As to halter-breaking a colt, work him to and from the pole (note where the dotted lines are), place a half-inch cord around his tail, and move the rope from the girth to flank ; in most cases, this will break

up the habit. Some horses, however, are quite cunning, and will not pull until left alone, and then they will break loose if possible. They cannot break this rig; but that is not the point wholly to be gained.

The question naturally arises, "How can I stop him from pulling on this rig?" This is the way: Fasten a cord to the smothering nose piece as seen in illustration No. 25:

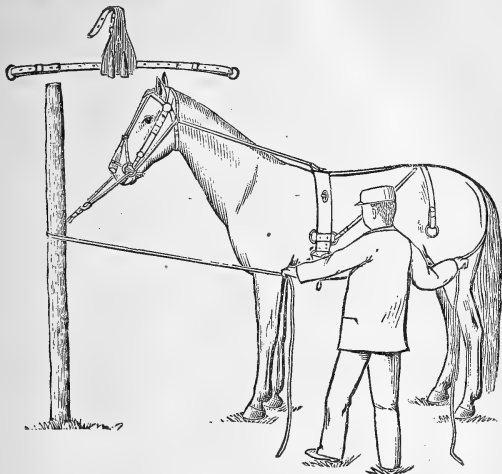


ILLUSTRATION No. 25:

Draw up on the nose piece and drive him around the pole several times. Then tie him with the pulling rig on, as shown in illustration No. 24. You must tie him where you can run the cord that is fastened to the smothering nose piece through a hole in the shed or barn in front of him, or get out of sight behind him, so he cannot see you but you can see him. Watch him, and when he pulls draw hard enough upon the smothering strap to stop his breath, and hold him there until he comes ahead. If he should lie down, give him one breath, then shut it off tight and he will get up. Every time he tries to pull, you pull on the smothering strap and he will soon find out that pulling stops his breath and that when he stops pulling, he can breath all right. There is no horse in the world that cannot be broken in this way if properly handled. I have broken horses 14 years old of halter pulling in this way, and have yet to find the first one I cannot break. Care and judgement must be used in not smothering him to death; but of this there is little danger, as he will make some frantic endeavors before he will stand and suffocate. The person who has a bad puller, or a horse that will not stand to be untied, will appreciate this.

Bad to Shoe in Front.

If your horse rears, acts ugly, strikes, or kicks, use Edward's Bridle as seen in illustration No. 5 several times until you get control of his head. Then place upon him a good, stout leather girth, as shown in illustration No. 26. The one used for breaking will do, or the back pad of a good work harness, with some rings tied to the belly band. To handle his front feet, place below his fetlock a good fitting strap, with a ring on it. Now buckle a line into this ring. Have him tied with pulling rig on. Pass this ring through one of the rings on the belly band. Touch his ankle with the whip and say "Take up". He will take a step, and then you pull on the line and it will draw his foot up to the ring. Hold it there for a few seconds, then let it down and caress him. If he should try to rear and strike, hold his foot, and at the same time with the other hand give him a strong pull upon the bit. (The bit can be placed upon any halter with two short straps to buckle on each side, and buckleslide loop stay to nose piece or the halter.) Repeat this and use from both sides the same, and you can soon teach any horse you can handle his feet. If he struggles too hard, you can let his foot down, where, if it were strapped up, he would be apt to throw himself, and if he should lie down on the leg that was buckled up, it would be almost impossible to get him up, as you would have to roll him over before you could unbuckle his leg. But if you take position as shown in illustration No. 26 there will be no danger of this.

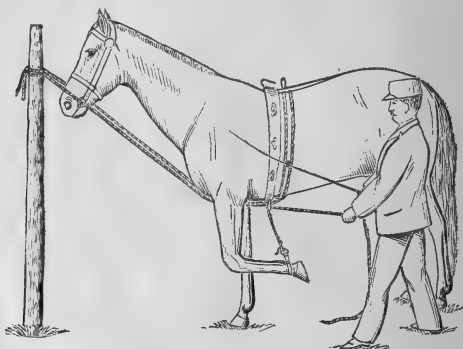


ILLUSTRATION NO. 26.

and you are at a safe distance, and you can break any colt or vicious horse to have his feet handled. Approach him carefully, and with a stick strike his foot lightly until he offers no resistance to have it handled and hit or scraped with the stick. Repeat a few times and he is all right to shoe in front.

Bad to Shoe Behind.

Use the Edwards Bit as shown in illustration of the bit, much the same as in "Bad to Shoe in Front," only you take a large ring, twist his tail, slip the ring onto it and tie it so it will not come off, (If he is a spike tail, you can tie the ring to a strap attached to the crupper) Place the strap around his hind leg below the fetlock and buckle the line to it and then run it through the ring tied to the tail. Tell him to "take up", and tap his ankle with the whip as before and you can hold his foot with ease, as shown in illustration No. 27:

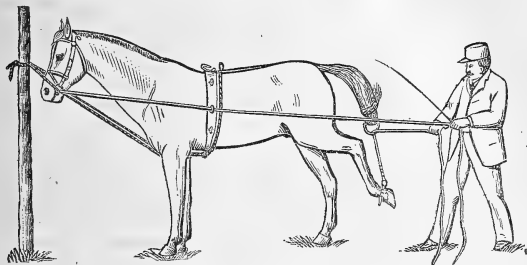


ILLUSTRATION NO. 27.

If he offers to kick, hold him and give him a strong pull upon the line running to bit. By repeating these lessons a few times you will be pleased to know how easy it is to handle a horse's feet. You should never handle a horse's foot and mouth together, as some horse would kick so hard at first that there would be great danger of doing much damage to his mouth, and also of burning the ankles, and is apt to cause scratches. Educate his head and then his heels, each one separately. If a horse will take up one foot, it is no sign he will take up another. So, to have a horse jerk upon his mouth with all four of his feet, is not humane or practical. You can pull upon the line running to bit as many times or as few times as you wish, and at the same time handle the foot with the other hand. If the line was around his foot, every time he jerked his foot, it would jerk his mouth; and furthermore, I have seen the failure of one horse-educator trying to handle a horse, foot and mouth together—that is, the line running from bit to ankle-joint, and allowing him to kick upon it. The line was jerked from the trainer's hand several times, and the horse coming out winner every time. If you handle your horse's feet as described in illustrations Nos. 26 and 27, you will never hurt your horse, and never have any trouble in handling his feet. This method can be used in the blacksmith shop, if necessary. (But it is far better to train the horse at home, so when you take your horse to have him shod, you will have no trouble.) (*A word to the wise is sufficient.*)

Crowding or Leaning in Stall.

Place upon your horse Edwards' bridle, tie him on barn floor with pulling rig, as seen in illustration No. 28.

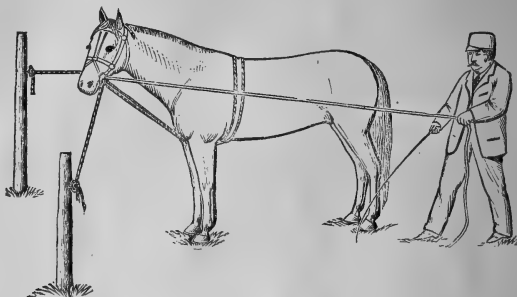


ILLUSTRATION NO. 28.

Get a little to one side and say "stand over," at the same time tapping him on the ankle, and give a slight pull on the line on same side ; this will have a tendency to make him stand over ; but if he offers to kick, or refuses to obey, take him sharply with the whip, and then throw his head to his side ; he will soon learn that he must stand over. If a sullen mustang and dangerous to handle, tie him with something he cannot break, in two directions, then blindfold him, and take a stick about five feet long—a hoe handle is good—and touch him lightly upon the hip ; then press it lightly against his side, just back of his front leg, and at the same time tap him on hip with the whip. As he cannot see it, he will get over to get out of the way. He will soon get over with the tap of the whip, as he will expect the combination if he does not. You must step from one side to the other, as you wish him to stand over. After he stands over at the word "here" readily, take him into a wide stall and stand in same position ; teach him to stand over so that when the lessons of two or three days' repetition are completed, he will stand over readily at slap of hand on hip or at the word ; then at any time when you wish to go in the stall, as he has been taught with the whip, you can take all willfulness out of him with a switch of the whip. If you do not use the whip, how are you going to get into the stall to get a bridle on him, if he refuses to let you in ? There is no other way to properly educate a horse to stand on his own side of the stall and stay there. I have handled stall-crowders that would as soon kill a man as not, and entirely broken up the habit in this way. This method is good to teach colts to stand over also.

Horse Afraid of Cars.

Place upon him the Edwards bridle, as shown in bridle illustration.

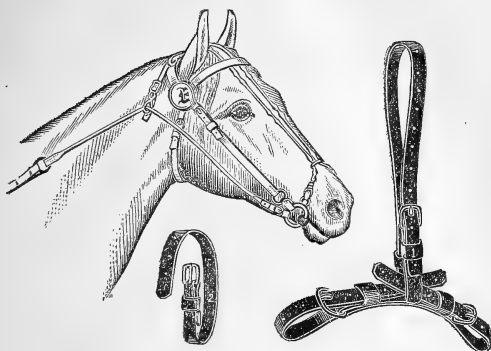


ILLUSTRATION No. 29.

Give him repeated lessons in reining, as for side-reiner and shyer. After he reins well, get behind him with reins running through rings on sides, take a good whip with lash about four feet long and stalk four feet, or convenient length, tell him to "get up," and give him a light pull to one side and use the whip around his hind legs; repeat this until he will turn easily and quickly at touch of whip and slight pull on rein. To get thorough control of the horse, you must have a fear of the whip and thorough control with the bit in his discipline, or you never should attempt to get him near the cars. This will require in most cases four or five days (if very bad). Now take two bundles of damp straw, place them in yard or lot, and lead him up to them; then place them 10 or 12 feet apart, light them with a match (have them damp enough so they will not blaze), lead him up to them, around them, and finally between them, until he will stand with the smoke waving over his head and around him; at the same time ring a bell, blow a whistle or horn, and use this way until he will stand quietly. Now, if there is an engine in your neighborhood, or mill of any kind, get them to fire up for you, and familiarize your horse with the steam and whistle by degrees, hitched to break-sulky as seen in illustration No. 30.

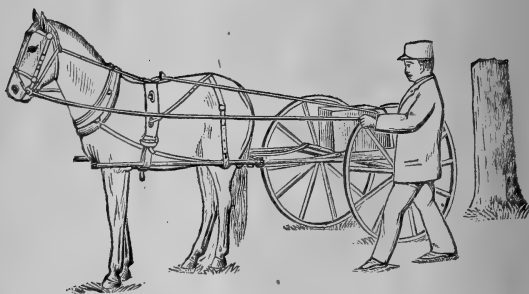


ILLUSTRATION No. 30.

Then take him in field by cars ; do not try to get too close the first day. Keep him moving about at a distance, and gradually work up to the cars, and by occasionally stopping him and moving bit in his mouth, you can in most cases teach him not to fear the cars. The most prominent reason for most horses being afraid of the cars is that the driver himself is afraid, and the horse takes on the same nature. It is not possible to make some horses, particularly those of a very nervous temperament that have never been accustomed to cars, stand close to them, as it is not consistent with the laws of their nature. But I have yet to find a horse that I cannot handle to the cars by this practice ; and in all ordinary cases, you will be successful handling in this way.

The Horse Bad to Harness.

Place upon him Edward's Bridle, and take position as seen in illustration No. 31:

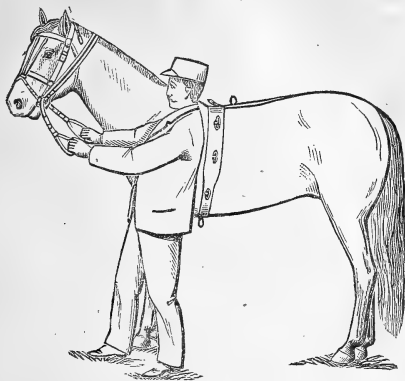


ILLUSTRATION NO. 31.

Use in this way until you get good control of the head, then take the lines in one hand and the harness in the other and work the harness gently about him, and if he makes an attempt to move, correct him with the bit, and just as you throw the harness over his back, give a strong pull on the lines. This will draw his attention to the bit and you can educate him in a few lessons to stand all right while being harnessed. You should not be in a hurry, or throw the harness on the horse until he is thoroughly convinced that it will not hurt him; then care should be taken not to irritate or scare him at any time. Take the back pad of a single or light harness to commence with. After he will allow you to throw this upon him without offering much resistance you may take a heavy harness. Always place the bridle upon the horse before trying to harness, until he is thoroughly educated.

Bad to Crupper.

The first thing to teach this horse is that he is not going to be hurt in any way. This habit in most cases is caused by ignorant or careless person placing the crupper under the tail when the back strap was too short, and when he dropped his tail, it hurt him. Always in placing the crupper on, have the harness loose enough so the crupper will not draw on the tail. Standing on the near side you take the lines in the

left hand. Take hold of the horse's tail and begin to raise it up and pull upon it. If at any time he shows signs of kicking, give him the bit sharply to let him know that you are not to be trifled with in that manner, and repeat. Every time raise his tail a little higher until you get it over his back. You may now brush his tail lightly on the under side with the hand, and if at any time he tries to kick, correct him sharply with the bit, and when he will allow you to handle his tail without scringing, you may wind some cloth upon a smooth stick about 2 feet long and commence by placing this under his tail. Do not pull on the stick or try to remove it without first raising his tail. When he will allow it under his tail without offering resistance, you may place upon him the girth and back strap and attach a crupper made as follows: Take any buckle crupper and wind it with cloth until the size of the one shown in illustration No. 32 or larger—3 or 4 inches in diameter.



ILLUSTRATION No. 32.

Or what is still better, one made as seen in illustration No. 32, of good, soft leather, stuffed. Buckle this large crupper to the crupper strap and proceed to put it on him. Take the lines in the left hand. Raise left hand over his back and then raise his tail with the right hand and take in same hand with the lines. The crupper should now be lying on his rump. Take the crupper in the right hand and carefully bring it around and place it under his tail, and if he offers to scringe, correct him with the left hand. Buckle this crupper and leave it on him over night, or at least 6 or 8 hours. This will make his tail pliable and you can in a few lessons place the crupper on any horse, providing you get up some fear of the bit. Unless you do you cannot make a success of it. He must be made to know that the bit is there to control him, even at a slight pull. There certainly is no horse you cannot crupper in this way if you use patience and good judgment.

The Horse that Hugs the Line.

Handle this horse the same as in "Bad to Crupper", and after his tail becomes pliable by the use of the enlarged crupper, as seen in illustration No. 33, take position as seen in illustration No. 13:

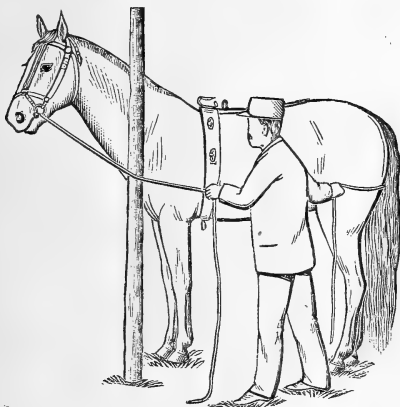


ILLUSTRATION NO. 33.

Now drive him around the pole and gradually work the line up under his tail, and if at any time he should seringe or try to hug the line, correct him with the other line at the bit. Drive him in this way until he will allow you to carry the line under his tail in any way, chafing it up or down, and you will never fail in educating this horse properly. At any time when he has been idle for a long time and might show signs of hugging the line, place upon him the large crupper, and he will remember as he was taught, that he cannot hug the line with this on, and in a few days you can remove it and he will be all right.

The Switcher.

Place upon the switcher the large crupper ; make it still larger, if necessary, to raise the tail somewhat. Leave this on for some time. Be very careful not to irritate this horse to make him switch. If you can start him by a light pull upon the bit to one side, and he will not switch, start him this way. If not, try and find some way of starting, stopping, etc., that will not irritate, and he will not switch much. If afraid of whip, keep whip still, only when necessary to use same. When about this horse in stable, take hold of the tail as you pass by ; this will prevent the switching, and by careful handling, most young horses will not make bad switchers. Turn him carefully and slowly, stopping occasionally, when educating, and he will improve.

The Old Confirmed Switcher.

This horse should be handled the same as switcher, and after keeping the enlarged crupper on for some time, you may divide the tail ; tie a ring in the end of each half (place collar and hames upon horse) ; take about 16 feet of cord and tie to ring in tail on near side, pass it through lower ring on hame on same side, then up through the upper ring between the hames, or over the top of collar, down through upper ring and then lower one on off side, then back through ring on off side of tail ; raise the tail up over the back draw-cord tight enough to hold tail down over the back and tie ; pass the free end under the belly and tie to cord on opposite side ; draw this quite snug and it will hold the tail down close to the back. Leave this on for three or four hours, then take it off and leave it off six or eight hours ; then repeat, leaving it on five or six hours. Try her for a day or two, and if she does not improve, repeat each time, keeping it on an hour or two longer until cured. If you leave this rig on, or keep the tail up 10 or 12 hours the first time, as some theories recommend, the hair will fall out. If the rings pull out, wind the knots around with string and tie. If the hair is crinkled when you take the tail down, soak it in water for a few moments and wash out, and it straightens. To entirely cure the confirmed switcher will take some time.

The Fretter.

This horse is nervous and high-metaled ; be patient, mild and persevering with him. He will constantly dance or prance, with apparently nothing to cause his uneasiness. He will try the patience of the most competent with the rein. If very much afraid of cars, educate him as horse afraid of cars as herein described. Now, after you

get up a moderate amount of "give to the bit," hitch him to break-sulky with *blind* or open *bridle* and Edwards' bit adjusted as you think will best suit him. Do not check him high; pass the lines back over the seat; take hold of lines near the head, and walk along by his near shoulder, and when he begins to fret, set back on bit and say "steady" he will soon walk. Now gradually work away from his head, keeping lines in hand, and walk behind sulky. Soon you may get on, and stop his fretting by repeating this. Be sure to steady him with the *word*, and you can in most cases break it up. *Do not hold him too hard*, and when you start out, if he feels well, let him trot a good gait for a while, then steady him as before, and in most cases the habit can be broken up all right.

The Colt or Horse Bad to Bridle.

Place upon him good stout girth and Edwards' bridle, tie a ring on each side, to the girth, firmly, place a pair of single lines in bit-rings, and run back through rings on each side, as seen in illustration No. 34. (If your horse is tender bitted, buckle the lines in halter-rings.)

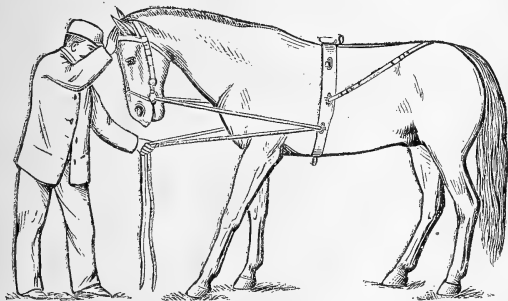


ILLUSTRATION No. 34.

If afraid of his ears and top of head, you can bridle him by tying him by the neck. Place bit in his mouth, unbuckle bridle at near side, carry it up over ears, down on head, and buckle. If afraid of

mouth, place crown-piece over the ears, then unbuckle at bit, place bit in mouth, and buckle. Now proceed to draw down his head by pulling moderately upon reins, as seen in illustration No. 34, slacking up occasionally; pet and caress him every time he offers to put his head down, and this will effect a cure. Only when he is very bad, take bridle without lines and back him into stall narrow enough so he cannot turn around. (This horse should have had lessons in following under the whip, as explained in following under whip hereinafter described.) Now take the bridle in one hand and whip in the other, and tell him to come here, and as he comes in your direction, step up and caress. If he refuses to let you touch his head, touch him sharply with the whip around his front ankles and tell him to come here (if he is very high-headed, and you are not very tall, place a box in front of stall to stand upon), and he will soon learn to come up and have the bridle on. Every time he comes up and takes the bridle, caress and feed, and he will soon learn that it is best for him to take the bridle. The lesson as shown in illustration No. 34 is effectual in all cases only where the horse is mature and inclined to be vicious. I have taught many horses that were very bad in this latter way, to walk up and take the bridle, and you can do the same if you follow these few instructions. Never strike him upon the head or ears. It is an excellent plan to give this horse lessons in "*taking things*," as given in following pages of this book for a horse to take things and pick up things. After you teach him to take one thing, he will take another, and soon will put his head down and take the bit and bridle by lightly pricking him just back of the elbow joint and commanding him to take the bits. (*A word to the wise.*)

NEWARK, NEW YORK, October 25, 1889.

Prof. C. L. Edwards handled a mare for us that had been handled by professional horsemen who failed in training her to take the bridle. Mr. Edwards handled her one day, and she took the bridle in her mouth and carried it, also the whip; and she would get down upon her knees and take the bridle.

T. WHITTLETON & SON, Prop'rs Newark Hotel.

To Teach Colt or Mustang to Ride.

First give him checking lessons, as shown in illustration No. 35.

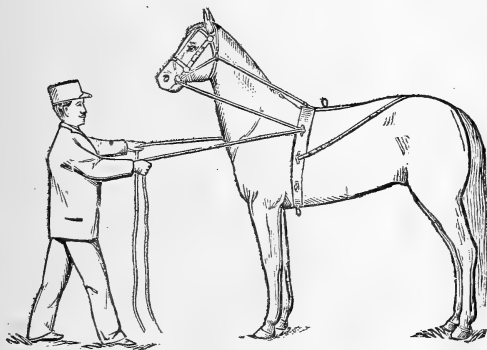


ILLUSTRATION N^o. 35.

This is done to let him know you can get his head up. He will, if a mustang or an unbroken colt, need to be put through the reining lesson, as shown in illustration No. 36.

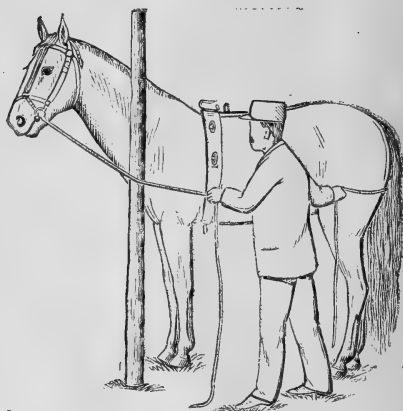


ILLUSTRATION NO. 36.

Rein him thoroughly for two or three days and then lead him into a large box-stall; place a box on near side of him and step upon it, keeping hold of lines; gradually work the box up to him and step upon it, and pat him on the back; then lay your right arm over his back, lean against him, and you can soon take position as shown in illustration No. 37.

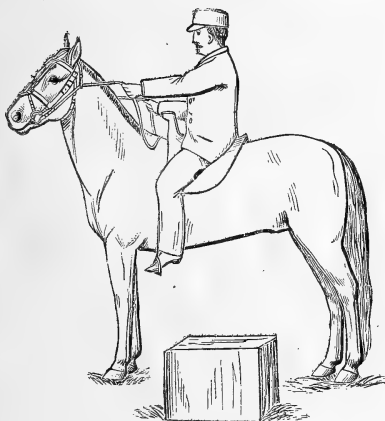


ILLUSTRATION No. 37.

Move him a few steps, then stop, caress, and move him again ; he will soon walk around stall all right, In most cases, and with our native horses, this is all that is required, and by repeating, you can soon ride your colt out into the yard, and then into the road, all right. If he is an unruly mustang and liable to pitch and buck, pass a small rope through ring or over draw-check, in place of leather check on crown-piece, as shown in bridle illustration, then down and through off lever on bit, from outside, then across nose through near lever, from inside, and back through ring on crown-piece, then through check-hook, or to saddle, and tie to the other end of cord for check. If this does not hold his head up, place upon him wooden fork, as shown in illustration No. 38.

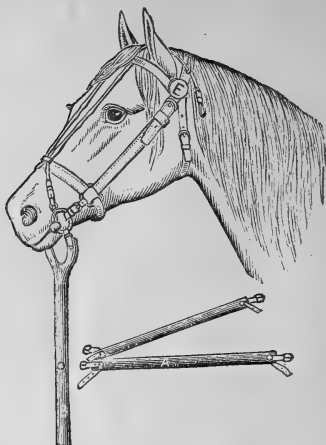


ILLUSTRATION No. 38.

[In placing upon harness, tie to collar at breast.]

Tie or strap this wooden fork to the bit-rings, draw it up so it will stay each side of his chin, and it should be wound with cloth in fork to make it soft ; then strap the side-pieces (A), as shown in illustration, to the fork (B), and the other ends fasten to saddle-girt, and he cannot buck or pitch ; it is impossible, for every time he comes down, this will catch him and he will soon find out he cannot pitch. Have the stick long enough so it will hold his head a little higher than his back. This wooden fork or crotch may be obtained in any piece of woods or undergrowth, and will be found a great help in keeping a mustang from pitching, or any horse inclined that way. I have used this method on mustangs and rode them all right in a few days. In the west, they ride them "right from the word go," as they call it. This, of course, is done by men who understand it, and don't care much for their antics, etc. It is done by riding the wirey animal until he is educated to ride. Of course in driving cattle, this is the only resort, as the horses used are wild, and when one becomes tired, a wild one is caught and rode in its place. If the rider is thrown, the broncho or mustang knows it just as well as a native horse, and will try the harder next time. Any northern gentleman that has never ridden a mustang, and thinks horse on earth can throw him, will have a good chance to exercise his dexterity if he will mount a bucking mustang. I once heard a Texan

say he had been thrown only once, and then he went up so high he was three days on his ærial voyage ; but good luck seemed to await him, for when he came down, he struck fair and square in the saddle on the same mustang he rode three days previous.

To Get a Horse Up.

If a horse should throw himself or lie down, and refuse to get up, apply the smothering nose-piece, as shown in illustration No. 39, pull upon strap running to nose-piece, and he will get up, as he cannot breathe unless he does. Every time he lies down, shut his nose and mouth up tight, and he will get up ; then-immediately slack up and he can breathe. This is good for steers, mules and horses alike, and will never fail, or injure the animal in the least.

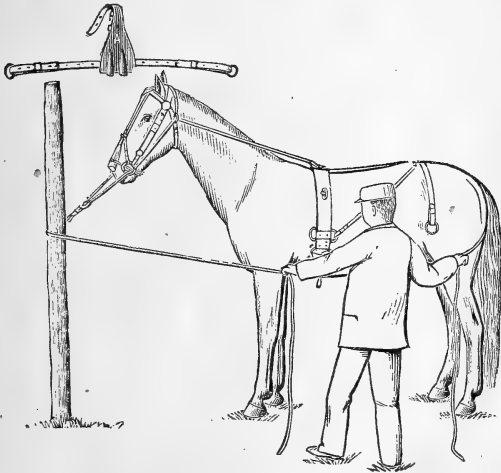
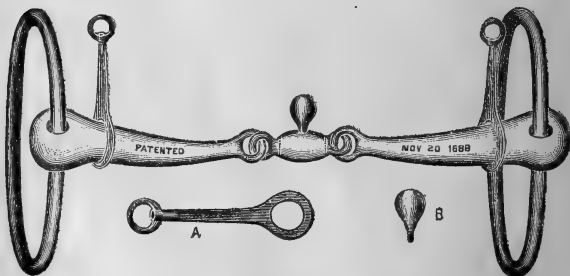


ILLUSTRATION No. 39.

If he should take advantage of you and jerk and his head and then catch his breath, you can get the best of him by running the smothering-strap or rope around pole, tree, or fence post, as seen in illustration No. 39. I handled a horse once that would "do this": he

would lie down, and when I held the smothering-strap, he would jerk his head and catch his breath, and then refuse to get up. I poured water in this horse's nose, but he would swallow it as fast as I could pour it in. I attached a rope long enough to reach the fence and held all the slack, when he proceeded to get up immediately, and never tried to lie down after that. If there is no fence or tree near, drive a small stake in the ground and wind the rope around this. Of course this measure would only have to be taken in the most obstinate cases. As I have said before, it is simple ; but I defy any man to bring a better method for the cure of this or any habit where the animal gets in a sulk. Some say, wait till he gets over the sulk. But I have seen the time when I might have done this, and starved to death waiting—and then he would not move or get up. You will find it, if properly applied, to be the greatest help that could be thought of, when its use is required ; you never will fail, and will be pleased to see the willingness of the sullen and obstinate animal to obey after its use. Like the other controlling powers, this should be accompanied with kindness and caressing after submission. Never burn the horse or pour water in his nose, as it is inhuman, abusive and dangerous. Keep cool, and when your horse throws himself, stop his breath and he will get up, if it is possible for him to do so. A horse cannot get up if he is checked up, or his feet fast, or his back down hill or in a hollow.



THE BIT.

Lopping Out the Tongue.

For this I claim the credit, as I think I can stop any horse from lopping out the tongue, if I can handle him and apply the method properly. Place upon the horse the Edwards bit, as shown in illustration No. 40.



ILLUSTRATION No. 40.

[Showing the hollow pipe to be placed upon the joint bit when taken apart to make a straight pipe bit for tender-bitted horses. Unscrew the joint bit at the center and drop one end into the straight bit, then the other end, and you can see, to adjust by the slots or openings in the straight bit; or, the ring may be cut at the end of a common joint bit and taken out, and by using a piece of small gas-pipe and thick leather washers, make a bit like the one above by replacing the ring after placing the pipe upon the bit.]

Remove the extension center-piece, if on the bit, and place upon the bit the pipe-bit, then take a piece of dental rubber or rubber cloth of good quality (clear, pure gum) that will stretch well, cut a small hole in the center of it, pleat the ends so they will be strong, run a rubber cord through these pleated ends with a needle; now run these rubber cords through the holes or slots in pipe-bit double, and out of the ends each way, and tie to the bit-ring or bit; place the bit in the horse's mouth, draw this rubber cloth out, put the thumb and forefinger of the left hand through the incision, and then with the right hand take the tongue out under the bit and draw it through the hole made in the rubber cloth, and let his tongue and the rubber slide back in his mouth; he may possibly put his tongue out, but the constant draw of the rubber upon it will soon take it back in his mouth again, and the result will be that he will carry his tongue in his mouth. The rubber will expand every time the muscles of the tongue enlarges it, and therefore will not interfere with the circulation

of the blood. This piece of rubber cloth should be just a little longer than the tongue is wide and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and care should be taken that the center is in the center of his mouth, so it will not draw his tongue to one side. It will not interfere with his drinking, and if not too wide, will not keep him from eating. Of course the size must be governed by the quality of the rubber and size of the horse's tongue. If the rubber is first-class, it can be quite small and still hold; the strain is not very great, and he cannot get it between his teeth, nor chew the cord off, as it is inside the pipe-bit. Some might prefer all rubber cord, but I like the rubber cloth best, as it has always done the work well for me. (Some may say, "it is too much bother," etc. I seldom pay any attention to remarks of this kind, and it will be found characteristic of most horsemen not to waste time talking with a fault-finder. If the trainer guarantees satisfaction and does not deceive, the owner is secured; and you should hesitate before criticising too closely. Those who make such remarks are generally too indolent to accomplish anything by their own efforts, and embrace every opportunity to find fault with those who are successful and energetic.)

If the horse is a tough-bitted fellow, you can tie the rubber cord to the bit-rings after passing through holes at joint in center, and leave extension center piece and side-levers on. The sale of many a good horse has been lost simply because he lopped out his tongue. You may make any change in this arrangement you wish, but do not use anything except rubber about the tongue, as it will stop the circulation and the result would be bad.

To Train the Horse that Rides or Leans on the Tongue.

This is a very bad habit, and the horse that does this, I have no faith to believe, can be trained well in any other way than with break sulky, made as described in former pages. Now make a long evener or double tree and bolt to break-sulky thills, with single tree fastened to some part, and hitch the leaner to break-sulky, with a good stout double harness on and single lines; then take horse No. 2 and place by side, with double or cross lines on; attach the same to bits, as though you had no single lines on the leaner, place all the lines back across the sulky seat, hitch the gentle horse to the long evener, which should be long enough to place them far enough apart so the leaner cannot crowd against horse No. 2 (you may place a horse each side if you wish); get on the break-sulky, take the double lines in hand and sit on the single lines; start them up, and the leaner or tongue-rider

will find no horse to lean against or tongue to ride; as they ride on the tongue or thill, they carry their own weight, and if they go down they cannot break the thills, if they are made strong enough. Correct him with the single lines as he attempts to lean on the thills. Drive in this way until they will drive well, then place the gentle horse on the other side and drive the same, turning around both ways slowly, stopping often; caress and repeat; and there is no tongue-rider that will not give up the habit in a few days; at least, I have never found one I could not train in this way. Hitch and drive this way until he drives well. (He should, however, have been driven enough single previous to this to make a good reiner of him while hitched to a break-sulky; then hitch them to a team wagon, and if he tries it again, place him right back in the break-sulky, give him a thorough lesson, and then if you hitch to team wagon you will see, if the training has been thorough, that the leaner or tongue-rider has given up the old habit and drives all right.)

Tossing the Head.

Some horses have a very unpleasant notion of throwing the head up, and will at times raise up off the ground with one front foot, then go a little ways and do the same over again. Some may think this is a nice thing for a horse to do, but a good horseman will not pay as much for a horse that does this as he would if he did not. To break up this habit, you may use Edwards' bridle once or twice, if he is hard on the rein, and then place harness upon him and hitch to some light vehicle, if he is well trained; now take a small strap (a light hame strap is good), pass it through between billets on lower end of check pieces where they buckle into the bit, over the nose and buckle under the chin; now fasten a strap to this and tie to belly-band. This is a standing halter martingale, and when he tries to throw up his head and raise up off the ground, he is caught by the nose by this strap, and soon learns that he cannot do it. I have tried this and it will work every time on a horse under saddle or hitched to carriage. where a standing martingale hitched to a bit would, if his mouth were tender, make him jerk his head, and then he would keep on jerking and appear very awkward. He should be checked up moderately, then watch him, and as he goes to toss the head, tap him with the whip and give a light pull to one side; this will have a good effect. This habit is formed, in many cases, by too high checking and tiresome drives.

To Make Team Pull Even upon the Reins.

If you have a horse that will do it all, and one that is willing he should, and inclined that way strongly; that is, one that has a disposition exactly opposite from the other, they cannot be driven evenly and nicely. If you can do this, you can outdo me. Never try it, for it cannot be done. But I have seen many teams that were quite well matched and looked a great deal alike, but they seemed to have been trained by different methods. One of them will take the bit and seem nervous, and act as though he had no confidence in the driver; jump and act as if something was about to harm him. The other one has been differently trained, and is not on the watch for something to hurt him, but is a clever appearing horse. To make such a pair work up together and drive nicely, take the most nervous and poorly trained one into the training yard and handle with Edwards' bridle a few times, as shown in illustration No. 41.

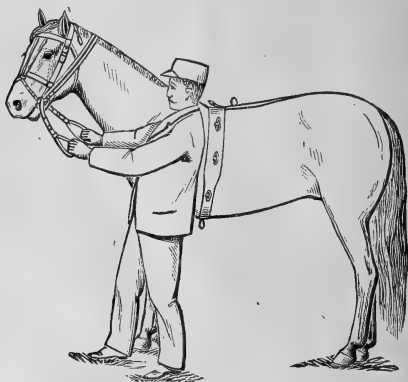


ILLUSTRATION NO. 41.

Turn him to right and left, pulling back strongly, to let him know he must submit readily to the bit; train him with whip, as under the lesson, "Afraid of Whip, Robe," etc., to teach him he is not to be hurt. Now place upon him bridle and harness, and take position as seen in illustration No. 42.

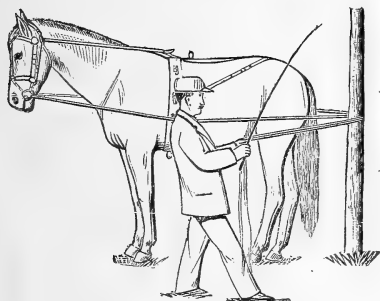


ILLUSTRATION NO. 42.

Switch the whip and hold him until he shows no fear; occasionally caress him, and he will soon stand at the switch of the whip. Now take the other one on barn floor or in yard, and place upon him the checking reins, as shown in illustration No. 43.

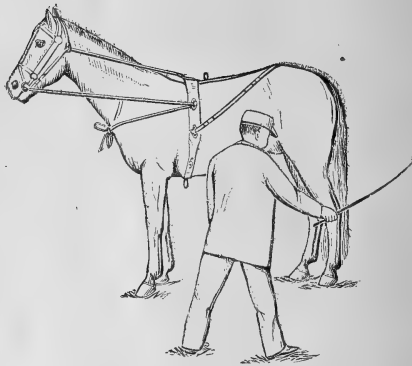


ILLUSTRATION NO. 43.

Now chirrup, switch the whip, and if he does not start, step up to him and give him the whip around his hind legs; if he jumps at your coming, place blind bridle and lines upon him, switch the whip, and use it upon him sharply until he will move lively when told or at switch of whip. This will make him drive up on bit, and by placing Edwards' bit on him and adjusting the pipe-bit, he will drive up on it well. On the other one, use the bit with side-levers and slide-loop in a position that will hold him pleasantly, and by a few lessons, this team will be wonderfully improved, and you can sell them for a much better price than before.

The Fence Jumper.

One of the first things to do is to make a good substantial fence. Some horse will even jump over this. To prevent this, you must have two good-fitting straps made, lined with sheepskin, with short wool on to keep from chafing legs. Let the end of the lining, which should be sewed on thin leather, lap by, so the buckle will not chafe the leg. Buckle one around the off hind leg above gambrel joint; have a ring, O or D, put in between the lining and strap, a little back of buckle. Now take the other strap made like this one, only a little smaller, and buckle around the near front leg, above the knee; take a good soft-padded girth and tie a ring (or small pulley) under the horse, pass a strap or small sized rope through this, and buckle or tie to the ring in strap on each leg. See Illustration No. 44.

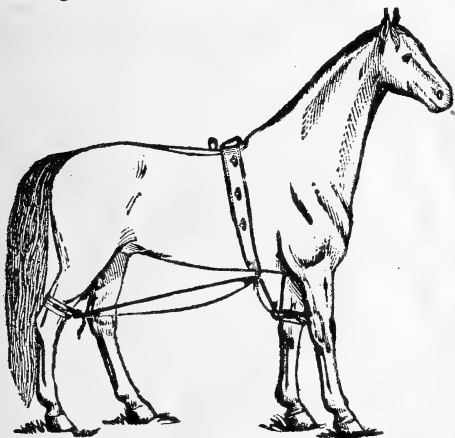


ILLUSTRATION No. 44.

NOTE—Always use this leg harness in case you have no stout, break sulky for any horse that is inclined to kick single or double. Placing it upon the hind leg that comes inside or next to the tongue when hitched double, placing one on each leg when hitching single.

This appliance can be used for keeping colts from kicking. While trotting, they can trot just as fast with it as without it, but cannot run. The strap must be adjusted so that it is not too loose or too tight, as you may determine by careful observation. No poke to wear off the main or injure the neck; no clog to hurt his legs; no fetters to

hold him so he cannot get out of the way if he is mastered by other horses; no blindfold to impair his sight and make him stumble and fall down; no brads to cut his throat; no barb-wire fence to mangle and ruin him. You will find this to be second to no other device to stop a jumper.

I have heard of punching holes in the back side of the ears, and tying them back by passing a soft string through the holes after they were healed up. This will stop them, as no horse will jump unless he can throw his ears forward, to see where he is going. This, I think, would be better for sheep or cattle. I have tried it on jumping sheep, and it worked to perfection. Tie the ears back together. On a cow, tie the ears to the opposite horn.

For Changing the Way of Going.

You may use another set of straps like those in Illustration No. 44, place them upon the other two legs the same, and your horse *cannot kick* when hitched to a light vehicle. He can trot, but cannot break or run. Then by placing them upon him straight (as it were)—not to cross them, but pass them direct from the near hind leg to the near front leg (see dotted lines in Illustration No. 44), and from the off hind leg to the off front leg, you can make your horse pace. Pass a strap over his back, with two rings upon it to keep the leg harness up; that is, place two rings on stout surcingle and buckle around horse midway between back pad and crupper, and pass straps running from hind leg to front leg through these rings, one each side respectively. *He cannot kick*. Much care must at this time be taken not to have these straps *too loose or too tight*. Adjust carefully, so as to allow the horse to go the gait you wish to teach him, easily; or, in other words, not to shorten his stride. In speeding, rubber may be used in place of rope.

Stallion Bad to Manage and Control While Using to Cover.

Many owners of stallions lose money by not having their stallions properly educated and trained to come out and act pleasant and manageable. Men are afraid to take a mare to this horse because he is so unmanageable. This is no wonder; for he is dangerous, and in many cases, limbs have been broken and men killed by a vicious stallion. I had a man once dare me to go in the stall with a vicious stallion. I said how do you handle him? He replied, we don't handle him. I

promised to handle this horse, and proceeded as follows: I provided a good rope about 30 feet long, and a very light ten-foot pole. I knew by what I had seen that this stallion was treacherous and ugly (he had ran away, would kick, bite, etc.,) and this pole and rope would be needed to halter him. Drive two nails into the end of this pole, just far enough apart to lay the rope between, let six feet of the rope hang down from the end of the pole, with a loop at the end; then tie the rope to the pole, about four feet from the end, with a small string; then pass the free end of the rope through the loop on the other end, and draw it up, and it will form a snare (as it were,) and then you can reach out with the pole while at a safe distance and get the snare over his head. A knot can be tied in the rope above the loop, so it cannot slip up and choke him. This I did to get him fast; then pull upon the pole and rope, and the rope slips up around his neck and he is haltered around the neck. I then proceeded to tie him short, place bridle upon him and handle as follows: With the leading purchase as shown in Illustration, No. 45. (You can halter a wild mustang or colt this way easily after you get him into an enclosure.)

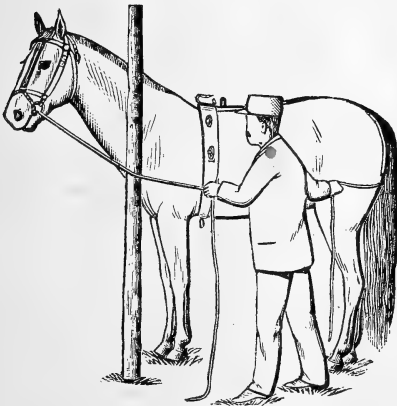


ILLUSTRATION No. 45.

I worked him to the right and left thoroughly, left him tied and fed him and watered him like any horse, I gave him three lessons of 30

minutes each as shown in Illustration No. 45, and then let him rest, and placed upon him the harness and lines as seen in Illustration No. 46.

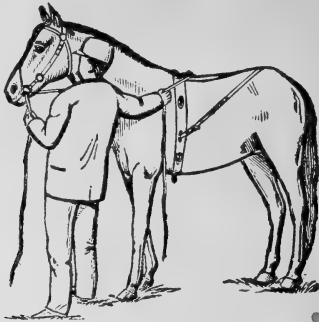


ILLUSTRATION No. 46.

I used in this way the same three times, gave him an idea he must keep off from me, and keep his head up and his heels down. I took particular pains to show him I was a friend when he obeyed. I then handled his feet as described in Illustrations Nos. 26 and 27, and I was ready to place upon him harness and lines as shown in Illustration No. 47.

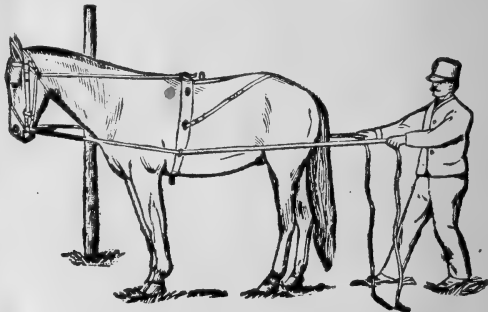


ILLUSTRATION No. 47.

Drive him around and set back on lines, and say "whoa," and he will stop; then if he refuse to go, draw up the line, stand a little to one side and in front, and throw the line sharply forward, and he will generally start; if he does not, place upon him smothering nose-piece, as directed for balker, and he will start; then take position as shown in Illustration No. 48.



ILLUSTRATION No. 48.

Switch the whip, start him up and catch him around pole and hold him. Every time you set back on the lines, say "whoa," and if he don't stop, take the advantage by pulling your lines around the center pole, until he will mind the word "whoa," well; then you may hitch him to brake sulky, as shown in Illustration No. 49.

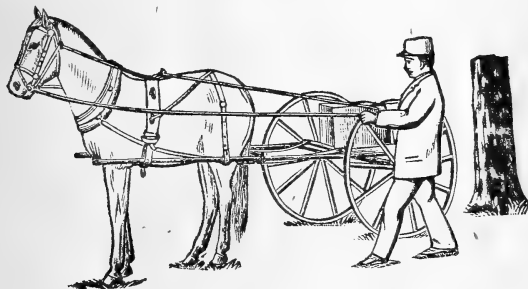


ILLUSTRATION No. 49.

Drive him about on the sulky, using him much the same as colt, only never allow yourself to get out of place; in other words, don't trust him at all. I have known stallions at the age of 12 or 14 to kill men and horses by kicking, that had always been handled and shown no signs of kicking. After he will drive well, you may drive to light wagon. He is now worth much more than before, being educated, and is not hurt in the least. Any stallion will do a better business, being trained to drive; and if very valuable, so much the more need of being trained. If you paid \$1,000 for a horse, you should train him better than one that only cost you \$100.

You may now place upon him bridle and lines, as they should be used to cover in first lessons, as seen in Illustration No. 50.

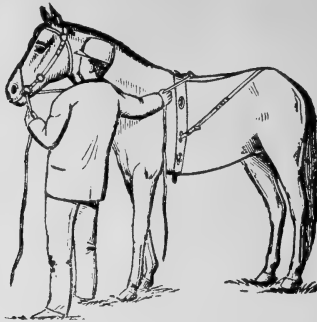


ILLUSTRATION No. 50.

If he gets in a hurry, you can easily set him back by pulling upon both lines. If he tries to rear, you can soon convince him he is under your control by giving strong pulls upon the near rein. You will never have any trouble in training your stallion, no matter how vicious and confirmed he may be in his habits, if you follow these instructions.

To Break Up the Habit of a Stallion Whinnering, or a Jack Braying, While on the Road.

Place upon him smothering nose-piece, and attach a cord or line to rings on strap that passes over nose-piece, and as he makes an attempt to whinner or bray, draw the smothering strap tight. This will cause a very unpleasant sensation in his nostrils and head and break up the habit in a short time. As you draw upon the cord or line that works the smothering nose-piece, tap him with the whip and say "I, I," or "stop," and he will stop; and it will be much pleasanter to drive him upon the road for pleasure or business. While the business of attending to a stallion is considered by some as not being honorable, allow me to point out the fact that there is no man that can choose a more honorable way of employing his time than improving and perfecting a race of animals so useful and valuable as The Horse.

To Break Colt From Sucking the Tongue.

This habit is caused (some say) by weaning the colt at the wrong time. I have, however, known old horses to suck the tongue, and if allowed to continue, they will lose flesh and will not thrive on the same amount of food that they would if they did not have the habit. To cure the colt or horse of this habit, place the pipe-bit upon the main bit and attach a short piece of light chain to the holes in bottom of bit, by means of a wire or string, and then place it in his mouth. He will be trying to remove the chain with his tongue, and if he tries to suck upon it, (as it were), the hollow bit will allow air to pass into the mouth, and as he can not form an air-tight vacuum with his mouth, he can not suck the tongue and will give it up, after wearing the bit a few times, even if there is no chain attached.

Speeding Young Colts.

It seems to some observers, and is said to be by some horsemen *wrong*, to trot or speed the yearling or two-year-old, and is said by some to have a strong tendency to produce weaklings, unsound and unthrifty offsprings from colts so trotted or trained to speed while so young. Yet it should be taken into consideration, that a thrifty colt will of his own accord at times go through the most violent exercise, running at the top of his speed around the field again and again. Now, if this same colt should trot a quarter by the side of another horse, or alone, how can it hurt him. It will not, if good judgment and care are taken; and the colt may be ready to command a fancy price, while yet quite young, for the speed he shows as is the case with H. M. Littel, Esq., of Macedon, N. Y., Dr. Day, of Waterloo, N. Y., and others, some of their colts showing such remarkable speed that they were sold for figures up in the thousands at one year old.

To Keep Horse from Getting Cast in Stall Without Tying His Head up.

Place upon him well padded leather girth, and get two wooden bowls, turned from soft, light wood (basswood or cottonwood is good, which should be dry); they should be about 10 inches across the large side in width, and then round down egg-shape to about seven inches in length. Strap these to the girth with straps made from good leather; by making two small mortices in each side of each bowl, and four holes through each side of girth; the upper holes should be made a little below where the line terret is fastened on, and the others where the lower edge of the bowl comes. Now pass the straps through the mortices in

the bowls and then through the girt and then out through the girt and bowl, and buckle. The bowls can be turned and covered with leather and will be very light, and can be put on with girt in the winter to keep blanket on, and in summer can be used without any blanket. This will keep a horse from rolling, as the bowl will strike the floor or wall and he can not roll; even if in a box stall he can not roll upon his back, or get cast, but can lay down on his side with his head at ease or tied in any way you wish. The bowls can be made larger or smaller, as you like; but for ordinary cases, the ones described will do. If very bad, you can lower the bowls on his sides a little and have them a little larger. A small-sized butter bowl, which can be obtained at any hardware store, will do, but the ones mentioned above are better. To make this plain to you, I will have it engraved. See Illustration No. 51.

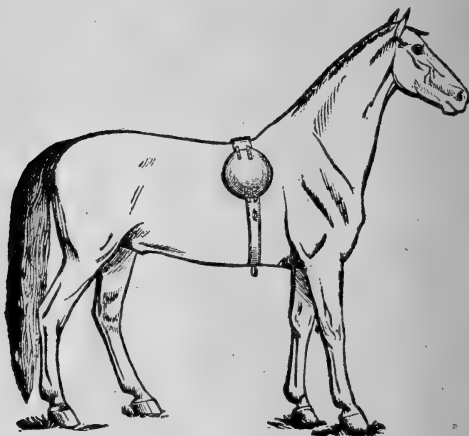


ILLUSTRATION No. 51.

The old way of tying up a horse's head, from the crown-piece of the halter, or from each side, had a tendency to chafe the face, and while lying down, the throat-latch would cut his throat, and in many cases did not prove effectual unless the horse was tied so he could not lie down naturally. With this appliance he can lie down flat upon his side and sleep, but can not roll upon his back. It is best to bed this horse with sawdust or shavings. Turn him out every day where he can roll, and groom at night, and he will not be as apt to try and roll in the night. As the rolling is sometimes caused by itching or irritation of the skin. (Give cleansing powders.) (See recipes.)

The Rearing Horse.

The surest and best way to stop this is to hitch him to something he can not rear with. This is the brakesulky with the rearing preventive on back end of sulky. The thills are straight, with no joints, and by attaching a good stout stick to the hind end, as the front end comes up, the hind end goes down, and if this stick is there, it will strike the ground and he can go up no farther. If he is an old chronic rearer, he should be thoroughly bridle and rein handled first, as in lessons for colt; then hitch to sulky, as seen in Illustration No. 52.

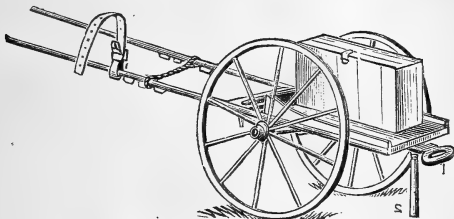


ILLUSTRATION No. 52.

Some horses will not rear only when hitched to some kind of vehicle, then they will try and see how high and straight they can stand up. Now start him up and stop him, or drive him to field track or road, or wherever he tries to rear, and stop him, and when he tries to rear, he will find out the rearing cannot be done. He may hop up a little, and while he is trying to do this, throw his head to one side with bit, and touch him with whip, and say "whoa," and if he has had the other lessons given properly, he will stand. Tie the rearing preventive with some cord, or fasten it on with a cleve, so it cannot swing out of place, and you will never fail to break any horse to stop rearing and cause him to stand still. If in the winter season, and there is plenty of snow on the ground, you can teach him hitched to breaking sleigh, with trip-lines on front feet, as described for desperate runaway, and every time he goes up on his hind feet, pull on trip-lines, which will bring him down with his nose in the snow, and he will soon stop it. Do not pull hard back on the bit on a rearing horse, as it is liable to pull him over backwards. Either of the ways I have described will do the work, but I prefer the former, of sulky with preventive on. The breaking sleigh should be made as seen in Illustration No. 53.

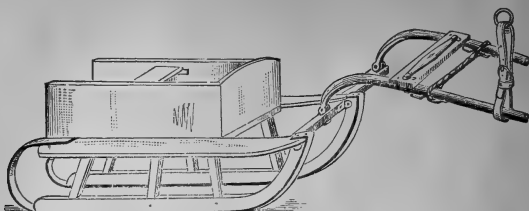


ILLUSTRATION No. 53.

To construct this sleigh, take any hind bob or short sleigh (the shorter the better,) and make thills similar to sulky thills, only shorter; some old wagon-tire will do for the crooks. Bolt this on and have two eyelets made to hold them to roller; take 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plank for cross-bar (good timber,) and let two of the bolts on each side that hold thill-irons pass through it; get a good strong dry-goods box, the proper size, like the one shown in Illustration No. 53, and fasten to the bob or sleigh, and you have a breaking sleigh that no horse can break. It should not be over three feet long, as it will turn much easier. A great many men think when in the winter there is plenty of snow, they can break their colts hitched with an old horse. Now suppose these men lived where there was no snow-fall, or did not have an old horse, they would have to change localities, buy or borrow an old horse, etc. More colts are spoiled by being driven with old horses than are ever benefitted; he is not thoroughly broken until he will drive well single, and here is where most colts have their first trouble, and if your colt is never trained single, do not blame him when he turns around, tips you over, or for any other unruly action. He is not to blame.

To Stop a Horse from Biting or Tearing Blanket, Cribbing, or Biting While Grooming

Place upon the horse a good five-ring halter, with rings on check straps—that is, a halter that has rings on each side of check; now take two pieces of white pine or basswood board, about four inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and one foot long, make four holes about two inches from one end and two inches apart, round the corners, fasten a piece of leather, (a boot-leg is good) across and to the underside of the two pieces of boards with leather string; place it upon horse with leather under chin, and tie boards to rings on halter and above rings with good strings; the leather should not run up far enough to interfere with chin-piece on halter, which chin piece should not be very loose.

If this is properly made and adjusted, there is no horse that it will not stop of the habits which it is intended for. As he turns his head around, the side-pieces stop him from biting his sides, and the leather on the bottom stops him from reaching his breast, and they project so he cannot get hold of anything to crib and he cannot bite while being groomed, yet he can eat hay and drink, and only has to be removed while eating grain. You can have the side-pieces covered with leather if you wish. (I have heard of tying a block of wood in a horse's mouth. This is simply barbarous, as it is a constant punishment; he cannot eat or drink, and is tortured constantly.) If a horse could talk, you can imagine what he would say in regard to this block of wood. I think he would say ("it is infernal.")

Kicking or Pawing in Stall.

This can be stopped by having a good-fitting strap made, with a piece of stout rubber tape in the middle, so it will stretch. If necessary, you can use the rubber tape double, to make it stout enough. Now fasten to this a ring, and to the ring a piece of light trace-chain about one foot long. For kicking, buckle around hind leg above hock joint. For pawing, buckle around front leg above knee. This will not chafe the leg, as the rubber will stretch, and when he tries to paw or kick the chain will strike his legs and he will not try it many times. Let him get accustomed to it before you leave him, and by buckling it above the knee, he will not step on it. Let the chain be on the inside of the leg.

Bits--"The Use of."

There have been many bits invented, the number reaching far into the thousands, every one thinking he has the best. I do not claim my bit the best but I am willing to forfeit \$100 that there is not another bit in the world, at the present time, that will compare with it for practical use or for horses of different dispositions and bit-taking, and for training, speeding, and all places where a bit is needed. What you have wanted is a bit for all kinds of horses and mouths. *Here it is. Buy it, and try it.*

While upon this subject, I would say that if you have a runaway or a kicker, do not think that if you buy one of these bits, take it home and place it upon your horse and hitch him to carriage, that he will behave and not try to run or kick. The man that says he has a bit that gains instant control and removes all fear, is a humbug, while you get control quickly and with less irritation with this bit than with

others. I know that the rogue or vicious horse must have repeated lessons of training and get up a fear of the bit, so he dare not run or kick when you move the bit in his mouth or pull upon it. Get a good "steady" and a "dead certain" "whoa" on him before you try to drive him, and keep the bit adjusted properly, and you can manage him. If properly adjusted it will never cut the mouth inside or outside, if the teeth are floated and used with levers. And it is placed upon the market with an assurance of being second to none.

To Teach a Horse to Stand Upon Street Without Being Tied.

Hitch him to sulky, buckle lines together (with blind bridle,) tie a long cord to lines so it will pull evenly upon them both, get out of sight, and if he starts, pull hard, then *slack*; say not a word; if he starts again, pull harder and show him something has got him. After a few lessons, he will stand and not offer to stir. Do not feed him apples or other things, as a passer by might be eating an apple and he would start after him to get the apple. He must be taught only as above, to be reliable, and then it is not entirely safe with the majority of horses.

To Get Up to Horse Bad to Catch in Pasture.

Place upon the horse a good five-ring halter, tie a long cord to it—the longer the better, say 1000 feet—take a few hairs of the main, rub on some shoemaker's wax, tie a knot in this and divide it above the knot and pass the cord through and back to the tail, and fix it the same here by taking a few hairs about six inches from the roots of the tail, pass the cord through and let it drag. This is done to keep the horse from stepping on the cord, or getting wound up in it. If he has no main or tail, you can place upon him well-padded girt and crupper, and tie a ring to the crupper and girt, and run the cord through these and tie to halter or bridle. Take a dish of oats, go to the pasture lot and proceed to get up to your horse. If he is very bad, it would be well to have bridle on him for a few days. Get hold of the cord, shake the dish of oats, and keep advancing. He will see you have already caught him, and will come up to you, and after a few days he can be caught without the cord on, if you feed him the oats every time you catch him. If he should start off when you pick up the cord, give him light pull to let him know you have got him.

Educating the Horse for Pleasure Driving.

There are a great many ways to teach a horse the same thing. It is supposed by many that there are but few horses that can be educated to perform tricks and drive without reins. Any horse of ordinary intelligence can in time be taught all this, if he gets the proper idea of what is wanted of him, applied according to the laws of his nature. But I am aware that there are many men, after receiving the best instructions any one could give, could not become successful trainers. Such men make the profession like a setting hen without eggs (bring forth nothing.) The rules which are laid down in this book will often be deviated from without having any knowledge of it myself. From not understanding the meaning, or carelessly studying the instructions, you will not obtain the desired result, and blame me for it. Some man may have a horse with blind staggers, and if he finds no remedy in this book, he throws it aside and feels in his heart a desire for something that cannot be obtained.

The Pleasure Horse.

In selecting a pleasure horse, get one (that "*fills the bill.*") He should have a mild, gentle disposition, (peaceable and quiet,) and bold, fine action, and intelligent. He will not deceive you after he is properly educated, and will make a fine appearance when on exhibition. N. B. "*In order to make the lessons I am about to give effectual, it will be necessary to give one or two each day in a continued number of days, to form a perfect habit of obedience.*" Please remember this.

The cut represented in engraving No. 54 is a bridle which is always to be used when the horse is through with the lessons laid down in former pages.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 54.

This bridle can be used as an open bridle, or by taking out the check pieces and placing in a pair of blinds (which will be necessary at times). You will then have a bridle at all times that will give you satisfaction, and be ornamental as well as useful. You may not notice that there are several light bulges or swells in an overdraw check, well down on the nose, so when the slide loop is pulled down over this, it will stay without being tied with a string, etc.

Training to the Whip, or First Lesson to Make a Colt Follow at Snap of Finger, or Word "Here."

This is a very important lesson and should be given in all cases where the colt or horse is to be made a trick horse. I often give this lesson in training as the very first lesson, as it educates them much more in the same amount of time than you can teach them with any

other practice, nature and disposition that will allow it, and trainer capable.

Take the colt into a box stall of medium size, place upon him Edward's bridle and take position as in illustration No. 55.

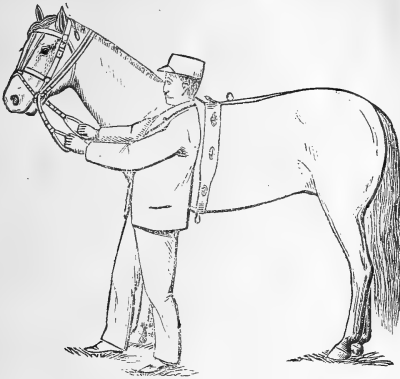


ILLUSTRATION No. 55.

Take a short whip, step up to his near side, take hold of the reins and pull slightly and at the same time cluck, and tap him over the hips. He very likely will take a step or two in your direction. Caress him and repeat. Soon commence to snap the finger, at the same time touch him with the whip, and he will follow readily. Now take a longer bow top whip, get a little ways off and snap the finger. If he comes, caress him and repeat. Every time he comes to you, caress him and let him stand; do not drive him away. As you have taught him to come by the use of the whip, if you strike him to make him go away, you spoil it all. Now place light open bridle and one leading rein upon him and practice in the same way. After two or three days' training in this way, you should turn him in small yard with good, high, tight fence, or on barn floor with plenty of straw and light. Let him walk around you until he gets well acquainted with the place, then commence by cracking your whip directly over his back. If you have never used a long lash, procure a good light one and practice with it until you can handle it well.

Place your eye upon your colt, or horse, and keep it there, and as he takes a position with head partially towards you (see illustration No. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$), swing the long lash carefully around and give him a light

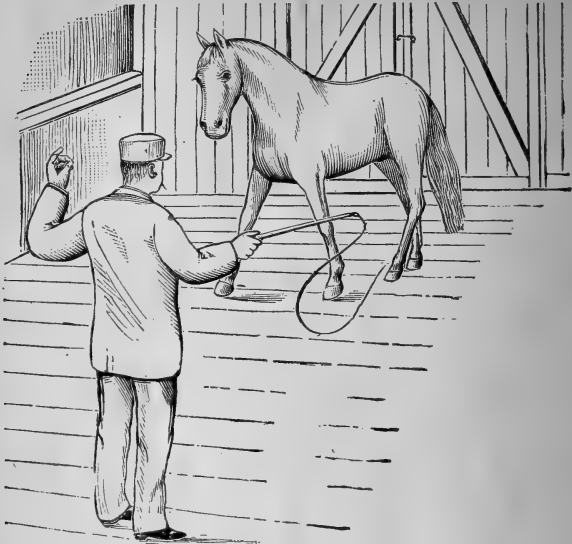


ILLUSTRATION No. 55 1-2.

touch on the hind ankles. He will in most cases take a step or two in your direction (all this time keep one hand up or out straight, and snap the finger or cluck). As he makes an attempt to come in your direction, advance carefully to him and caress him, then step back, and as he takes another favorable position, snap the finger, and if he does not come, touch him lightly with your agent, Mr. Persuader, and you will be well pleased with your success, as he will follow like a good fellow and try his best to do each little thing you ask of him, like coming up and having the halter and bridle on, etc. This can be done without the bridle handling if you are patient and persevering. That is to turn your horse into an inclosure and proceed with the long lash. Whip as above mentioned, whether he has ever been haltered or not.

Another way is: As your colt stands with his head from you, or heels towards you, tap him slightly around hind ankles with the lash, and as he turns, walk up and caress him. If he does not turn, stop a moment, walk up and caress him, then step back and pop the whip at his hind ankles until he turns. Then go to him and caress him. He will soon learn to follow you about at the snap of the finger, you then

have him under your control without any bridle on, and should be able to control him with bridle and whip both. While teaching your colt this, have him entirely alone. Allow no one to come in the training yard or barn, as it will draw the colt's attention and have a tendency to confuse him. Watch your colt closely, and at any time he shows signs of obedience, like tossing the head or throwing his ears ahead and looking at you, step up and caress him. If you should strike him at this point, it would be the worst thing you could do. I took a mustang and in a few minutes taught her to follow me out into the yard and road without anything upon her, after she had run away several times.

MARION, N. Y. September 2d, 1888.

§ Mr. C. L. Edwards trained one eight-year-old kicking mustang for me, and I was surprised to see Mr. Edwards hitch and drive her to light wagon. She was very hard to back. Mr. Edwards made a good reiner and perfect backer of her and she gained in flesh all the time.

MARTIN LONDON.

To Educate a Horse to Drive Without Reins.

Take your horse in box stall about 14x14. Take a straight whip, (a whale bone whip with the top broken off is good,) and tie a lash about three inches long. Drive a small wire nail through where the lash is tied on, and one also through the butt end. Stand to one side and tap him lightly on the side a few times and if he does not put his head around toward the whip, touch him with the point of the nail in either end of the whip and he will turn his head that way; then step up and caress, and by a little practice he will soon turn around after you and the whip. Let him rest and next give him a short lesson upon the other side in the same way. After he will turn readily in this way, which will take two or three days in most cases, you may take him in yard with lines and bridle on and get behind, a little to one side, and tap him the same as when first teaching. Work him in this way until he will turn readily to the right or left at the tap of the whip. If he should start to leave you, let him know you have got him with the reins. Now commence to teach him to start. Change this whip and take a good long whalebone one in its place, nine feet is not too long. Stand directly behind him and give the whip a little crack over him and touch his back and cluck, he will soon learn to start at the switch over his back. Stay behind him. Hold the whip directly over his back when you wish him to go straight ahead; to stop him tap him lightly over the head between the ears and set back on the lines. Repeat this and as you drive him along, tap him on one side and the other, always pulling that way on the rein, and quite strongly to let

him know he must go to the side where the whip touches him, and stop when it touches him over the head. When he will work nicely this way take off the lines and place upon him check rig as seen in

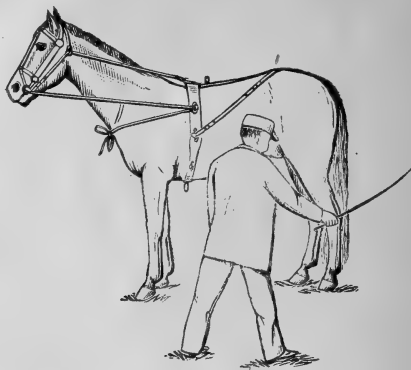


ILLUSTRATION NO. 56.

illustration No. 56. Take him on barn floor or where he cannot get away and drive him around, stopping often by the tap of the whip on the head. Turn him one way and the other by the tap of the whip on his sides. If he should refuse to stop at the tap of the whip on the head, tap him over the nose with it until he stops; then caress him. After he will work well this way hitch him to vehicle with lines and open bridle (ILL. NO. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$) and commence by giving him the lessons as at first. When he steps off to the right or left at the tap of the whip, take him into a field and practice him. If he should attempt to get away, strike him with the whip around the ears; and, if he runs, stop him with the whip if possible, if not, use the lines and, sharply at the same time, tap him with the whip over the head to let him know that by it and it alone he must be governed. Never take the lines off until he will turn very readily, and trot, run and stop at the tap of the whip. You may take the bridle off next and place a pair of lines upon him attached to his front ankles by two good fitting straps around his front fetlock joints, with rings on. Then buckle a good pair of lines to these, pass them over the girth and back to break-sulky, and take him to a sandy place or in a plowed field where there will be no chance of hurting him. Now, start, stop and turn him. If he acts clever, caress him. He will act and feel uneasy without a bridle on, and you must use much patience and kindness. Have some oats and apples in your pocket and feed him occasionally—it will help very much to draw

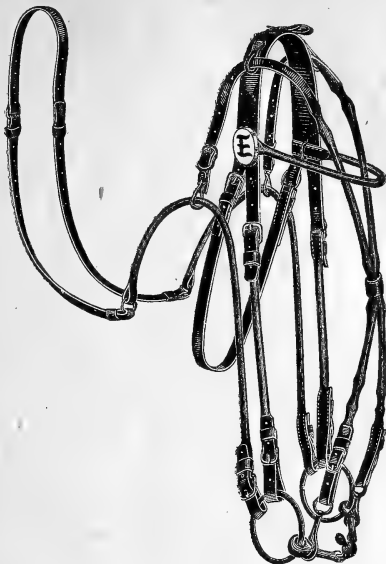


ILLUSTRATION No. 5612.

his attention to you and have confidence in you. Hold the whip directly over his back. When you wish him to go straight ahead, tap him on the back. Start him up, and if he attempts to get away, apply the whip sharply over the head and pull up one foot; if he does not stop, pull up the other foot and he will be obliged to stop. After a few lessons you may remove one foot-strap and then the other, and he may be driven quite safely. After your horse stops and starts and turns readily, you may teach him to back, by placing the lines upon him and giving him light taps on the top of the head, at the same time pull upon the lines and say "back!" to give him an idea of what is wanted. Then repeat and tap over the head, and in a few lessons he will back when you tap him two or three times on top of the head.

Much care must be taken in the education of the horse, not to hurt or frighten him. To cause him not to jump if he be a little nervous, use the blind bridle for a few times, with lines on, so he cannot see the whip; then place the open bridle on and proceed. Always take the lines and bridle with you when educating a horse, and at any time, if needed, place them upon him. Keep on the safe side and you will make a success of it and soon drive your horse nicely without bridle or

reins. You can educate this horse to go by the switch of the whip, by switching the whip on the same side after touching him, to make him turn to right or left, and by switching the whip over his back to make him go ahead, etc. If you are a competent horseman and use patience and good judgment, you can drive as seen in illustration No. 57.

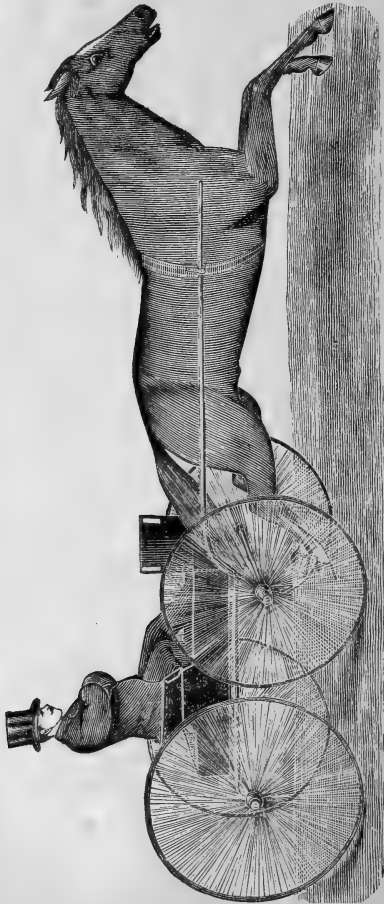


ILLUSTRATION NO. 57.

To Drive by the Snap of the Finger.

After your horse drives well by the switch of the whip, place Edward's bridle and lines upon him in a roomy box stall, stand directly behind him, snap the finger on the near side, give him a light pull on that line and he will turn; caress, and repeat on the other side the same; then hitch to break-sulky, move to right hand side of seat and snap right finger and he will turn that way; left the same. Cluck and he will start, then when you wish him to stop, raise the hand straight in front of you, make a hissing noise between the teeth and set back lightly on the lines. When he stops, caress him. You should take the whip the first few times, sitting upon it with the top straight back of vehicle. To back him move the hand straight across in front of you, and give light pull upon lines and he will back all right, and by repeating a sufficient number of times he will drive by the snap of the finger as well as any other way.

To Drive by the Motion of the Hand.

After he drives well by the snap of the finger, take same position, motion the left hand to near side, cluck, and he will go that way, repeat on the other side the same; then raise the hand for him to stop directly in front of you and pull lightly upon the lines. Caress and repeat, using the right hand on off side and left on near side and right hand to stop him and move the right hand back and forth in front of you to make him back, and pull lightly upon the lines. You may take the whip with you the same as in driving by snap of finger, at first until he will drive all right without it.

NOTE. Some may say that this cannot be done. I have a two-year-old colt that I have driven in this way many times and I shall drive the same, Providence permitting, in the future.

To Educate a Horse to Run Loose, or Go Away and Come Back Without Anything Upon Him, and Turn Carriage Around Without Driver.

To do this you must know yourself pretty well, and be thorough and persevering in your undertakings. First teach him to follow under whip as described in first lesson (to follow under whip.) This is easily done, though bear in mind it must be thoroughly taught. Now place

upon him Edward's bridle with long cord attached. Take him out in to the field, or large yard is better. At first go on ahead of him fifteen or twenty feet and say, "come here," at the same time cracking the whip or snapping the finger. He may come, if not pull upon the rope, and when he gets to you feed him apples, sugar, etc., pet him and caress him and he will soon come to you at the crack of the whip or snap of the finger. You can gradually work away from him and behind him and crack the whip and he will soon come to you at a distance of one hundred feet at the crack of the whip, you now must teach him to go away. This can only be done by placing the cord upon him through a ring fastened on the opposite side of yard from you, say "go on" to him and pull upon the cord, this will lead him away. Keep the whip still until he is a few feet away, then crack whip, and as he has been taught this he will come back, caress and repeat until he will go away at the word, and come back readily at the crack of the whip. Now place upon him girth and crupper with ring tied to each on his back, pass the cord through these and tie with bow knot at crupper so it can be untied easily, (if at any time you wish to use it. Practice him in this way for several days, then remove the bridle and use him in yard until he shows no sign of disobedience, then place a good strap around his off fore fetlock, lined with sheepskin with short wool upon it, so it will not chafe or hurt, take him out into the field or lane, let him start off or start him off and before he goes far say "whoa," if he does not stop pull up his foot and he will stop, say "come here" and lightly crack the whip. When he comes caress and feed him. Do not whip him if he does not come readily, if you do he will act all the worse next time. He will soon come and go from you with a string bridle, and soon without anything upon him. Always place the bridle and cord (or better long leather rein) on him when you first take him out and change from that to the foot line until he is so thoroughly educated that he will not try to go only as far as he is taught. Use the same length of cord or line every time and never let him get away. If he gets away a few times he will not forget it in weeks. If he should try to get away on three legs attach a short line to the other foot and pass it through the ring on girth under him and fasten to the other line. Have him in soft place as when he runs away bring his nose to the ground a few times, by taking both his front feet up, and he will not try to get away next time. When you take him on the street for the first few times do not ask him to do too much. It looks well enough to see him go away only twenty feet. Let him get accustomed to the place by driving and stopping and turning in street hitched to vehicle. Keep a good lookout for your horse at all times and in case anything looks suspicious to you, stop your horse until the road is clear, or lead him by.

To Educate a Horse to Waltz.

Place a well padded sursingle upon him and bring the head partially to side and tie to sursingle, tap him with the whip or crack it and say "waltz". It is a good plan to play upon a mouth organ to inform him when there is music he must waltz. He will soon learn to waltz around with the music and at the command "waltz."

Give short lessons at first, in a ring or circle.

To Educate a Horse to Lie Down.

SUBDUING COMBINED WITH EDUCATION.

Place around the off fore ankle a good strap with ring; buckle a good single line in the ring; pass through ring on girth and out on near side; buckle another line in bridle; use bridle as shown in illustration

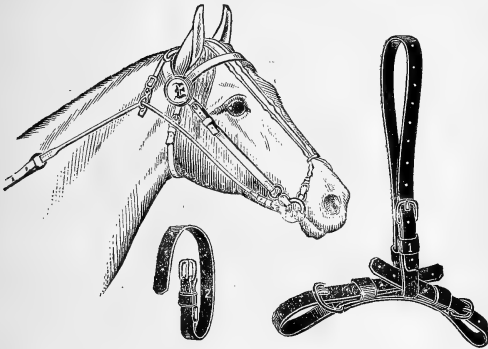


ILLUSTRATION No. 58.

No 58, with slide loop well down on nose; run the line from bit through ring on near side; take a line in each hand and pull steady. This will pull up his off foot and throw his head to the near side, and he will soon lie down on his off side. Caress and let him lie. If he attempts to get up, pull upon the lines and he cannot get up. When he lies quiet, caress, and say "get up." Let him up. He will come up on all four feet and will stand much easier than if one foot was fastened up as is practiced by the old way. You may soon lay him down again carefully. Soft sand or plenty of saw dust on the ground is the only proper place to teach a horse this and other tricks where he has

to lie down. Repeat lying him down (with a rest between each time) until he will lie down at a slight pull upon the rope and the word "down." Now take both lines in left hand and with blunt whip tap him on the back side of fore leg and at the same time say "down," and pull the lines a little. He will soon lie down at the tap of the whip on the ground at his front feet. This will take three or four days. It may be done sooner, but you will discourage him if you work him too much. Feed him oats while lying down, and caress him, and you will have no trouble if you repeat often enough. Never strike him while lying down or you will spoil him for this nice little trick, surely. This is a nice trick and after he will lie down readily, you can make him lie down upon a blanket, or Buffalo robe. In the street, if you cannot handle him easily this way, you may make his off fore foot fast to the girt. Do not draw it up too tight, as it will hurt him. If he will not lie down now, you may place the line and strap on near fore foot, and as he steps pull it up and this will bring him to his knees, and he will soon lie down. In each case pull his head to near side.


To Make a Horse Kneel.

After he will lie down readily you may place a well-padded girth upon him, buckle a well fitting strap around each front ankle below fetlocks, buckle two good single lines to these, pass them over girth or through rings on the under sides of girth, then give him the motion and word to lie down and as he goes down on his knees say "whoa" caress and let him up, or make him get up before he lies down, repeat and in a few days he will kneel down readily when you ask him to make a "prayer". Much patience will be required to do this, as he will want to lie down as soon as he goes to his knees, but kindness and patience will bring him where you want him after a little practice. If he refuses to get down on his knees, pull upon the lines which will take up both of his front feet.

Teaching the Horse to Sit Up.

After your horse will lie down at the word, you may teach him to sit up. This you may do in this way: Place upon him Edward's bridle and while he is lying down take hold close to the bit and say "sit up." As he places his fore feet in front of him in the attempt to get up say "whoa," and pull down upon the bridle, which will have a tendency to stop him. Caress him and let him up, as he will get uneasy to lie down again or get up by force, which should be avoided. If he refuses to

stop at all in the sitting posture make him lie down immediately, and repeat, and after a few lessons of this kind he will in most cases, if you are kind and patient, improve very fast. Never take him upon a floor covered with straw, it will work out from under his legs, and the floor will hurt him, and he will be uneasy. If you cannot accomplish it in this way, place upon hind legs, below the fetlocks, two good wide straps (well lined,) with rings on, and place upon him a good hame collar. Now make him lie down and buckle a pair of good single lines in the rings and draw his hind legs well under his body; pass the lines out between his front legs and tie to collar in bow knot, so they can be untied quickly. Now take short hold of bridle as at first and say "sit up," and as he comes to the sitting posture he will be held there. Hold him a short time and then make him lie down, loosen the lines and let him rest, and caress him. Repeat once or twice and then let him up. After a few lessons in this way he will lie down and sit up at the word, and then by the motion, if you wish to teach him by motion or sign.

 Ground bottom covered with sawdust is best, and really the only place fit to give these lessons upon.

Teaching the Horse to Roll Over.

We will assume that he will lie down or sit up readily by this time. Buckle a good fitting strap on each ankle, with rings attached, take him to some place and make him lie down as formerly, only have his back a little down hill. Now, snap or buckle a line in each ring on straps on the legs on the side upon which he is lying. Stand by his back and touch him on the side with a light whip and say "roll over," and pull him over before he has a chance to get up. Caress him and repeat. The first time he attempts to roll over or does roll over without assistance, caress, fondle and feed him something he likes. He will soon roll over himself and enjoy the sport, by touching him upon the bridle and giving the command to "roll over."

Educating to Kick With One or Both Feet.

This is very easily taught and always amuses the audience and provokes laughter. Place an open bridle upon him and take one line in hand upon the side you wish to educate. Stand a little to one side of him and use the whip with small wire nail driven through by lash (as used for learning to drive by tap of whip), touch him just below the hock joint with lash and say "what?" If the lash does not make him move his foot, use the point of nail, and if he moves his foot

or make the least attempt to kick, step up and caress him. He will, by repeating this, soon kick with his foot at the drop of the whip towards his leg and the question "what do you do if the boys plague you, what?" Teach him on the other side the same way, to make him kick with the other foot; and then to make him kick with both feet, touch him on top of the dock or at the roots of the tail. Ask the same, or some question commencing with "what." Do not touch him elsewhere to make him kick, as the breeching or other straps might hit this spot and cause him to be uneasy. By practicing this a short time he will kick very nicely, if properly taught, and will kick only when commanded.

To Kick Hitched to Circus Cart.

After he will kick well, hitch him to a small cart with plank in front, but no thills. Then give him the touch at the roots of the tail or dock and he will kick as much as you wish.

To Make Horse Drive Horse.

Have a stout cart with small wheels, and hitch the *kicker* on in front, then make the other mule get up on the cart with front feet, hand him the lines and as he takes them start the other horse, and he will walk around with front feet on cart. He should first be taught to get on the cart and be drawn slowly around the ring by a person, stopping often and repeating, and he will soon ride and drive.

To Educate to Throw Rider.

After he kicks well on the cart, you may make a straw man by stuffing an old coat and pair of pants, tie it on him, start him around the ring on a run and stop him suddenly, and pull the straw man off with a cord attached to one leg. Go up to him, feed and caress him, then place the straw man on him again and start him off, and give him the sign to kick, and stop him at the same time, and pull the image off again. By repeating a few times, it is almost impossible to ride him when the sign is given to kick and bolt. This always makes fun, and if the horse is fat and smooth, no man or boy can stay on him without a saddle and bridle.

Educating to Go Lamé.

Take your horse by the bridle with the left hand, standing on near side. Walk along with him and say "lamé;" tap him with the but of the whip first back of the knee and he will soon limp by pointing the the whip at his leg. You may now ask him if he is "lamé". Let's see?—start him and he will soon go lamé. When you stop him make him rest upon the lamé foot or not stand upon it, and by pointing at his leg, you may ask him any question you wish and he will go lamé, and will soon go lamé when you take the right position if you do not point at him.

Educating to Gallop.

Take him by the bridle reins close to the head and walk along by his shoulder and with a short, blunt whip, touch him under the chin lightly at first. If he only tosses his head caress him and repeat. Increase the blows under the chin and he will soon raise up off the ground with both feet. After you get him so he will gallop well, ask him what he does when the ladies ride him, start off with him and give him the sign, and he will gallop. Then stop him and ask him what he does when the boys ride him, and give him the sign to kick with both feet and his legs will fly up in the air and everybody will laugh.

Educating to Laugh.

Stand by his head and placing the left hand on his nose take the butt end of a short whip and touch him in the roof of the mouth. Now place a halter upon him and take hold two or three feet from the head and say "laugh," at the same time jab him lightly in the mouth with butt of whip and he will soon laugh at the command or pointing at the head with the whip. It will take much patience and perseverance to teach this trick nicely. It is a good plan to place a piece of sweet apple in the mouth as he opens it to laugh. Make it a point to get his head up a little while teaching this trick.

Educating to Paw or Count.

Stand by his near side and commence by touching him lightly with the point of a nail driven through the end of the whip as described in lesson for driving without reins. Touch him just above the knee on the back side of fore leg and say "how." He will show signs of paw-

ing, for which caress him and repeat until he will count or paw by dropping the top of whip toward his front leg. Then you may ask him "how" old he is or "how" many quarts of oats he wants? and make him stop pawing by taping him on the back when you raise the whip. You may have to tap him quite hard to make him stop when you raise the whip. He will soon count, add, and answer any question you may ask him by counting. To teach him to paw with the other foot you must change the position enough so he can easily distinguish the difference and will never make any mistake. Your success in this, as in other lessons of this kind, will depend upon your skill to make the horse comprehend what you want of him, without exciting or making him fear you.

If any one is looking on after you have taught your horse to count, etc., and you ask him a question and he does not answer it, pay no attention to it. Ask him some other question or have him do some other little trick, and teach him more thoroughly when alone the one he refused to answer.

Educating the Horse to say Yes and No.

Stand by his near shoulder with pin in left hand, take hold of whip with same hand. With the pin in thumb and forefinger slide the hand down on whip and touch him on the breast with pin. He will soon bite at you or try to relieve the trouble by bowing his head. Caress and repeat and he will soon bow at any question you may ask him by moving the hand down on the whip a little. Teach him this thoroughly and then commence teaching him to say "no," by raising the hand up on the whip and using the pin on his neck just in front of where the hame collar comes and a little on one side. Slide the hand down and make him say "Yes" or bow. Slide it up and make him say "no." Ask him any question you wish and he will answer properly every time if you change the position of the hand. Change the position of the hand carefully and easily and no one will see how it is done. Always as you teach this let a little time elapse between each question or he will get in a notion of answering before you ask, which should be avoided. When you take your position hold the whip in right hand and as you ask the question change it over to left hand, with this hand in position for the answer you desire.

Educating to Take Off Your Cap, Pick up Your Whip, etc.

Stand close to his near shoulder with cap in left hand and pin in your right. Prick him lightly on the shoulder, at the same time hold the cap under his nose, and he will soon bite at it. Caress him, and by repeating you can soon place the cap on your head and stoop over and he will take it off, and then say, "give it here," and (see lesson in teaching to give you things) take it before he drops it. You can gradually raise your head and he will reach up and take your hat off, and by lowering it with the hand he will soon pick it up off the ground. The same with the whip or handkerchief. If he is careless and drops things, touch him with the whip and make him pick it up again, and repeat, and he will soon be afraid to drop them.

To teach him to go after it, throw it away a little at first and make him pick it up. Increase the distance very slowly and he will soon go away and get your hat, whip or handkerchief and bring it to you. If you wish him to go and get either one of two handkerchiefs, red or white, teach him by a motion, and by practice he will go after the one you slightly motion for him to—that is if your horse stands facing you. If you place two handkerchiefs on the floor and some one asks him to get the red one, give him the motion by placing the hand on that side upon the collar of your coat or something similar. This takes some time and patience, but can be taught any horse of ordinary intelligence. No one can detect you if you are a competent teacher and your horse an attentive scholar, well educated. Do not in this, as in other tricks, punish too sharply for disobedience, or you will get up too much fear in your horse, and the result will not be as good.

Educating to Give You Things.

After your horse will take things from you and pick them up, to make him hand them back is quite easily taught. After he takes your hat and holds it a short time, say "give," and touch him on the shoulder or side with a pin and reach out the hand to take it. If he should drop it, make him pick it up again, and repeat it, and he will soon hand things to you very nicely. Caress him every time he turns his head towards you and take what he has in his mouth, and he will soon turn after you and hand or give you anything readily that he can pick up. Then make him pick up your hat and, taking a few steps away, say "give it here," and he will obey, if you touch him lightly upon the side on which you stand.

To Teach a Horse How to Open a Box.

After having him thoroughly taught to pick up things and bring them to you, you may teach him to open a box and take handkerchief, etc., out of it and bring to you, in this way. First make a door and saw a hole about a foot square in the center of it. Stand it up on one side of box stall and fasten it so it will not fall down. Then place a halter upon your horse, taking him by the chin piece of the halter, lead him up to the door with the right hand while with the left you hold something he likes (sweet apple for instance) through the hole and he will take it. Now nail a slat across the hole with one nail at the top. Lead him up again and show him the apple and he will try to get it by pushing the slat to one side with his nose. As he does this pet him and say "box", "box." Keep nailing a wider slat until the hole is entirely covered. Then take your whip, (a short riding whip) and tap him just back of where the back pad rests. Partially open the cover and let him smell the apple, then close it and tap him again and say "box." He will soon push the cover to one side and take the apple. Next you present a handkerchief and touch him as you did in teaching to pick up anything, and he will soon take the handkerchief. Have him bring it to you and feed him the apple, and caress. Now make a box one foot square, hang it up in the same place and fasten on the cover so it will turn easily with one nail at the top and say "open the box," and he will take things out and bring them to you.

Educating to Kiss You.

Take sweet apples cut into quarters and place in your pockets a good supply; then take a small stick, sharpen it so you can stick a piece of apple on it, and feed him from the hand, moving your hand nearer your face each time until he takes the apple from the stick which you hold in your teeth. Touch him on the side with a pin and say, "kiss me." Place the stick in your mouth with the apple upon it and he will soon kiss you at the word. If he refuses, tap him on the side with the whip and say "kiss me," and touch him with the pin and he will soon learn he must kiss you. Sometimes he might not be apple hungry, and this would be the only way to make him obey. This is a very nice trick when well done, creates affection and is highly interesting to lovers of the equine race.

To Educate to Close a Door.

After he will open the box hang a light door in the same place as box. Show him the apple and touch him with the whip and lead him with his nose against the door, which will swing. After a few times, with patience and kindness, he will close the door at the word "close." Touch the whip, then say "close the door," tap him with the whip and he will close the door and will soon close any door of medium size at the word.

To Open a Door.

After he will close the door, fasten your handkerchief on the door at the outward edge, shake it and touch him as to pick up things, and he will take hold of the handkerchief. Then touch him as to back on the head and as he takes one step back caress and feed. Repeat until he will take hold of the handkerchief and open the door. Then place a strap in place of handkerchief and he will open the door by taking hold of the strap.

To Teach Him to Walk Up and Down Stairs.

First make a strong platform 10 inches high, 10 feet long, and 8 feet wide, make him step upon this. Place one foot up with the hand and he will soon step upon this with the other. Lead him over this until he shows no signs of fear or disobedience; then place another box in the center of this about a foot smaller, same height and lead him over this the same; and then place on a box a foot smaller, each time making them secure so he will not lose confidence at their shaking and you soon can lead him up any flight of stairs that are not very steep, and can lead him down in the same way.

Conduct.

If you teach your horse these tricks you can command a fancy price at any time. I have practiced these theories and am confident that any boy or man with a sufficient quantity of "horse in him," as they term it, can make each and every rule work. Never lose courage or confidence in your ability because you may not bring about good results

easily. To accomplish anything of importance, remember, requires no ordinary resolution and perseverance. There would be no credit or importance in teaching a horse many tricks or in managing bad horses if not difficult or apparently dangerous.

No duty requires more firmness of purpose in the control of the passions, or more fidelity to the principles of firmness and truth than that of good horsemanship

If you would be a great, genuine, successful horseman, you must never seem to forget by your conduct that you are a man and that your superiority over the animal really consists in the prudent exercise of your reasoning powers and good judgment. Torture and brute force are not your forte, and the moment you give way to passion, your reason yields to the control of blind instinct and you at once throw away your intellectual superiority over the animal. It is your duty to prove by the example of your actions that to be a good horseman requires higher qualifications of fitness than anger, dishonesty and depravity, occasionally evinced in the conduct of some claiming the distinction, but who come very far from ever reaching this point.

In Conclusion of Teaching Tricks.

I would like to state that while it may seem impossible to some, I can show a two-year-old colt at present writing that understands and will perform forty separate and distinct feats, and I can prove he has had but four month's training. He also drives upon the run without reins. No one ever taught this colt anything but myself, more than to halter break him. While some may say it is a humbug and do not believe it, I repeat I can prove by good authority and by Bonner E. Bristol, himself, as he will show you the forty feats if you come to see him.

The Song of the Horse.

For bits you may look to the ends of all creation;
 You may search every store at every place or station;
 But you never will find with true justification,
 All the merits combined in the "Edward's combination."

With its adjustable qualities, and lever swiveled eyelet,
 It may be placed with pride in a 2:10 horse's toilet.
 The object of its construction 'tis impossible to foil it,
 To govern without irritation, try it; you cannot spoil it.

Of course you have heard many a song,
 Some that were short and some that were long;
 But I do not think you can truly endorse,
 That you ever have heard this song of the horse.

"I am your faithful servant and I'll plod all day,
 If you'll use 'Edward's theories' with good oats and hay."

Shetland Ponies—How the Little Horses Are Obtained.

The majority of Americans know very little about the manner in which these animals are raised and the character of the people who raise them. For instance, it is the popular belief that the buyer goes to Shetland and picks up a drove of ponies as easily he would a flock of sheep in Texas. But such is not the fact, by any means. The large island is about forty-five miles square, very rough and hilly, and is populated by small farmers. The climate is quite severe in the winter. Every farmer owns one, two, three or more Shetland mares, from which they raise the ponies, and shelter them in rude sheds. The animals live principally on potatoes, turnips, and a peculiar kind of spear-grass, indigenous to that country. As soon as the warm spring days come the country is visited by buyers from England and the continent, who come to catch bargains for the nobility. The ponies are in great demand for the wealthier classes of England, who buy them for their boys. These Shetland farmers are a common, ordinary set of men. They have a keen eye single to a good bargain in selling the pony, and the buyer has to use as many tricks of the horse-trader in that country as in Yankeedom. To gather the last drove of ponies I purchased there I had to ride over a large portion of the island—over hills and through ravines covered with snow—picking up one or two ponies here and there. The price for a pony is usually £5, and it costs from £8 to £10 each to ship them across the North Sea to Aberdeen, Scotland. By the time a pony is landed in America it costs the shipper about \$125.

Ladies on Horseback.

Did you ever observe a lady just before she is lifted into a saddle, and a few moments after the horse has struck a canter? She becomes a changed being. The roses spring to her cheeks, the light seems to leap from her eyes, her form is the inspiration of graceful action, and she becomes a beautiful picture of moving health. And this, after all, is the best view to take of horseback riding. Aside from its charm, its dash, its buoyancy of motion, its special or general beauty, it is the most healthful exercise within the province of women. It is better than dancing, lawn tennis, croquet, rowing, archery. There are many reasons why it is better, and one of the strongest seems to be that it brings continuous change of scene, which tends to rest the body as well as the mind. The fascinating effects which it has on the fair rider cannot be estimated, provided she has a well-trained horse and indulges in moderation.

Points of A Good Horse.

Points of Excellence—Size.—While mere bulk is comparatively useless, a fair amount of substance is absolutely necessary. The tall horse is apt to be leggy and long in the cannon-bones. Length in the arms, shoulders, thighs, and haunches is desirable.

Color.—(It is an old adage that a good horse is any color, but there are exceptions to all rules.) Bay, chestnut, black and brown are good colors, although the bay and black, especially for matched horses, are probably most sought and admired.

Symmetry of Body.—The withers should be high and thin; shoulders, oblique and muscular, showing good leverage; chest, large, wide above and deep; back short and broad; barrel, round and close ribbed; loins, strong and muscular; body, strong underneath, rump, moderately drooping and well muscled.

Head and Neck.—The head should be clean, and delicate, and as small as would be in keeping with the rest of the body; wide and flat between the eyes; forehead, bold and prominent; muzzle, fine; nostrils large; mouth, deep; lips, thin and firmly compressed; throttle, broad and deep; neck, good length, thin on top, with windpipe well detached.

Eye and Ear.—The eye should be large and prominent. The eye of the horse is an accurate index of his temper, and experience has shown if too much white is visible he is a dangerous one. The ear should be thin, erect, and not too long—quick and lively. The ear indicates both spirit and breeding.

Feet and Limbs.—The feet should be smooth, fine texture, and well shaped, with good ground surface; heels, not too high; frog, large and elastic. The arm should be long and large; knee, long and flat; sinews, prominent and firm; pasterns, strong and properly inclined; stifle, strong and powerful; quarters deep, reaching down into long but smooth hocks; hock, large, long, clean, and well proportioned. The leg, from hock down, should be straight, short and fat, with sinews standing well out from the hip bone and free from all defects. The hind pasterns should be stronger and more oblique than the pasterns of the fore leg.

The Tail.—The tail should be long and full, muscular, and well set upon the rump, carried free. The bone should not be too large, or coarse.

Speed at the Trot.—The gate should be an even, regular, honest, and genuine trot, without requiring boots or weights. The ability to pull weights is a quality of exceeding value, and when found in combination with speed and stoutness, we may say that the prime characteristics of the speed horse are obtained.

Speed in Walking.—The step should be bold, firm, elastic and far

reaching.

Style and Action—The high action and elegant carriage so desirable in the park horse is not considered so necessary in the gentleman's driving and family classes. Still, there should be easy and graceful action, combined with well-balanced harmony of parts, together with speed, intelligence and fearlessness, which are indispensable in this class of horses. The action should be free and clear, dispensing with the necessity of boots or other safe guards on the limbs of the animal.

Standard Size and Speed.

	Height.	Speed.
Matched carriage horses.....	16 hands;	6 minutes.
Matched gent's driving horses.....	15½ hands;	3 minutes.
Family horses.....	15½ hands;	5 minutes.
Gent's driving horse.....	15½ hands;	2:35 minutes.
Park or Phaeton horse.....	16 hands;	4 minutes.



PERFECTION.

Thinking that "Perfection" can as well answer these points as any horse we ever saw, we insert an engraving of him by Ramsdell and we trust you will agree with us that he is, as seen in Illustration No. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$, a fair sample of a perfect horse.

Eleven Gentleman Horseman's Rules.

1—YOUR STABLES. Make them as comfortable as possible; warm for winter, cool for summer, with plenty of light coming in from different directions, and if possible, not directly in front of him.

2—VENTILATION. Good, pure air is very essential, so arranged without a draft sweeping over the horse.

3—FLOORS. Have them so constructed by sloping backward, or by boring holes through, to facilitate the drainage of urine.

4—BEDDING. Use plenty of straw, saw-dust, or shavings. A horse well bedded and cared for at night is half supported.

5—STALLS. Clean them well daily. Empty the feed boxes and mangers from time to time of all accumulated dust or refuse.

6—BLANKETS. Provide yourself with good woolen blankets. Keep it on him when out of doors, spring, fall and winter. Care in this respect will be economy in every way.

7—CHEST PROTECTOR. They are much used at the present time, especially on cart and draught horses. They prevent the taking of cold, and lung complaints generally.

8—FEEDING. The bane of the stable is careless feeding. Give with as much regularity as possible what the horse needs—not what he will eat. Heavy work, heavy feed; light work, light feed. Bran mash once a week—seven times a week if sick. Oats are the horse's body, all agree to this. At any rate they are good enough. Oats for muscle, corn for warmth. Of course circumstances must regulate what you feed, but you can always regulate how you feed it.

9—WATER. As a rule when on the road water when convenient. Do not neglect giving this great necessity to comfort and life. You like good, pure water, so does your faithful friend. He needs it, and all the intricate processes of life demand it. Water your horse, I say, but do it judiciously.

10—REST. This is often better than medicine. His energies recuperate when he is out of the harness and comfortable. Above all, do not let Tom, Dick and Harry have the work horse Sunday. They are almost certain to neglect him in some way. I would trust a man quicker with my pocket book than with my horse.

11—SHOEING. Attend to the shoeing and accompanying dangers of the same if poorly done. Use kindness and proper treatment, and try to convince those that shoe your horses which is the right way to do it.

In brief, give attention in every respect to decency and kindness to your horses.

How To Tell Age by Teeth.

A full grown horse or stallion has 40 teeth and a mare 46. Horses have 4 bridle or hook teeth.

There are not many, I presume to say, that can tell a horse's age much better by looking at an engraving of teeth in a book, so I will give a few rules that may be relied upon:

At 2 years old the colt has a full set of milk or colt teeth. He will

soon need others of a more durable and firmer setting. This necessity nature meets by commencing the replacement by the more permanent ones. This operation begins with the first grinder, the forward one. But as the grinders are too far back to be easily inspected, we must continue to depend mainly upon what we can discover in connection with the nippers. During the third year the central nippers, both upper and lower, are being shed, and by the time the process is completed the permanent pair have become nearly full grown.

In the fourth year the same changes occur. Two new teeth make their appearance in the upper and two in the lower jaw. There yet remain the corner teeth above and below which will be shed at the age of four past. The bridle teeth, or tushes, are generally in plain sight. The horse is said to have full mouth now at the age of 5 years.

At 6 years the central nipper of the lower jaw are worn down so that the cups are nearly obliterated. In some horses they are entirely gone and the central nippers in the upper jaw show the decrease in the depth of the cup.

At 7 years the cups in the four central nippers of the lower jaw are no longer visible and the cups in the four central nippers in the upper jaw are just wearing away.

At 8 years they are all oval. The cups in all the teeth in the lower jaw are worn out, yet the enamel, or white mark is still visible.

At 9 years the only guide we have is the shape of the face of the teeth, or nippers. The cups are worn out in the central nippers of the upper jaw and a hook has been formed on the corner of the teeth.

At 10 years the teeth diminishes somewhat in width but not in thickness. They become a little apart from each other and their surface a little rounded.

At 11 years the second pair of nippers are quite rounded and then from 12 to 13 years the corner ones have that appearance.

From 14 to 16 years the face of the nippers become somewhat triangular and the angles begin to wear off. The central teeth are oval from outward to inward, and at 20 they all have this form.

From 20 to 30 years all lines and marks disappear and the indications of old age are independent of the teeth. At this age are deepening of the hollows over the eyes, gray hairs about the nose and eyes, thinness and hanging down of the lips and sharpness of the lower jaw bones.

Teeth of the Three and Four Year Old.

The three-year-old colts cut four front teeth, and in their fourth year they cut four front and eight back teeth and four tushes (generally), making sixteen teeth cut at the age of four years. More or less

irritation must necessarily attend the cutting of these teeth, causing considerable fever. (The teeth of horses are receiving more attention than formerly.) When the three-year-old sheds the molars (or grinders) the roots become absorbed, the crowns get loose and hang to the gums, and should be removed as they will cut the cheek inside and make the mouth sore. The horse with decayed teeth and tooth ache will toss the head, discharge from one nostril, irritable disposition, pulling or lugging on the bit or refusal to take the bit. The remedy is to get a veterinary to remove them. I have come to believe, especially in training for speed, it desirable to give much attention to the teeth. Still I believe that nature intends or was meant to meet these wants, and if the horse is left alone he will never have trouble with his teeth any more than a cow or sheep. Some bits bringing pressure where they do, cause irritation and the teeth should be attended to.

The Mule.

Train and educate the mule exactly the same as the horse from beginning to end. There is no rule that can be applied to the horse that cannot be applied to the mule, he being nearer in proximity to the horse than any other animal. The mule, as a rule, is more persistent, and slower to comprehend than the horse, while some of them may be educated to perform as many feats as the horse.

WHAT THE MULE WOULD SAY.

Where is the trainer so funny and quick,
Trying to see if I will kick;
Wait 'till he gets close behind,
I won't kill him, "in your mind."

A Word With Horse Trainers.

In the first place I wish to impress upon your mind, especially if you are young and of limited practice and experience, that if you intend to follow the business of horse training or educating, to construct or have constructed a harness and bridle complete, breaking sleigh and sulky that no horse can break, let him do what he may—one that is simply proof against everything but a railroad locomotive. This once done you may start out with one assurance of much consolation, and that is that you will not be obliged to make repairs every few days of more or less expense. How often I have heard a trainer say "the colts are always breaking something." Having been poorly handled, and consequently hard to train or educate, they often do damage to harness

and carriage, if not injure themselves, in consequence of not having a good, stout outfit to commence with. I have seen men weighing 200 pounds taken over fences and dragged about, and horses turn around and cramp a wagon and break the axle, tip the vehicle over and possibly get away, but no horse of my own training has ever "done me up," as they call it, with my break harness and sulky, the credit for which you may place where you wish.

You will find many difficulties to overcome if you go from place to place to train horses, coming in contact at times with old and vicious animals and desperate runaways. Handle them as described in former pages and keep on the safe side. I have heard some trainers say if a horse would not come to 'time or act right when they took him out they would take him back upon the floor and give him another lesson. This might work as a rule, but I have seen horses that would take you back to the floor forever, because they did not like to be hitched to a wagon. This horse must be hitched to a sulky, let come what will. Use the leg harness and after a struggle or two and he has wrestled with the sulky until he is satisfied that he cannot kick or break it, he will give up and act like another horse, and become a good, servicable animal. This is, of course, a case of the worst type of viciousness. Place upon such a horse the leg harness. If you start out with a light bridle and reins to educate horses, you may rest assured you will get left. Get everything in readiness and go straight about your business and pay no attention to those who find fault or make strong remarks about you. The probabilities are that they would not do half as well yourself if they were in your place. You, of course, must have been associated with the horse for some time and made a study of his nature and habits, and have more than an ordinary amount of energy, self-control and perseverance to be successful.

If you do not train more than one horse in a year, do it well and get your pay for it. Never deviate from a good, living price, for as sure as you do you will be money and time out. While a majority of horses may be taught to follow under the whip and the same prove very beneficial to them, there are cases where training with the whip does no good, as some animals of a very nervous and flighty temperament get so much excited at the crack of the whip and fear it to such an extent. The more quiet way you accustom them to the whip, the better. This I generally do by handling them to an ordinary buggy whip in a box stall. Some men have an idea and have intimated the same to me, that I take a horse upon a barn floor and whip him until he comes to me. This is not the case. In some instances, where there was very poor light and the eye of the animal was of an unnatural color, owing to the darkness, and could not see well, I have used the lash whip a little more than would have been necessary if I could have caught the horse's eye with the sight of my own and kept it with a

good light. At the same time I can teach most any horse to follow in a good, well-lighted enclosure, in about fifteen minutes—and have done it in three minutes without whipping—and you can do the same if you manipulate your whip and eye in the right way.

You may say to the owner, "I will train this horse for so much, but I am to dictate as to how much or how little to give him." Here is a very important point. The owner has a colt, you commence to train him and he turns out to be a hard one, and he thinks a great deal of him. The only way to do is to reason the matter and use good, common sense, good judgment, and proceed as best you can to finish the work.

In all the horses I have trained, I have never had any trouble with owners, lost any pay, or injured or blemished any horses. I have not had as much experience as some, still I think it safe to say there are very few men of my age that have had as much experience with horses as myself. The training of speed horses is an art, and is almost invariably accomplished by those who have trained colts and horses to some extent, and with a good, level head and business qualities, that would make him successful at whatever he should undertake. I really believe there is more need of good judgment in stopping when you have done enough in this business than in any other.

Breeding.

This subject once taken up might be made into a book of considerable magnitude. As space will not allow this, and a lack of knowledge on my part, I will give only a few ideas. In the first place, there are in my estimation, three classes from which you may choose to breed, viz, the draft, the coach and the race horse. It matters not which of these you choose to breed. Unless you start right you need not expect to be successful. How shall I start, you ask, I answer simply by saying procure a dam that has all the requisite qualities to produce an offspring equally good or better than herself. Look well to the disposition, hardihood, longevity and pedigree of her race. Having obtained a dam, standing at the head of the respective class to which she belongs, and you breed her to a sire that is her equal in every respect, you may expect, if you know what you want, to see your beau ideal of a colt. I have often said, and I think that you will agree with me, that there is nothing more ridiculous and silly than the effort some people put forth to make a trotter out of a draft horse, and crossing dunghills with thoroughbreds. It is the silliest kind of ambition to want your draft or farm horse to take on an artificial gait. The effort generally ends in a failure so far as speed is concerned, and you are in great danger of permanently injuring your horse. Much profit can be obtained,

combined with pleasure, in raising the coach horse. You can always get a good price for a good pair of coachers. The road or general purpose horse is probably bred the most extensively, owing to the greatest number of mares of this kind and the necessity of breeding so because you need this kind.

The Race Horse.

Some claim it is useless to raise or breed trotters, as they are so small as a class. The most prominent reason why most men do not get good prices for their trotting colts is that they do not know how to train them, or if they do, they neglect to do so, thinking the colt should trot a "40 clip" the first time he is hitched, or he is no trotter. If you make a few visits to the race horse breeders' establishments and see them train a few colts, and then go to their sales and see the same colts sold for from \$800 to \$1,000, you will go home saying, "what prices?" and undoubtedly decide that it pays to raise trotters.

Take my advice and go and see some of the most extensive breeders and see the clear cut, open gaited, thorough-breds used for breeding purposes.

At the same time I wish to impress upon your mind that the draft horse of a certain class are fast coming into favor. They are bread and butter earners and what the farmer must have to draw the plow, do the daily ploding. Breed what you may, it must be done with care. Provide a place for the colt and give him a chance at the grain box and he will repay you.

A good disposition is first to be looked at, as a horse with a level head may be relied upon. I feel sorry for men who are and have been for a long time raising this class of horses and making a failure for the reason of not using good judgment in selecting a first-class, thorough bred dam to breed from. It costs no more to raise a colt worth \$500 than one worth \$50.

That Which Is Hereditary.

I have often talked with men upon this subject. Some argue exactly opposite from others. It is my candid opinion however that many more would believe as I do if they could see, what I have seen. Nearly every case where the sire or dam have prime qualities, the offspring will have the same. It is not constant to say that because a sire or a dam is a kicker, the colt must necessarily be. But due caution in each case should be taken to prevent the hereditary defects coming into prominence. I believe that a great many more minute things

are carried from generation to generation to a far greater extent than most people believe.

If you are associated with horses for some time you will see more of this every day, if you make a study of their nature. I have seen the traits of the dam in a colt three days old. Some would say that this was only a playful action if it were a kick. I have often seen this play as it is called carried into damaging effect if not stopped in time. I well remember when a small boy of a colt we had. His mother was a chronic halter puller. This colt was hitched when only a few weeks old with a good strap halter and he pulled exactly like his mother. He never got away or broke the halter, still he would pull. He never had any pulling rigs placed upon him, if he had he possibly might have been broken of the habit, but I believe it was hereditary as much as I ever believed anything. The first time he was tied it was in a box stall where he had been many times and still he would pull. So I think it is in many cases, though many may possibly not be so strongly manifested as this.

The Mustang.

At the present writing I have four mustangs to train to ride and drive single and double. I have often been asked why these horses are so hard to train. They are semi-wild to begin with, and never having seen anything in the hands of man but a lasso and red hot branding iron, being branded as some are from one to six times. Is it any wonder they are wild and hard to handle? To whip the mustang when he is mad or in a sulk is labor thrown away. Still at times you will be obliged to be severe even more so than with the native horse. You will be obliged to take more time and touch him up more lively with the whip to teach him to follow at the snap of the finger; will be obliged to handle him more severe with the bit and smothering nose piece. At the same time you must not lose your temper. Always approach him at the head, and caress. After you get him into a small enclosure, (barn floor is good,) one that there is no possible chance of his getting out of, you may commence to drive him around you with the whip. As he passes by you work a little closer to him. Each time pass the whip over his back and sides, down his legs and over his head. Keep this up for a while, and as he goes by you step in front of him. Reach out the hand and feed him if he will eat, touch him on the nose and caress him and let him rest an hour or two.

You should now provide yourself with a good stout strap halter, and have a good center post or pole (one that will not break) placed in the center of your training pen. This center post once used always is appreciated in training any vicious horse. Proceed carefully to get the

halter upon him and attach 20 or 30 feet of good rope. Drive him around you, occasionally catching him around the pole to let him know you can hold him. Do not tie him or hold him so that he will get a chance to pull upon the halter. You should provide yourself now with 20 or 30 feet more of rope. Make a loop in the end and toss it over his back; bring it out at the near side just back of the fore legs, pass the free end through the loop and draw up snug. He will commence by bucking or pitching, undoubtedly, and this is just what you are prepared for. He cannot kick you or jump on you as you have him around the center post. Let him go around until he is satisfied he cannot get the rope off, then approach and caress him. Give several lessons of this kind before you attempt to harness. In all my training I have never found but one mustang I could not teach to come to the crack of the whip or snap of the finger in a few moments. This one I attribute the cause to his being tied to a tree by the under jaw as to make him afraid of man in the extreme. I trained him in a few days to follow. The owner was surprised to see the change in him. He was tied to the tree as the best resort to hold him, as he would kick, bite and strike when approached by man. (In all cases if the trainer is capable I would advise training to the whip as given under training to the whip in this book.) After he will allow you to approach him and place the rope around him you can place the harness upon him, observing the former rules of training, using care in watching him closely. If he sulk you can easily take it out of him with the smothering nose piece. Provide yourself with a break sulky and if you wish, strap a neck yoke to one of the thills by boring a hole through and secure the neck yoke to the same. After you get the mustang hitched in the thills properly you may place another horse at his side if you wish. In my training I never use the second horse at first. After a little it may do to help educate the mustang to rein. At all events if you provide yourself with a stout break sulky with good strong thills and strap him down well, you are at once secured against the greatest danger—kicking. I do not write this as an exceptional way of training mustangs, but have practiced it for years and have never injured one or had the owner dissatisfied after returning them. I have often had men ask me: How do you suppose the owner can drive him after you take him back? I always tell them they will drive them with the reins as I do. This idea some people have of saying a horse broken to day is not broke to-morrow is all nonsense. Providing the owner does not missmanage the horse, he will always be broken. Trainers cannot be held responsible for the poor horsemanship of others; and owners have often said to me I do not expect to drive the horse as you do, but if you can do as much with him I think I can do a little. In taking the mustang out at first, have a post set in the ground in smooth convenient place (in the yard is best), and

take time and he will soon go round the post all right. I usually drive them around the post both ways before hitching to sulky. Then they are more apt to go without balking. Use the backing hitch as seen in illustration No 56. (passing the off line through ring on back and near rein in left hand direct from bit.) I usually place this hitch upon the mustang as it gives a good chance to rein either way. You can make them back. If they do not back the first time do not give up or think the principals of training are wrong. but take time and by pulling the head around to one side they will soon back all right. As a rule it will take double the time to train a wild horse or mustang as an average native colt. Do not check the mustang but little if any at first, unless you give him a complete lesson in checking as described in former pages.

Training Steers.

In educating steers, as in horses, much patience and perseverance is necessary to assure success. The rules will be materially the same as for training horses—that is, applied in a way that makes them easy, safe and effectual. We will assume that you have a pair of one-year or two-year-old steers. Get them into an enclosure, take near steer to center pole as seen in Illustration No. 59, in small yard, with plenty of well tramped straw, away from other steers.

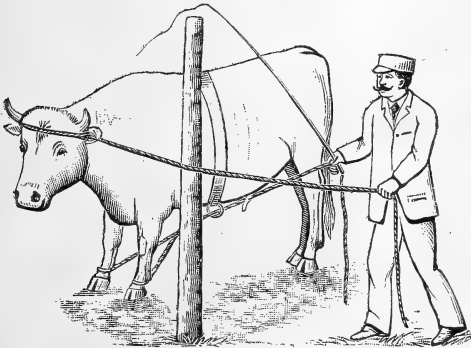


ILLUSTRATION NO. 59.

First drive him around the pole to the left and say "go on," tapping him on the back with the whip. Pull on the rope and he will soon walk around the pole. Now say "whoa," and tap him over the

head, between the horns, and if he does not stop, pull upon one trip line which will bring up one foot, and if does not stop then pull up the other foot and he will stop, or connect the lines and pull up both feet—as seen in illustration. Let him rest often and feed some small ears of corn occasionally. Give each one this lesson for two or three days, each one separately, and do not try to teach them but one thing at a time, “to start” and then “to stop” at the command. After they will do this you may commence by teaching to “haw” drive the near one alone as before, around center pole to the left and say “haw,” at the same time tap him on the neck about the ears. Do not strike him hard as he does not know what you want of him yet. Teach him “haw” thoroughly. Then take the off steer, drive him around the pole and say “haw,” and tap him on the rump. You can easily make him go around, as the rope on his head is around the pole and if he gets mad he cannot hook you or fight, as you have him by the head and feet. Next learn the near one to “gee,” by driving around the pole to the right and say “gee,” and tap him on the rump; and then the off one “gee” by driving the same and saying “gee,” and tap him on the neck about the ears. This should take from four to six days, and if you are persevering and patient your steers will know more in this time than if driven a month hap hazard out in the field or road. Now yoke them together. Place rope on near one as seen in Illustration No. 60, and they can easily be driven around the pole to the left (or

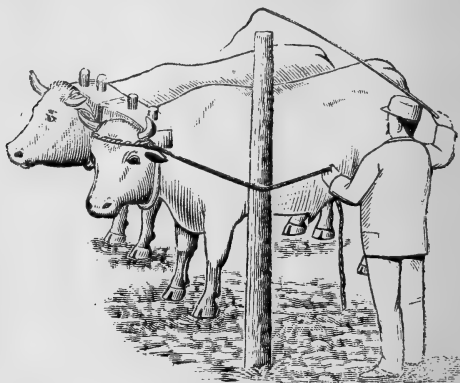


ILLUSTRATION No. 60.

taught to “haw” together) by tapping them in the proper places with the whip. Now place the rope upon the off one and around the pole, and drive them around the pole to the right, by giving the word “gee”

and tapping them in the proper places as given in first lessons. Steers trained in this way will learn more in the same time and drive better, in my experience, than can be done in any other way. I once owned a pair of steers trained in this way. I never used anything heavier than a light, whalebone horse whip. They took first premium at every fair they were taken to and were sold in the spring that they were coming three years old for \$150. This shows what a good pair of well-matched, well-trained steers are worth. In handling steers, as in horses, many men are in too much of a hurry. They want to make an old ox of a young steer, and if he does wrong they will whip him most unmercifully, and often injure if not spoil him for work entirely.

What the Ox Would Say.

When fat, my flesh is wholesome and quite sweet,
 And the scripture says it is good to eat;
 With divided hoof, in the mire I work complete,
 Give nutritious food, kind treatment and every request I'll meet.

I prefer the trip ropes, I would humbly say,
 For education vs. whipping, every day;
 It doesn't take near so long that way;
 I am "slow to comprehend," whip hard, oh, no! I pray.

The Balky Steer or Ox.

This fellow has been loaded so he could not draw the load, or by wearing a yoke too small or too large has had a sore neck and refused to draw. His driver not knowing how to start him, has whipped him and he has become so accustomed to the whip he will not mind it. Do not whip him. Place a three-fourths inch rope around his horns (or neck), thence down around his nose in a half hitch knot and put a handkerchief in each nostril, and pull upon the rope, and as he cannot breathe he will start, or get up if he is lying down. This will never fail in cases of sullen or balky oxen. I have heard of piling a cord of rails on an ox when he lied down, holding him there. This will not always work. I saw a man once, in Texas, whip an oxen with a club until I could stand it no longer. I went to him and asked him if he would let me try and see if I could make him get up. (He thought he ought to be killed.) I took a rope, and after giving him a drink of water which he swallowed greedily, I placed it upon him so as to smother him, and tightened it up, and asked the owner not to whip him. In a few moments he got up on his feet and worked all right.

The Ox or Steer That Will Not Back.

Place around his head a light trace chain and attach a rope to the free end about ten inches from the head; take him upon a barn floor and standing directly in front of him say "back," and give him a tap straight down his forehead by raising the rope in the hand and throwing it downward and backward. The steer should be taught to back upon the barn floor with short bow-top whip, tapping him on the front legs and down on the floor in front of him. If he will not back, the above method will not fail to make him obey. Place the chain upon him so it will lay straight down his forehead. Teach him to back well before placing him on a load to back. Then a light load at first.

To Prevent Turning The Yoke.

Many a pair of well-matched steers are spoiled for a good price by having one of their tails pulled off from tying their tails together while breaking to prevent them turning the yoke. This need never happen if you will follow these instructions. Take two good, stout sircingles or ropes and tie them around the steers at the flank or just in front of the hips (after placing the yoke upon them), tie a good rope to the outside bow of the off ox, thence back under the rope that is around him, around behind and under the rope on the near one the same and then tie snugly to his outside bow. This will form a harness that they cannot possibly turn a yoke in and in no danger of pulling out the tails. It is a good plan to have the sircingles quite snug and a ring on the outside of each one to run the rope through, so it will not drop down too low. They should wear the sircingles or ropes around them several times before being yoked, so they will get used to them.

To Make Steers Come Under the Yoke.

After your steers have been handled so they are quite handy, it looks well to have them go around each other and come under the yoke, stopping on either side, either hawing or geeing around. Tie one steer to the center pole with yoke in place and rope upon the other, then tap him with whip and lead him around to the place where he started from. By repeating this a few times he will readily obey you and come under the yoke. You may tie the yoke to the center pole about the right height for them to come under if you wish.

To Train Off Steer to Gee Around and Near One to Haw Around at the Same Time.

Take them upon barn floor and tie off one to center pole, place a rope upon the near one, stand behind and a little to one side and say "Duke," or whatever his name may be, and tap him about the ears and lead him around to the left. Work in this way until he will haw around and come back to his place. Now tie near one to place, rope upon off one and teach him to go around by standing behind and a little to off side, tapping him with the whip about the ears, saying "gee, Dime," leading him around at the same time. Practice in this way for some time, then stand behind and say "Duke!" to the near one and tap him about the ears and immediately after he starts, say "gee, Dime!" That is using their respective names. Tap the off one about the ears and they will both come around facing you. Stop and caress them, and repeat, and they will soon go around to the place where they started from. Your success in this will depend upon your skill and ability to handle the whip properly, not in striking hard blows but in tapping them about the ears and rump at the right time. In selecting steers, get those with round, open eyes like the large end of an egg, instead of small, protruding eyes like the small end of an egg. Lop-horned steers are liable to be moderate, while those with high horns are more apt to be fast or lively, and the steer having the feather or quirl (as it is called) down below the eyes on the forehead is said to be ill tempered, and some say "Horse's" I. E. To have a pair of steers "handy," as it is termed, they should be handled when yearlings and taught the commands to start, stop, etc., but never loaded with anything heavier than a small sled or cart. A man that owns a pair of well-matched, trusty oxen or steers may always feel proud of them and command a good price at any time.

The Runaway Steers.

Place upon them the trip ropes, as seen in Illustration No. 59. Take them to wagon or place where they can run, and be sure to have your trip ropes long enough so you can get some distance away. If they start, say whoa, and if they do not stop bring their noses to the ground by pulling upon the ropes. Do not whip them now, but take them back and try them once more. By repeating a few times you can break the worst pair of runaway steers.

Handling Steers' and Oxen's Feet.

Handle his feet the same as described for the horse except in handling his hind feet. Place a ring in stable behind him, and run the line from his hind foot through it instead of through ring tied to his tail. This will also teach them not to kick when they get the chain around their feet, etc. Do not hold the foot too long at first and he will soon allow you to take up his feet and handle in any way.

To Work Wild Steer with Gentle One.

Train the gentle one well, then give the wild one some training and hitch to the break sulky. Teach him to go alone, and then he will go all right with the other one. If he lies down or sulks, apply the smothering nose piece and smother him as described formerly. Do not hitch him with the other (or gentle steer) until he will drive well alone. Use whip carefully and give commands to compare with the way they will be used when yoked double. Keep the trip ropes or lines upon him, and at any time he tries to run, bring his nose to the ground. Use judgment in tripping; do not trip too often or give him too long continued lessons, as he may get discouraged and refuse to obey, when if not tired and worried would work all right. A steer gets tired and discouraged easier and quicker than a horse, and comprehends slower.

The Lazy Ox or Sluggard.

Remove the bit from an ordinary blind bridle, and put in its place a nose band or strap, long enough to pass around the nose like a halter. Place this upon him so he cannot see all that is going on behind him; then put a small brad or tack in the butt end of a whip, and let an assistant (if needed) walk along by his side. When you speak his name, slightly prick him just back of the front leg or elbow joint. A few lessons of this kind will teach him to work up at the word and will not injure him like constant whipping, causing him to be more sluggish than ever. If you are working a very wild steer with a gentle one it might be well to place this blind halter on the wild one for a time, and then if he is too fast, blind fold him for a time. No horse or ox will run very fast if blind-folded so he can see nothing.

Safe Device for Handling Bulls.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 61.

harsh for common brass nubs and tears them off, have a blacksmith make a heavy iron nub with a heavy thread that will stand the racket.

This device for handling bulls has proven convenient, durable and safe. It is simple, and any blacksmith can very quickly make one. Put it on and let it remain on as long as the bull is being handled. It is not in the way of anything or at any time. It needs no explanation. Lead with a rope or staff and hitch in the nose ring or above as you see fit. Have a heavy, stout, harness snap put on the end of the chain to hitch in the ring in the nose, and another snap to hitch the ring half way between the horns. Fit a ring on the horns under the nubs. If any bull is too

How to Break Kicking Cow.

Place upon her Spanish halter or war bridle. This is made by taking a small stout rope and make a loop large enough to fit nicely around the under jaw. Pass the loop over her neck, then place it in her mouth and pass the other end through the loop. Teach her to lead by giving side pulls upon the bridle (around center pole if you wish) until she will lead well. Do not pull hard or steady, but give a light pull and immediately slacken so she can not pull upon you, and learn your weakness. She should be in small yard to teach this, (be sure to have plenty of rope.) If she kicks when milking, look well to the cause—she may have thin sensitive skin or sore teats or some cause of fear or pain not readily discovered. The heifer never knew anything about kicking until frightened or hurt in some way. Be careful, kind and quiet about her. Handle her when quite young if you intend to keep her for a milch cow and repeat the lessons. Do not kick or strike her. If she kicks while milking, (and you have taught her to lead) take your pail and proceed to milk while the bridle is upon her, and if she tries to kick give a light pull upon bridle and repeat until she ceases kicking while you milk (with one hand and hold the rope with the other.) If very bad some one can sit down to milk while you hold the rope and if she kicks, correct her in the mouth and she will stop. Now sit down to milk with the rope bridle on and across your lap. If she attempts to kick you can easily stop her by a little tremble on the rope. You will be successful in handling by this plan. Neither Mr. Slow Poke nor Mr. Hurry Up should ever be allowed to milk a good cow.

Cows That Will Not Stand While Being Milked.

Place upon her the trip lines, as described and seen in Illustration No. 59. Sit down to milk and lay the lines across your lap. If she starts to run, seize the lines and pull up both feet, do not whip her. Slack up on the lines, pet and caress her, and proceed to milk. If she tries to run away again, stop her by pulling up both feet again which will bring her nose to the ground. You can teach any cow to stand in this way as she will soon find out if she runs you can stop her, and in a way to make a lasting impression upon her mind that "stand still" is what she must do. This may also be applied to the cow that kicks and then runs.

The Fence Breaker.

For fence breaking cow or ox, place upon the device as described for handling unruly bull. They can eat and drink but cannot hook or tear the fence down with head or horns. See Illustration No. 61.

Cow that Sucks Herself—How to Break.

Take the "cribbing" or "biting" preventive described in the book for horses, invert it or place it on upside down; that is, place the leather over the nose instead of under chin and fasten to a good fitting five ring halter. It may be necessary to make the sides and leather a little larger, for some cattle have larger noses than most horses. Have the side pieces run down a little lower than when on the horse, she can eat but cannot suck herself.

The Choked Cow.

If choked with oats or dry feed place a pole in some place convenient to make her jump over and drive her over it back and forth, each time raising the pole a little higher. This will have a tendency to loosen the substance and give relief. I have relieved horses in this way. If anything should be lodged in the throat like an apple or solid substance of any kind, take a piece of wire the size of telephone wire and bend it double making it the shape of an egg or cipher on one end. Insert this end through a clevis or bowling iron placed in the cows mouth and gradually work it down and around the obstacle and then

draw it out. I have used this wire and removed pieces of pumpkin etc., from the throats of choked cows. See there are no rough places on the wire. There is no danger of pushing this through the throat as it is round at the bottom and will spring when it strikes the obstacle or sides of the throat, so there is not the danger as in using a stick or whip stalk.

Breaking the Heifer.

In breaking the heifer, you must be systematic, gentle and firm. If you are kind and firm she will know it; if you are a coward she will find it out, and try to master you. Take hold of the teat with one hand, pressing against the flank with the head and as you commence to milk, if she kicks, do not let loose of the teat but push against her with strength steadily, as pressing against her will have a tendency to stop her kicking and ward off the blows so she will not hit you. She will soon learn that you are not there to hurt her, and will submit to be milked all right. If it seems to give her pain or hurt her to milk, wash the teats with warm water, and milk easy and slow until she gets accustomed to it. Try your best to determine whether it is pain caused by milking or her determination to get rid of you that makes her kick or act restless.

Hints to Dairymen.

Salt often; pear the finger nails short or close and keep them so; milk rapid, but not in so much of a hurry that you do not milk quite clean; do not strip any more than possible between the thumb and finger; milk clean but do not prolong the stripping. Equalize the time between milking whether you milk twice or three times a day. Let one person milk the same cow or cows for a season, it will make much difference in the production of butter and milk. A heifer should be milked well up to the birth of her second calf, she should not go dry more than four or six weeks.

Sore or Cracked Teats.

Should be anointed with "Carbolated Cosmoline" (which may be made as per receipt,) and the milk drawn with silver milk tubes to prevent opening the cracks or partly healed fissures. These tubes can be obtained by addressing, H. D. Thatcher, Pottsdam, New York.

Price 50 cents. or \$2.00 for four. If you cannot obtain these tubes, take the quills from a small fowl's wing or tail, cut them the proper length (that is so they will enter the teat about $\frac{2}{3}$ the length upward,) cut a small hole on either side or cut the end off. Smooth the end and place them in the teat small end upward. They will answer, but the silver tubes are far preferable. These tubes can and have been used successfully in milking, you can milk in five to eight minutes and no harm done. They are of especially great value when the teats are cracked or tender, as you milk the cow clean and give her no pain.

Inflamed Udder.

This may occur at any time. Is usually caused by cold and is most likely to make its appearance after parturition, especially if the cow has stood in a cold place or current of cold air. In the first stage a cold spot will be found by passing the hand over the udder. This, however, is rarely ever noticed by the average farmer or dairyman. Rub all around, this cold spot well to restore circulation, with the hand, and bathe with the following Wormwood Oil Liniment. Oil wormwood, 1 ounce; oil organum, 1 ounce; powdered saltpeter, 1 ounce; extract witch hazel, 8 ounces; alcohol, 5 ounces. Shake well each time before using. If no attention is given, in about twenty-four hours this cold spot will become hot, inflamed and swollen, it is now in the second stage, and will be quite sensitive to the touch. Bathe the parts well with hot brine as hot as the hand can be borne in it, and rub dry, rubbing from the inflamed part each way to draw the impacted blood corpuscles from the inflamed part. Continue the rubbing for one half hour, when the Wormwood Oil Liniment should be applied and again rubbed dry. Give this attention at least twice each day and you will bring about a cure. In the meantime the milk must be cleanly drawn at least twice a day. If there is a lump in the teat or it is swollen so the milk will not flow, it must be drawn off with silver tube. Now should the milk be so coagulated that it will not flow through the milk tubes, inject one pint of warm water, in which one teaspoonful of baking soda (or bicarbonate of soda) has been dissolved. To do this you may need the assistance a veterinarian who has a syringe of the proper size and shape. In such cases the milk must all be drawn or the teat will surely be lost.

Bloated Cow or Calf.

Bloating may be caused by over-feeding, or change of feed given in large quantities. Give a cow three table spoons full of soda (or sale-

ratus) in one quart of warm water, and repeat in thirty minutes. If not relieved add two dessert spoons full of turpentine, using milk in place of water. For a calf give one table spoon full of saleratus in one pint of warm water, and repeat the same if not relieved in thirty minutes. One of the best things I ever saw to give medicine with, either to horses or cattle, is a tin bottle with a long neck. This may be made double so it will not dent or break, and can be easily used to heat medicine in on the stove when necessary; there is also no danger of getting glass in the animals throat or stomach, thereby causing death. The United States veterinary spoon is also very convenient. For sale by all first-class dealers in horse goods.

The Teeth of Cattle.

Cattle have thirty-two teeth when full grown. I have counted, however, only twenty-eight in several. The following shows their number and position: Upper jaw—Incisors, none; molars, 12. Lower jaw—Incisors, 8; molars, 12. Total 32.

To Cure Garget, or Caked Udder.

Give two drachms of iodide of potash, dissolved, with bran mash or cut feed, morning and night. Wash the bag well with warm water, and then rub dry with camphorated oil. Continue the iodide of potash until all traces of the difficulty disappear, which will take in most cases two or three days.

Lice on Horses or Cattle.

These pests may be easily exterminated by the free use of insect powder, blown into the hair with a powder gun. Give them a thorough dusting all over the head, neck, shoulders, back and clear down to the bottom of the tail. Repeat in eight or ten days. A second dusting thoroughly applied will make clean work.

For large blue lice take 2 quarts linseed oil; 1 pint kerosene; 3 pounds sulphur. Mix well and rub into the hair thoroughly once a week and they will disappear.

Marks of a Good Cow.

She is long in her face and fine in the horn,
 She'll quickly get fat with but little corn,
 She is clear in her jaw, she is full in her chin,
 She is heavy in flank and wide in her loin.

She is broad in her ribs and long in her rump,
 A straight, flat back with never a hump,
 She is wide in her hips and calm in her eye.
 She is firm in her shoulder and thin in her thigh.

She's light in her neck and small in her tail,
 She's wide at the breast and first at the pail,
 She's fine in her bone and silky of skin,
 She's a grazier's without and a butcher's within.

To tell the age of cattle by the horns you may, as a rule, count three years for the first ring and one year for each succeeding ring. If the animal has no horns you may determine the age by the teeth the same as horses, only they shed and fill in six months sooner than the horse. That is, a calf eighteen months old has two permanent incisors or nippers on the lower jaw, and at two years old has four permanent incisors; three past, six; four past, eight, or a full mouth. From five to eight years old they are smooth and quite closely set together, and from eight to twelve they become smaller and bear marks of wear and stand apart, and sometimes are partly gone.

Training Dogs.

The dog is the most intelligent of all the smaller domestic animals. He is easy to teach, and if properly used is a willing and faithful servant of man. You will find it a pleasure to give an intelligent dog his education from first to last. Never try to train an old dog—he knows too much to be educated. It is not what he does not know but what he does know that makes it impossible to teach an old dog. For instance, an old dog might hide or sneak away to get off duty, but the young dog will not unless you teach him. I will give a few lessons in trick teaching, sufficient I think to lead the operator to practice more.

There are three rules that must be observed—patience, kindness, and perseverance. There are of course as many different traits and dispositions in dogs as there are breeds, and judgment must be used in selecting a dog suited to your requirements. For instance, a shepherd will drive sheep, a setter scent birds and a terrier catch rats without much training, the St. Bernard is a good watchdog, the spaniel takes to water from birth. So be careful not to force a dog to do what is not his nature.

The Shepherd Dog.

Get a well bred dog six months old, and keep him away from everyone, and where he will hear no words with a meaning intended to be attached, except his own name. Every time you come near him call him by name, and he will soon learn it. Now take him on the barn floor with no one present but yourself. Place a strap upon his neck that will not slip off, attach 8 or 10 feet of cord and teach him to lead by pulling on the cord, and say "here". This is all that should be taught the first day or two. If he is very large and hard to teach, tie this cord around his hind leg. The next thing to teach is to go from you, to the right and left as you motion you hand, and say "go on."

To teach him to do this thoroughly and quickly there is only one way. Place a ring and staple on the right side of the room, as seen in illustration No. 62, one on the left hand side, and one at each end. Now place two separate cords upon your dog. Run one through the ring at one end of the room and the other through the ring at the opposite end, as seen by dotted lines. Take a good supply of small pieces of fresh meat, and say "go on", and motion and point from you directly to the ring. With the other hand draw upon the cord, and as he has been taught to lead he will go that way. Now tell him to "come here." If he does not come, pull lightly on the cord fastened in the opposite side of the room. This will lead him back to you. Then caress and feed him bits of meat. Do not attempt to teach another

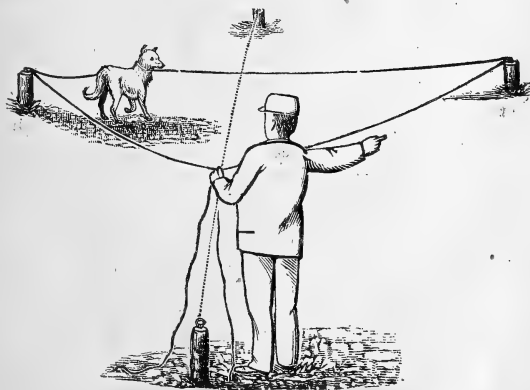


ILLUSTRATION No. 62.

thing until he will do this as you point your finger and say "go on," and comes at the word "here."

If you wish to teach him to "stop", tell him to "go on" and as he gets a little way from you say "stop". If he does not do so you can stop him with the cord. Repeat until he will stop at the word.

The next thing to teach him is to go from right to left at the motion of the hand. Place the cords through the rings as seen in Illustration No. 62, and as you motion say "that way" for him to go to the right or "this way" for the left, using the respective hand for the way you wish him to go, and he will soon learn. If he refuses, you can make him go by cords. Now take him out into a large yard and repeat these lessons day after day until he will obey perfectly.

Now you would like to teach him to go ahead or behind while driving. This can only be done by practice. You will need one or two calves to do this as they are not as apt to kick, hook or fight as older animals. Place the cord upon him and go around with him, driving the calves slowly about the yard. Tell him to "go on" and point to them. As he approaches, steady him with the cord and say "bark," and if he has got much Shepard about him he will bark and bite at them. Watch him closely that he doesn't get kicked. By repetition you can teach him that when you say "go on back" he will go to heels. You can teach him to go ahead by giving the word and motion. Give short lessons of thirty minutes at first.

If he will not mind the word you may tie a loop in the cord and drop it over a post and just before he gets to the end of it, say "stop", and it will change ends with him in a way that will make a lasting impression on him, and will not make a coward of him as whipping will do. Never strike a dog, especially a shepard, when he comes to you, even if he has done wrong—it will make a coward or sneak of him. Never try to teach a young dog with an old one. One dog does not know enough to teach another dog, and will in most cases do harm. If he gets reckless or too fast, place upon him the cross-leg harness as seen on horse in illustration No. 44, and see that it is properly adjusted. Or place a small strap around him as a girth and tie a stout cord to a small ring; pass a small strap through this ring; buckle to his front leg; pass cord over the girth. If he refuses to stop you can remind him by pulling on the cord, which may be very long yet so light it will not hinder him in running. Don't try to teach the shepherd other tricks while teaching him to drive, as this is a very important lesson and should have the first impression.

The Bird Dog or Pointer.

Make a selection from as pure breed as possible. Now to train this dog well you will need to give him the lessons as seen in illustra-

tion No. 62 and teach him thoroughly to go by the motion of the hand. After he will do this readily procure one or two pigeons or other birds of proper size and tie the legs, then with cord tie in the bushes. Now take your gun loaded with blank cartridges and proceed with a cord upon your dog to the spot where the birds are tied, and as you draw near to them motion with the hand and say "go on" and if he is much of a bird dog he will begin to scent them and go in the direction where they are; say steady, and steady him with the cord and as he gets quite close to the bird give him a chance to point, then fire the gun, having formerly familiarized him to report of guns, then motion for him to go on and as he goes to the bird do not allow him to tear or bite it, but hold out the hand and with the cord teach him to bring the bird to you. As he makes an attempt to carry it caress and pet him and with a few lessons of this kind your dog will go and get any bird you shoot and you can direct him by the motion of the hand. You will choose words in training suited to your fancy such as "come in" or "here" and "charge" or "lie-down" etc Give this lesson as with the Shepherd first, that is before you teach him tricks of any kind. I trained a bird dog in this way once, and sold for fancy price. I taught this dog many tricks and he was a fine pointer. The gentlemen that bought him took him out one day and came back with seventeen wild duck. Now if you wish to test him, to know whether he will scent and follow a bird or not take the bird out in a clean field and as you walk along touch the bird to the ground at short intervals for some distance, going first in one direction and then in another, finally tying it fast to the branch of a tree, and by closely watching him after he starts to scent the bird you can decide whether he is the dog for you or not.

To Teach a Dog to Watch.

The object is to have a dog that will bark when an uncommon noise is made in the night. He should have a certain place to sleep and be made to know it by tying him there at night. He will soon go to his bed when night comes on Place a large bone (the leg of a beef is good) by his nest or house and have some one climb over the fence and make some noise while you stay by him and set him on and encourage him and if he has got any grit he will bark or growl. Repeat this for several times and he will soon know that when anyone is about in the night he must bark and it would not be safe for a stranger to enter the yard or barn with a good watch dog after he had taken a few lessons of this kind. Never give these lessons only at night time.

To Teach a Dog to Jump Through a Hoop.

First place him in a box and cause him to jump out by snapping the finger and saying "up." Now hold the hoop in front of him and give him the word "up" and he will jump through the hoop as he jumps out of the box and will soon jump through it when held in front of him.

To Teach a Dog to Sit Down.

This is easily done, call him to you and with one hand slap him on the back while with the other you slap him lightly under the jaw, this will soon cause him to sit down. Now is the time to teach him to give his paw, or shake hands. This you can easily do by snapping the foot with the finger and touching him alternately upon the foot and under the jaw. He will soon hold up his foot and shake hands.

To Teach Him to Sit Up.

After he will sit down and shake hands make him sit up by holding one foot and tapping him at the same time under the jaw with the other hand. If he falls over sit him up against the wall and say sit up. and he will soon sit up. Then gradually take him away from the wall and he will sit up anywhere. Always feed and caress him every time he does this or any trick you wish to teach him.

To Teach a Dog to Catch Food When Laid Upon His Nose.

First teach him to catch it by dropping it into his mouth. After he will catch it well this way, place a small piece upon his nose (fresh meat is good), while you hold his head still with the left hand by the under jaw, count three, let loose of him and he will generally catch it. If not attach a string to it and as you let loose of his jaw jerk up on the string and he will soon know he must toss his head to catch the food.

To Teach a Dog to Find Things.

He must first be taught to go and bring things to you, such as a ball or an apple. After he will do this readily you may place the ball in a pile of straw or shavings and tell him to find it, and if he has got

a good scent he will find it. You can write his name on a block of wood and place it in a basket with other blocks, and he will get the right one. If he makes mistakes pinch his ear a little and make him go back and get the right one.

I think these are a sufficient number of examples to set forth the most important rules which govern the teaching of dogs. There are always a great many tricks which you may teach your dog if you commence when he is young and use patience, kindness and perseverance.

The bridle in illustration No. 63 is to be used with Edwards' bit, when you can obtain one, but in case you cannot obtain a bridle, the straps marked 1 and 2 may be used to place the bit upon an ordinary bridle or halter, using straps number 1 to buckle to the levers, thence to the brow band or crown piece; using straps like No. 2 to buckle bit fast on each side, you can make a breaking bridle with very little expense. See Illustration No. 63.

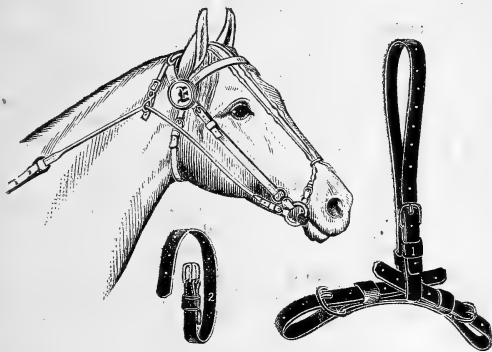


ILLUSTRATION NO. 63.

The Kuenhold Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., are the manufacturers of the bit. Every bit is tested before leaving the manufacturers.

ERROR.

Coming under the heading of "How to stop a horse from biting or tearing the blanket, biting while grooming, crib biting, etc.," page 82, see Illustration No. 64, which illustration was by mistake not numbered, consequently omitted in its proper place.

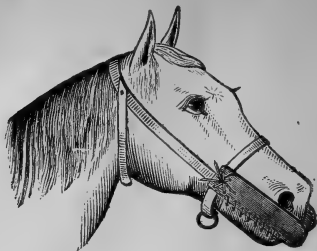


ILLUSTRATION No. 64.

Hints to Future Trainers.

In response to your request for a few hints to those who would become horse-trainers, I would say that I know of no absolute rules for accomplishing that end. In England they apprentice a boy to a horse trainer to learn that profession the same as they would for any other trade. If I was going to advise a boy on the subject, I would say first he must have a natural love for the horse in his character, and then the determination to learn, and the harder he applies himself the better for him. The younger he commences the better, and to be an expert he wants to commence at "the lower round of the ladder," that is, to learn how to groom and properly care for a horse. While this part of his education is going on he must not neglect his school-books. It is not necessary that he should have a college course, but it is absolutely necessary for his success that he should have a good business education. An education will help to expand his mind and learn him to think, and I know of no profession that requires more thinking than to train a large stable of horses successfully. Another very important feature in a trainer is his personal conduct and manner. Study to be a gentleman at all times, dress well, use good language, and remember one thing, that no man can be successful who is addicted to strong drink. If a man wants to learn to be a physician he takes a course in some medical college, attends the lectures and studies, and after a certain amount of practice, is given a diploma. Unfortunately for horse trainers, there are no schools of that kind for their business, they have to learn in a haphazard sort of a way. So that every trainer is really obliged to learn by actual experience. Never get impatient and think you are not learning fast enough. "Go slow, and be sure you are right" is a rule that has won

many a close race. By connecting yourself with a trainer who has a large stable, if you are a close observer you will learn faster than any other way that I know of. Remember you are not there simply to earn wages, but to improve yourself as well.

Points About Horses.

There are certain marked points in a good horse. You can see breadth and fullness between the ears and eyes. You couldn't hire that horse to act mean or hurt anybody. The eye should be full, and hazel is a good color. I like a small, thin ear, and want a horse to throw his ears well forward. Look out for the horse who wants to listen to all conversation going on behind him. The horse that turns back his ears till they almost meet at the points, take my word for it, is sure to do something wrong. See that straight, elegant face. A horse with a dipping face is cowardly, and a cowardly horse is usually vicious. Then I like a square muzzle, with large nostrils, to let plenty of air to the lungs. For the under side of the head, a good horse should be well cut under the jaw, with jaw bones broad and wide apart under the throttle.

"So much for the head."

"The next thing is the build of the animal. Never buy a long legged, stilty horse. Let him have a short, straight back and a straight rump, and you've got a gentleman horse. The withers should be high and the shoulders well set back and broad; but don't get them too deep in the chest. The fore leg should be short. Give me a pretty straight hind leg, with a hock low down, short pastern joints, and a round mulish foot. There are all kinds of horses, but the horse that has these points is almost sure to be slight, graceful good-natured and serviceable."

The Jockey Boy.

COMPOSED BY C. L. EDWARDS.

There's not a trade that's going
That has so good a showing,
Or that's really worth knowing,
Like that from glory growing
For the bold "Jockey Boy."

Where right or left we go
Ah! sure you all know
Your friend or foe
Will have the weighted toe
Like the bold "Jockey Boy."

While going up the street
Every pretty girl you meet
Will look so cute and sly
And say as you wink your eye:
"Oh, isn't he a dandy "Jockey Boy!"

But when we come in stout,
How some of them will shout,
And some of them will pout,
While to the right about
He turns his steed, the bold "Jockey Boy."

Oh! 'tis then that ladies fair
In unutterable despair,
Will always pull their hair--
But never a bit do I care,
Says the bold "Jockey Boy."

For the world is before us,
And the land-lords adore us,
And don't refuse to score us,
But chalk up in chorus
With the bold "Jockey Boy."

We tip our riding cap,
And taste his champagne tap:
Oh, that's the chap
That drove Black Mack:
Oh, isn't he a daisy "Jockey Boy."

Then come along with me,
Axtell, Maud S. and J. I. C.;
And here comes Sunol, I. E.,
How happy you will be
With your bold "Jockey Boy."

Faith if you're up to fan,
To either trot or run,
'Twill be very surely done
In the snapping of a gun,
Says the bold "Jockey Boy."

And 'tis then without scandal
You may proudly handle
A trotter that can scramble
By the light of lamp or candle.
"I can do it," says the bold "Jockey Boy."

May your light shine
Bright for all time
Until with worthy praise
You will brightly blaze
To the glory of a Jockey in a 2-minute race.

Sickness and Disease--Recipes to Cure Same.

It is my desire to give a few simple, harmless remedies for the cure of those diseases most common, and need aid only powerful enough to assist nature in throwing them off. As I do not profess to understand the anatomy of the horse, and claim no veterinary qualifications, I will not make a veterinary book, but the few simple remedies I shall give will prove effectual in each and every case when timely used. I read in a certain Professor's book that every man who ever wrote a book on horse training has culled a lot of recipes and formulas for the treatment of diseases from various sources and printed them in his book, etc. I would like the pleasure of showing said professor several books on the education of the horse that I have, each of which has not one single recipe in them of any kind or form. At the same time this does not cause me to falter in placing before you a few remedies by the use of which some one may be benefited and the suffering animal relieved.

Cleansing Powders for the Blood.

Take one part pulverized saltpeter, one part pulverized sulphur, and one part pulverized sassafras, mix well and give one table spoonful once a day in feed. You may use one one part of cream tartar in place of sulphur in hot weather, or one part ginger in cold weather if you wish.

Wind Colic.

Take one tea spoonful turpentine, two table spoonful saleratus, one table spoonful pulverized saltpeter, shake well in one quart of warm water and drench. Repeat the dose in thirty minutes if necessary. (This recipe cost \$50, first bought of an old English veterinarian.)

Spasmodic Colic.

The symptoms in this case are more violent, throwing themselves down, sometimes becoming unmanagable, rear and strike, etc. If possible consult a veterinary. If your horse needs immediate attention and no veterinary can be had, give him 1 oz. spirits ammonia in one

quart milk, shake well and drench. For colt three months old give $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in one pint milk; for colt six months old give $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in one pint milk. Always give in milk and shake well, repeat in thirty minutes if necessary.

Cough Remedy.

Take one part each of tar, pure lard, and N. O. molasses, place in a kettle and heat slowly until well dissolved. Stir while heating, then let it cool and stir well while cooling so the parts will not separate. Give one table spoonful morning and night after feeding. A good way to give this is to bind it on the bit with cloth and string. Can be given in this way while the horse is being used or idle.

Scratches.

Most every one has a remedy for this which fails, as usually the impure condition of the blood causes it and the cure is applied externally. Give the condition powders, then apply a poultice of flax seed meal and water, made in a thick paste. Let this remain on ten or twelve hours, then remove and wash clean with castile soap suds. (Give a bran mash once a day, a few carrots, potatoes or something equal.) After washing bathe well with one part each of salomoniac and saltpeter, dissolved in eight parts of hot rain water and apply hot. Then in one hour rub the parts carefully with dry, finely pulverized sulphur. Repeat for two or three days and if they do not improve satisfactorily, you may anoint the parts well with salve made as follows: Take common window glass pulverized as fine as flour, sift through a coarse cloth or flour seive. Mix one part of this glass dust with four parts of melted pure lard, and stir in well while cooling. When cold rub in the parts affected. If used as directed this will never fail. If horse must be used, wash his ankles clean with castile soapsuds and rub dry with clean woolen cloth before applying the remedies.

Condition Powders.

This condition powder is good for horses subject to colic, and for horses with sour stomach from eating cut feed, which will produce colic. They renovate the system, purify the blood, regulate the bowels and produce an appetite.

4 ozs. fenugreek seed, 2 ozs. elecampane, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz powdered lobelia, 2 ozs. powdered licorice root, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. blood root, 4 ozs. sulphur, 1 oz. black

antimony, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. assafœtida, 4 ozs. saltpeter, 1 oz. gentian, 4 ozs. resin, 1 oz. pulverized mustard. Mix thoroughly.

This medicine is good for diseases contingent among cattle, sheep and hogs as well as horses.

Let the age and condition of the animal govern in giving. Give a horse of mature age one table spoonful three times a day in feed. Moisten the feed, then the powder will stick to it.

Sprains, Bruises, etc.

1 pt. alcohol, 1 oz. organum oil, 1 oz. camphor gum, 2 ozs. hearts-horn, 2 ozs. laudanum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oil cedar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oil cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. spirits turpentine, 8 ozs. olive oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oil tar. Shake well before using. Good for man and beast.

Urine.

Nitric 15 drops. Repeat in two hours if action does not take place by giving 25 drops, and repeat again if necessary.

Corns.

After paring away the crust of the corn hollow, a little over the corn, apply one part each of butter of antimony and muriatic acid. Mix in a bottle and apply with a feather to the corn.

Scowers.

Take 1 table spoonful of black pepper, 1 table spoonful of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of pure vinegar. Bring to a boil and wash the animal across the kidneys or small of the back with it hot, then give 1 table spoonful finely pulverized charcoal in feed. If your horse is inclined to scowers, give the pulverized charcoal as a preventive. It can possibly do him no harm, and will never fail if given in time.

Renew Old Age.

To make the old horse young or get up and get use 1 oz tincture of assafœtida, 1 oz. tincture of contharides, 1 oz. oil of cloves, 1 oz. oil of

cinnamon, 2 oz. antimony, 1 oz. fenugreek, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. proof brandy. Place in a jug, cork, and let stand a week and give from 8 to 10 drops in a pail of water. Give a little more or less as the case may require. It may be given on feed, best effect in water.

Cribbing.

It is yet an unsettled question as to the cause of this habit. It certainly is not a disease and I never have heard of a cure. Some say it is caused by toothache, others say it is brought on by improper feeding and watering, causing as it were a kind of licecoughs, and biting relieves the pain somewhat. All the appliances I have ever seen, such as buckling a strap snug around the throat, anti-cribbing halters, etc., have a tendency to chafe and irritate the animal. By using the biting or cribbing preventive as described in this book, you may avoid this and prevent the cribbing while in the barn or stable, and if taken in time, may in some cases bring about a cure, and by using the extension center piece in bit well raised, and bit somewhat lowered in horses mouth, he will not crib. The pipe bit attachment is best for this (though the other may be used) to prevent cribbing while hitched upon the street.

Itch Mange.

For itch mange or humors take 1 part pulverized sulphur, 1 part pulverized black pepper, 1 part pulverized spice, 1 part pulverized saltpeter. Stew this all together with lard enough to make a soft ointment and stir well. Apply to the parts affected with the hand thoroughly and give the horse condition or blood cleansing powders. Continue and you will cure.

Breathing.

Difficulty of breathing, from whatever source, whether from some disorganization or change in the lungs, or obstruction of the air passages, whatever the obstruction be it must first be traced to its cause before good can be done. This is sometimes not easy to do. The owner must act with judgment. Thick wind often follows pneumonia and is caused by the closing or obliteration of a portion of the lungs. If it does not pass away after the disease which preceded it is cured, it may be remedied by feeding the animal on good sound oats, free from dust, moistened before feeding. Feed but little hay, of first quality

timothy moistened, carrots, mashes and sweet apples in winter sufficient to keep the bowels properly open, and a run on fresh grass in summer is good.

Broken Wind.

Broken wind, belows and heaves are most often found in horses of mature age, the result both of disease of the lungs and violent exertions. There are very few horses that can eat dusty clover hay for weeks and then stand a drive, without exhibiting heaves. There is no permanent cure for this disability. Clean, sound feed, such as well cured corn stalks with wet bran and cracked corn for grain is no doubt as good a selection for feed as you can make. This will enable many broken winded or heavy horses to do a fair amount of work with comparative ease. Never check a horse up with this difficulty, or cause him to drive upon a tight rein. He should be allowed to hold his head in the easiest possible position. One of the most usual means of causing the animal to appear for a time sound is to give 8 to 16 grains of arsenic a day for a week or ten days. Commence by giving 8 grains and then increase daily to 12 or 16 grains.

Hard, Dry, Contracted Feet.

Take of tar, lard, alcohol and turpentine, equal parts. Mix well together and apply freely all over the hoof up to the coronet, of edges of the hair at the top of the hoof, every night for a week. The apply three or four times a week as may be necessary. If convenient, a run on pasture for one or two month is better.

Strain or Bruise.

Take 2 ounces ammonia, 4 ounces saltpeter, shake together in a bottle with one gill good apple vinegar and one gill rain water. Apply hot and rub with the hand. Moisten a cloth with some and lay on and bind over the parts effected. Keep this cloth moist with this and continue until relieved. (Good for man or beast.)

Carbolated Cosmoline Ointment.

Carbolic acid, 1 drachm; cosmoline, 5 ounces; mix. This is one of the best healing preparations I ever saw for sores or cuts, especially such as after due time do not seem to heal readily.

Calks, or Cuts.

Arnica, 1 oz.; laudanum, 1 oz.; sassafras oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Shake well before using. Moisten soft piece of linen and bandage lightly; keep moist with mixture.

Flesh Wounds.

In deep flesh wounds of a dangerous character, such as cuts from barb wire, etc., to prevent inflammation and mortification, take pure rain water 2 gallons, 1 qt., proof spirits, 4 ozs., arnica, 1 lb. saltpeter. Mix and inject into the wound with syringe three times a day. Place the horse in a good comfortable box stall if the wound need to be sewed, and you can not procure the assistance of a veterinary surgeon, take good white silk twist and a knitting needle and commence at the narrow part of the cut, take one stich about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch from the terminus of the wound, bring the thread over and tie each stich by itself, and so continue the stiches about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch apart, stiching back about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch and draw moderately snug so as not to tear out the stich. After the parts are swoolen, sewing is not advisable. The only means then is to clip the hair close and use adhesive plaster in strips across the wound to hold same together as much as possible. Trim, and apply above solution and feed bran mashes grass, etc., and cure can be completed if continued care and nursing are given. Give physic if horse shows signs of constipation. Give bran mashes regular.

For physic give from 1 pt. to 1 qt. of raw linsed oil according to age as described in former page. If this can not be had give same of pure lard. Never give castor oil or boiled linseed oil.

Grow Hair.

Burn some scraps of leather to a crisp and pulverize fine. Take of same 1 part and 1 part pulverized sulphur and mix with sweet oil enough to make a soft salve, and apply.

Carbolic Acid.

For healing preparation, use 1 oz. of carbolic acid 1 qt. rain water. Shake well before using.

Bots.

Take new milk 2 qts., syrup 1 qt., mix and give the whole in 12 or 15 minutes after. give of warm strong sage tea two qts., and in 30 minutes after giving the tea, give 1 qt., raw linseed oil. If this can not be had give the same of pure lard. The symptoms of the horse with bots is so near like that of colic in the first stages that it is hard to determine which of the two it may be. As a rule the horse will hold his head around at his side, occasionally nipping or biting his side, where if he has the colic he will look around at his side and not bite. At the same time bot flies are most plentiful, if you will apply a little grease or oil to the parts were they deposit the eggs you can avoid the depositing of the eggs, as they will not adhere to the oily hair.

Pin Worms.

It is best to treat these parasites with medicine that comes directly in contact with them. This can only be done by giving injections. Take 1 oz. catechu and 1 qt. water. When dissolved give an injection and repeat for one week, on the eighth day give a bran mash. At night follow with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz aloe and 1 dracalome^l. Repeat the above if necessary. Injections of tobacco smoke will often bring about a cure. It is the great itching caused by the pin worm that often causes the horse to rub the hair out of the dock.

Physic Ball.

No. 1 aloe $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. castile soap $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., make into a ball with linseed meal, and give.

No. 2 ginger 1 dr., castile soap 2 dr., barboose aloe pulverized 6 dr., make into a ball with flaxseed meal, and give.

NOTE. In forming a ball of different ingredients if they do not make into a ball easily use water and flaxseed meal with same to make the ball.

Carbolic Acid in Stable.

There is nothing I have ever used to equal this vile smelling compound to remove stable stains from white or light colored horses. Reduce the acid with about 40 times its bulk in warm rain water and apply with clean sponge or rub, rubbing well. If the stains are old it may require two or three applications. Carbolic water is also very good to wash fetlocks and legs to prevent scratches. Good for dry scald or scurvy and a powerful disinfectant.

Inflamed Eyes.

For inflammation of and film over the eye, to 1 qt. pure rain water, add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. pulverized salamoniac. Apply to the eye once a day with a small syringe. It may be made a little stronger or weaker according to the thickness of the film and the sensitiveness of the eye, which observation will show you. If too strong the eyelids will slightly droop. In treating both eyes use a separate vessel for the eye water for each eye. Simple as it is, it is all that is needed, at least I found it so in several cases. I tried it where the film extended all over the eye. The use of burnt alum, pulverized glass, sugar of lead etc., is too harsh treatment, and in many cases will cause blindness. (For this recipe I paid \$15 00 in cash.)

Colds.

To break up a chill or sudden cold give the horse from 10 to 15 drops of tincture of aconite root, mixed with a little water, every hour, until a light perspiration is produced. Put on plenty of blankets at first, and when the sweating ceases, remove one at a time. If cold weather, leave blankets enough on to keep the horse comfortable.

Healing Powder.

For healing powder for collar boils, sore back, etc., use pulverized camphor 1 dr., common corn starch 6 drs., burnt alum powdered 2 drs. Mix and sprinkle over the sore, follow next day with carbolated cosmo line ointment, and repeat. The bearing of harness must be kept off from the sore.

Sore Mouth.

For sore or tender mouth use borax 1 oz., tannin $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., glycerine 8 ozs. Mix and apply two or three times a day with a swab. Use the pipe bit attachment and the healing powder.

Bone Spavin.

The definition of a bone spavin may be given as an inflammation, ulceration and bone deposit of the small flat bones in the lower and inner part of the hock joint. It is really one of the most formidable

diseases with which the horseman has to deal. The causes are various. In any case, rest and a high heeled shoe should be allowed. Place your horse in a roomy box stall, cleanse the bowels and kidneys, give bran mash once a day. Foment the parts well with 4 quarts of hot water in which 2 ozs. of laudanum is thoroughly mixed. If you wish to blister, clip the hair short over and around the parts, and grease around under the bunch so the blister will not run down on the leg and blister where it is not needed. Then apply with the finger over the bunch only the following liquid blister.

Liquid Blister.

Take of alcohol one pint, aquamonia 4 ozs., rub in quite thoroughly. If one application does not blister, repeat two or three times until a sweat blister is produced, then anoint with sweet oil, and repeat once a week until cured, washing every other day between the times of blistering with castile soapsuds, and anoint well with the sweet oil. This is a mild blister and will not make a scar or remove the hair, if properly used. Be sure you are right before you apply a blister of any kind. Where a horse is afflicted with a bog spavin and a bone spavin, combined on one leg is, sometimes the case. Blistering will only make it worse and in many cases a cure can not be accomplished with a blister or any other remedy.

Enlargement of the Hock.

Repeat precisely the same as bone spavin fomentations while in the stage of fever or inflammation, and then sweat or liquid blister to be used as for bone spavin enlarged hock or any other disease of the bones joints tendons or muscular tissues that straining of the parts is likely to occur again, and great care must be taken in working or driving especially on rough ground.

Ring Bone.

This is a deposit of bony matter above and below the coronet of the foot. Just where the hair begins above the hoof or of the bone of the hoof, as the coffin bone is called, or a bony growth in the pasterns, treat the same as bone spavin, only after applying the blister, apply a cloth over the bunch smeared with tallow to assure a strong blister. If you think the case needs a stronger blister than can be obtained with the spavin blister, here is one that will blister stronger. 10 drops mu-

riatic acid, 20 grs. corrosive sublimate, 20 grs. camphor, 1 oz. oil of turpentine. Mix well and apply. Wash off and oil as in other blister to prevent blemish, and repeat only once in two weeks.

Splint.

This is a peculiar enlargement generally found on the small bones of the fore leg. I have never seen the cause defined. If the protuberance is small and there is no lameness, do nothing. It will disappear by natural absorption as the animal increases in years, providing there is no exciting cause constantly at work. If a treatment is thought necessary, observe if there be any inflammation. If any, reduce same by cool poultice and bathe with cold water one hour each day in which a little salt has been dissolved, then clip the hair from over and around the bunch and rub on at evening the following: 1 dr. bimodide of mercury, 1 oz. lard, well mixed. Continue this until a free watery discharge is produced from the surface. As a rule this is sufficient. It will in most cases gradually disappear from this time unless the tumor or enlargement interferes materially with the tendons, in which case it will need the attendance of a skilled veterinary.

Curb.

This is swelling in the middle and just behind the lowest part of the hock joint. At first it is soft, producing an enlargement about two inches below the hock, caused frequently by a sprain or strain of the tendon. If there be inflammation, use a cool wet bandage, absolute rest and a high heeled shoe. If from neglect or long standing the lameness becomes decided and a hard swelling is produced, use the liquid blister as for bone spavin and repeat once a week, always rubbing down well with the hand before applying the bandage. Cold water is soothing and astringent, while warm water is laxative and cleansing.

Nine Rules For Making Money With a Trotter.

1. Get the trotter.
2. Keep it to yourself.
3. Beat every one you can with him.
4. Have no one in with you unless you know he is strictly confidential.

5. After you have found such a man, don't say a word to any one about it.
6. Never show your horse to any man but the one who is in with you.
7. Never start him in a race until you know what he can do. Then you will know how to "play" him.
8. Never play him to win until you find out you can.
9. Never deceive an owner, but take in every one else.

If you follow the above directions and do not make money, do not blame me.

C. L. E.



BONNER E. BRISTOL.



Bonner sitting down in open field.
holding cord, at the age of
two years. Taken
from life.

Testimonials.

Any one doubting the truthfulness of these testimonials can see a copy of the original in my possession, showing the personal signature of each and every one, and numerous others which time and space will not allow us to print.

ST. ELMO, TEXAS, Sept. 20, 1885.

While Mr. C. Edwards resided in this county I knew him well. He purchased a drove of mustangs or wild horses. I saw him handle and train several and afterward I assisted him in training a number. I was surprised to see him start some balky horses by the use of his bit and bridle, by using the line to slat the bit against the horses mouth. He was the first to use the forward motion of the line here, and I used this motion of the line as directed by him while in his employ. I saw him ride a great many wild horses successfully, and know of his training one horse for Mr. Felix Miller that was very bad to handle. He would lie down, kick, bite and strike. Mr. Edwards trained him in a few days to the astonishment of Mr. Miller and others. to drive well.

JAMES C. VAUGHN.

EAST PALMYRA, N. Y., Apr. 24, 1889.

This is to certify that I candidly believe Mr. C. L. Edwards has the easiest, most complete and practical method of educating and training horses known at the present time, for this reason: I am the owner of a well-bred valuable mare, that has been handled by traveling professionals, and several other noted horse-men with all the skill and ability they could muster to break her to stand while being untied, and to stop her from pulling upon the halter or bridle. I decided to take her to Mr. Edwards. He handled her for a few moments, applying the smothering nose piece. It worked to perfection and done her more good and more perfect training than all she had ever had done to her, and I am confident she will not pull with it upon her, and really believe Mr. Edwards deserves far more credit and recompense from the public than he has ever received. With kind regards, I am sincerely yours,

REV. C. W. LANE.

Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.

We know of a two-year old colt that we do not hesitate in pronouncing the most wonderful horse we ever saw. This colt belongs to Prof. C. L. Edwards, who by his skill and ability has trained him to perform the seemingly impossible number of over fifty tricks.—Newark Courier.

MACEDON, N. Y. July 7 1891.

To whom it may concern.

Knowing the bearer Mr. C. L. Edwards of Newark, N. Y., to be a genius at his profession, the breaking of colts, and the handling and subduing of vicious horses, I would recommend him to parties who wish to place their colts in the hands of an industrious, reliable and temperate man.

H. M. LITTLE.

NEWARK, N. Y. April 24, 1890.

Be it known that we, the following, are acquainted personally with Prof. C. L. Edwards and know him as a professional horseman, and believe his trained horse "Bonner" to be one of the marvels of the age, and know that he can do all he says he can: A. A. Young, M. D.; W. F. Nutten, M. D.; W. H. Nicholoy, P. M.; F. M. Allerton, Frank Garlock, O. C. Robinson, M. E. Burnham, J. E. Wiser, Thomas Whittleton, C. W. Stuart, H. G. Miller, J. B. Sheer, Geo. D. Ramsdell, Amos Sanford; to all of whom we refer you.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., May 1, 1891.

Prof. C. L. Edwards trained the noted trick horse "Crystal Rock" for us. He drove him in our presence on the street at different times with no bridle or reins upon him. He drove well without reins, and performed twelve tricks perfectly. Mr. Edwards trained him only three months. He was trained better, beyond a doubt, than any spirited horse ever was in this time. He was trained to advertise our Crystal Rock mineral spring water, which is fast becoming famous for its curative properties, and we feel amply repaid the cost of his training. In our estimation, Mr. Edwards has no rivals as a Horse Trainer and educator.

CRYSTAL ROCK WATER CO.

WALWORTH, N. Y. Aug. 22, 1888

Professor C. L. Edwards.

DEAR SIR: The horse you trained for me is driving nicely, he has never tried to run away since you handled him. It is done him lots of good. He stands well to be hitched and minds the word whoa. If you can handle such horses as he was and educate them so well in so short a time your theory is excellent beyond a doubt.

E. G. GLOVER.

PALMYRA, N. Y. Sept. 23, 1891.

Becoming the owner of a St. Arnard colt I desired to train her. I soon found out that I could not brake her, as it was impossible for me to even lead her. I met Prof. C. L. Edwards on the street and asked him if he would go down to my barn and look at a colt I had. I told him I could not even lead her, and in a thirty minutes he led her perfectly. I was very much surprised to see her so easily handled. No cords or ropes of any kind were used. No throwing, whirling or whipping. Mr. Edwards then took her and trained her to drive, both single and double, to my entire satisfaction. At the same time I was driving another colt, which became badly frightened at some loose paper in the road turned around, tipped me over, and very nearly got away. I immediately took him to Mr. Edwards and in one lesson he hitched and drove him into the road into a pile of loose paper, causing him to stand on the same with his feet repeatedly, it being the same day he was frightened. He has since driven nicely. A. R. KNAPP.

PALMYRA, N. Y. DEC. 14, 1892.

Having possession of a five-year old Hambletonian mare that was a desperate kicker I desired to have Prof. C. L. Edwards handle her. I asked him if he would allow me to see him handle her and he answered certainly. I watched the training with much interest, and after seeing the mare go around the barn with tin pails and chains fastened to her tail dangling about her heels and not offering to kick at all, I made up my mind it was the first time I had ever seen a horse properly educated not to kick. The training was done in about thirty minutes, without any whipping, throwing or whirling. His lesson for this alone is worth ten times the price of his book. R. CATER.

NEWARK, N. Y. Sept. 15, 1890.

Professor C. L. Edwards,

DEAR SIR:—The western mare you trained for me is driving well. I was surprised to see you drive here, hitched to light carriage, the same day she was caught out of the drove.

Respectfully yours,

D. L. CHAPMAN.

Liveryman, Newark N. Y.

PALMYRA, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1891.

Being the manager of Prof. C. L. Edwards trained horse. Bonner E. Bristol for the season of 1891, I can testify that he received \$150 cash for each engagement when exhibited. His book on the education of the horse is A 1.

F. W. COLE.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1891.

I have shod horses for the past fifty-four years and know Professor C. L. Edwards. I have shod a great many horses trained by him and never have had any trouble in shoeing them. Invariably they seem to know what is going on, and even mustangs stand like old horses to be shod, one especially, a vicious mustang to shoe, owned by Judge L. M. Norton, of Newark, was trained by Mr. E. and I shod him and he stood perfectly quiet. I think Mr. E. is second to no one as a trainer and he has a right to be. I have known his father, L. Edwards, twenty years and know of his training some of the worst horses in the country, always with success. If you would like to know how to teach a horse to stand to be shod, purchase one of Professor C. L. Edwards' books.

WM. H. D. COLLINS.

NEWARK, N. Y., April 4, 1888.

This is to certify that I assisted Prof. C. L. Edwards in training thirteen horses the past three months. The ease and safety with which he trained these horses was very interesting and surprising to me. All of them were good horses that had been poorly handled and had formed habits that without his method of training would have taken a long time to educate them right. Among them were balkers, kickers, bolter, runaways, biters, strikers, stall crowdors, halter and bridle pullers of the most confirmed type and of mature ages. Each and every one of these thirteen horses were well trained and testimonials of satisfaction given with the pay for training without an exception, to my certain knowledge. I believe his theory is the safest, most practical and humane way of training colts and horses known at the present time.

WM. A. HARRIS.

Horse and colt trainer, Newark, N. Y.

NEWARK, N. Y. Nov. 12, 1888.

Mr. C. L. Edwards halter broke two colts for me. The ease and safety with which he done this was surprising. He taught them both to lead well, and not pull upon the halter, in about one hour. They have never offered to pull, it being some six months since they were trained, and they lead well at the same time. Mr. Edwards led them both up a flight of stairs. C. P. SOVERHILLE.

Prof. C. L. Edwards of Newark, N. Y. attended our fair with his two-year-old trick colt which accomplished forty wonderful tricks, among these being driven at a run without reins and controled at will by the whip and word of mouth.—Palmyra Courier.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1877.

Having examined the bridle bit patented by C. L. Edwards, and knowing something of the anatomy of the horse's head, I would certify that the superior maxillary nerve in the roof of the horse's mouth, the main portion of which is located in the center, but having branches on either side equally sensitive; and can only be reached by a ball-shaped center piece, as seen on his bit. For control by pressure upon this nerve and its branches, this extension center piece being adjustably secured thereto, you can raise it for horses having high concave mouths, and lower it for those with less concavity, or remove it entirely. The levers have a perfect action upon the trifacial nerves, bringing the pressure in a line across them, not in a circle as a ring, to throw the cheek against the molar teeth and cut or irritate it on the inside, but a swivel or ring eyelet acts in unison with the motion of the head; always lying smooth against the horse's face as you can readily see. I pronounce it with pleasure "a first-class article."

F. E. DICKEY, V. S.

Chicago, Ill.

PALMYRA, N. Y. Dec. 13, 1891.

I have trained horses for the past fifteen years, am personally acquainted with C. L. Edwards, have drove upon the track several horses of his training, and every one being fine reiners. Have examined his book on the education and management of horses and pronounce it without hesitation first class. Don't fail to get a copy.

C. H. ALDRICH.

TRAINER OF

Alice B., bay mare,.....	trial, 2:18
Anna M., foal mare,.....	trial, 2:29
Chas. B. Wilks; bay stud,.....	trial, 2:30½
Champion, chest. gelding,.....	trial, 2:20½
East Mont, b. gelding,.....	trial 2:24

MANCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1887.

I have witnessed Mr. Edwards' method of training the colt, and heartily recommend him as a first-class hand to educate horses.

CLARKSON ALDRICH.

Owner of Champion Morgan; trial 2:30, weight 1,250.

MARION, N. Y. Feb. 10, 1888.

We the undersigned would like to state as a fact to the stock owners of this vicinity, that Prof. C. L. Edwards of New-York, N. Y. is second to no one in educating horses. His method guarantees complete success irrespective of age or disposition. To be informed of his method of control him is well worth \$20 to any farmer. James Odell, C. O. Skinner, J. J. Odell, R. B. Skinner.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 17, 1886.

This is to certify that I the undersigned know the horse called the Hanley horse, know he ran away at the railroad crossing at Austin, know Mr. C. L. Edwards, saw him drive this horse up to a steaming engine which he had always been desperately afraid of. At the time Mr. Edwards drove him he had his bit upon him and seemed to control him with ease, saw him drive him up to an engine, place his head in the door. The engine was smoking and letting off steam at the top and bottom and the horse standing in the steam. J. E. KINNEY.

PALMYRA, N. Y. Oct. 10, 1889.

Mr. C. L. Edwards.

DEAR SIR:—Having examined your "Controlling Snaffle or Adjustable Bridle Bit," I take pleasure in stating that the bit appears to me to be constructed on right principles. Your statement in regard to the nerves of the face and head of the horse, and that your bit is so constructed as to gain control without irritation, seems to me to be correct. Believing that your invention will prove itself a benefit to both the horse and his master, I am Very truly yours.

HERMAN L. RIGGS,

President Palmyra Horse Breeders' Trotting Association.

NEWARK, N. Y. May 27, 1888.

I placed in Mr. C. L. Edwards hands a mare. She had refused to draw and work to a plow. Mr. Edwards did in my presence, after giving this mare two lessons place her upon plow and work her all right. She would also bolt in going down hill and throw herself. Mr. E. trained her to be a perfect reiner, and she has driven well ever since he returned her to me: CHAS. T. SCHWARTZ.

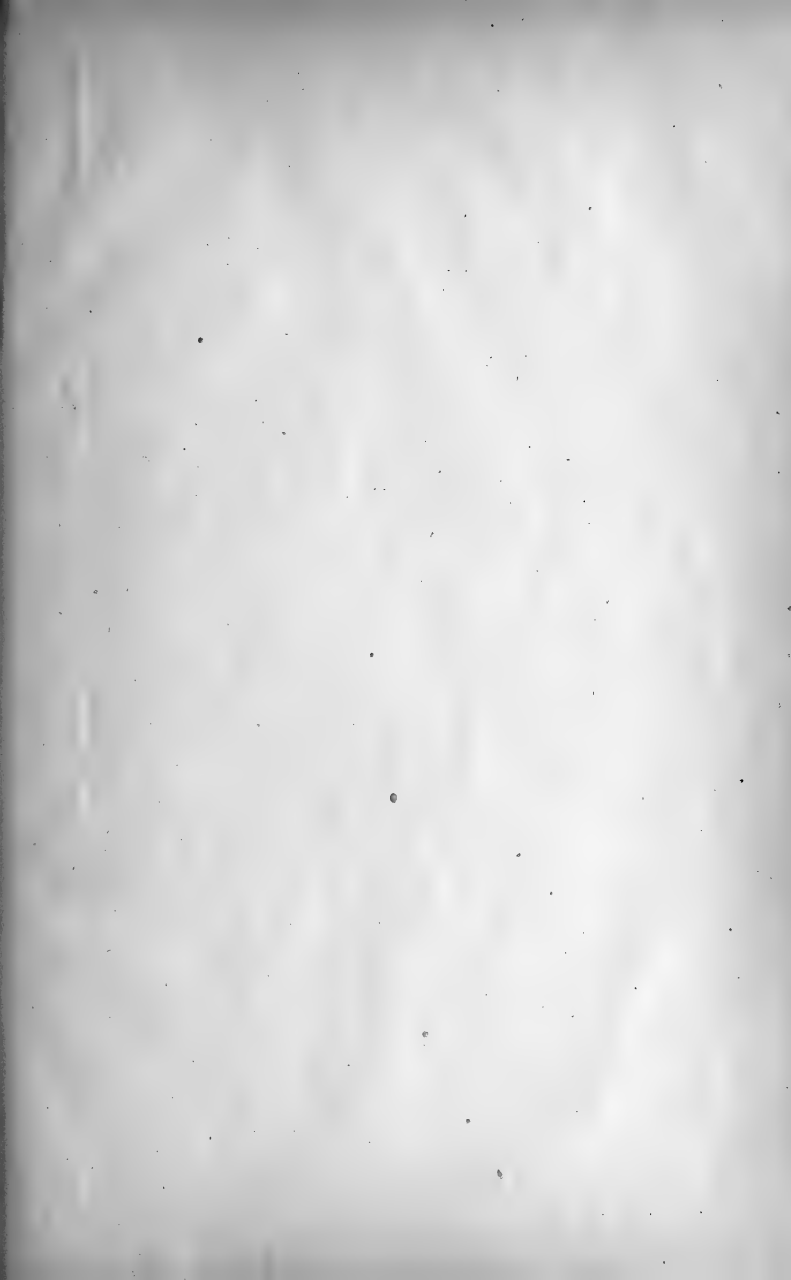
Prof. C. L. Edwards, owner of the famous trick horse, "Bonner E. Bristol," on exhibition here; is one of the great attractions of the exposition. Mr. Edwards' skill as a trainer was never more successfully shown than in the exhibition of his horse here. It is certainly a marvel!

HORNELLSVILLE TRIBUNE, Aug. 28, '91.

ST. ELMO, TEXAS, July 21, 1885.

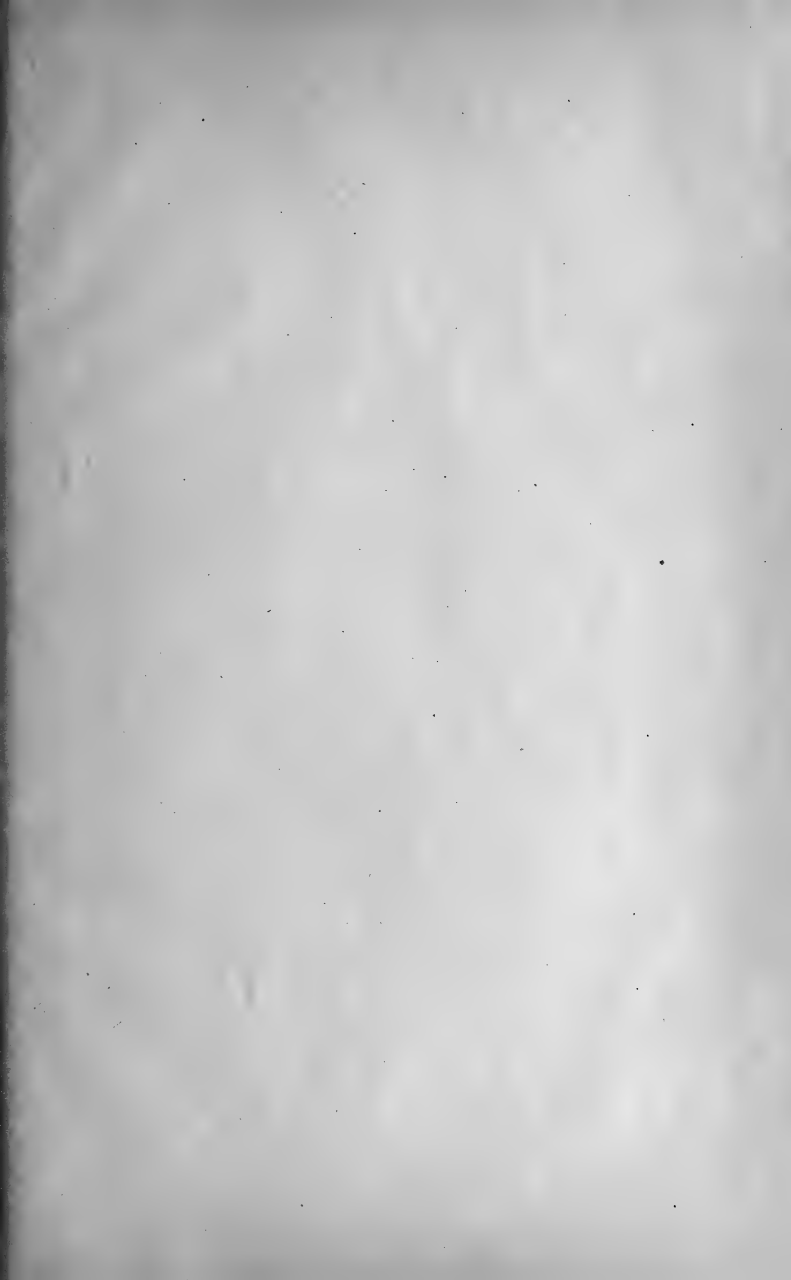
While Mr. C. L. Edwards lived at St. Elmo, I employed him to train one horse for me. This horse was very hard to handle, Mr. Edwards thoroughly trained him to work and drive. I saw him handle him, saw him use the forward motion of the line, slating the bit as it were against the horses mouth.

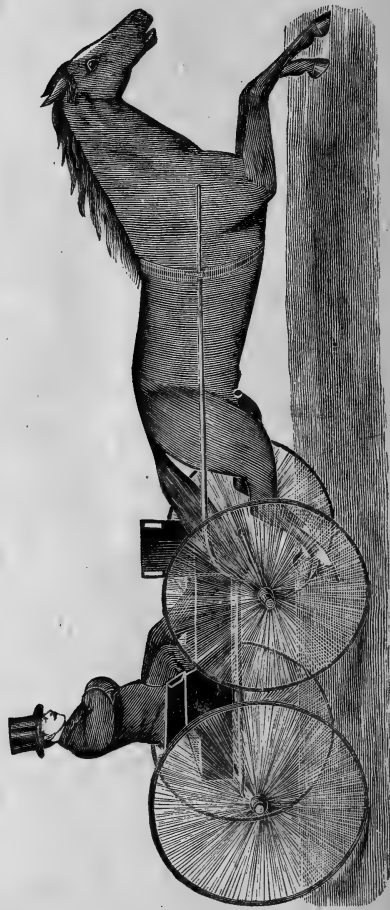
F. B. MILLER.

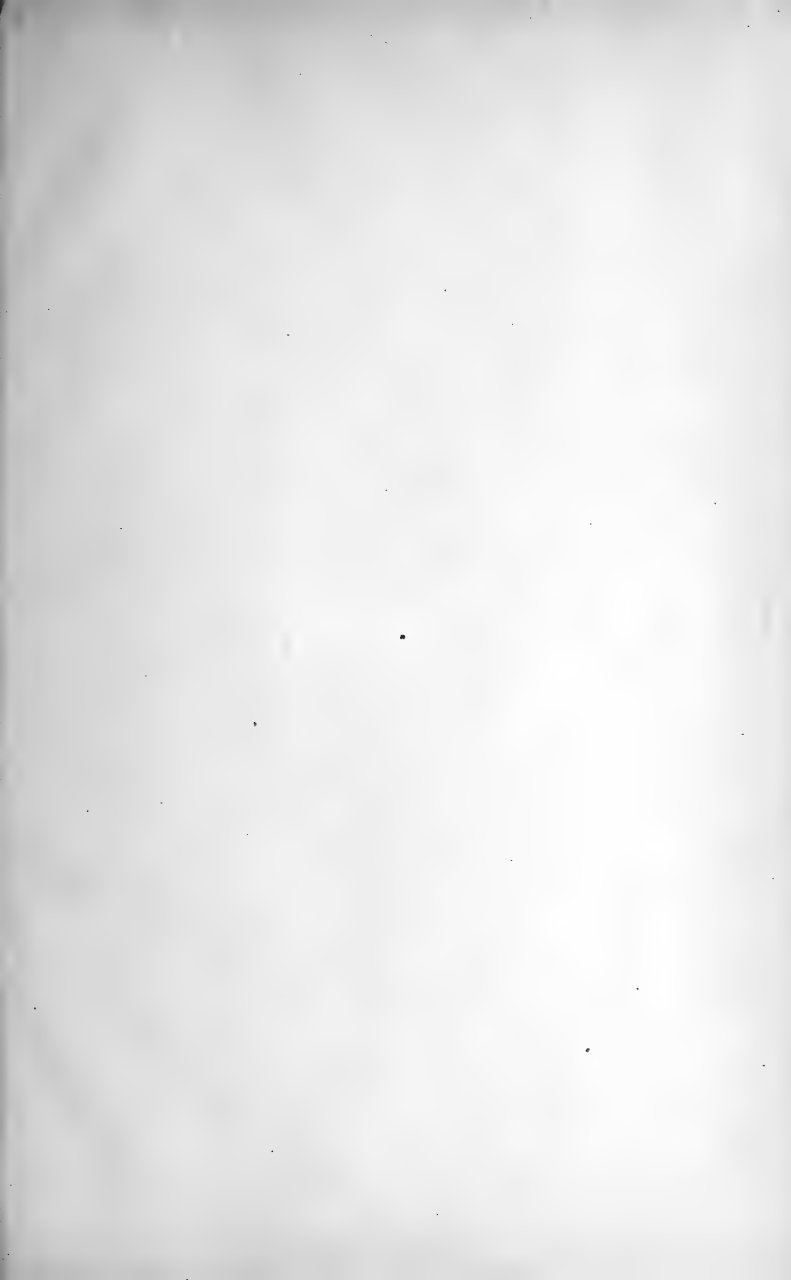


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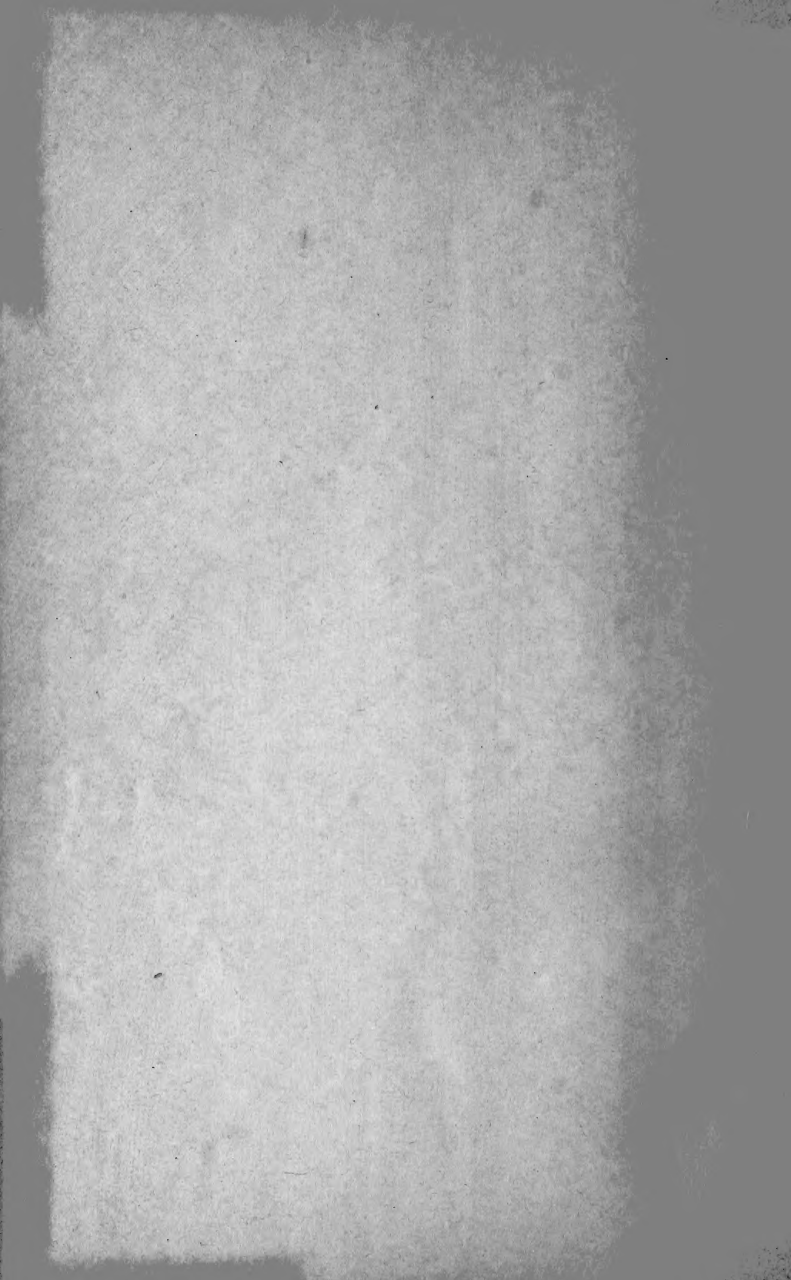
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