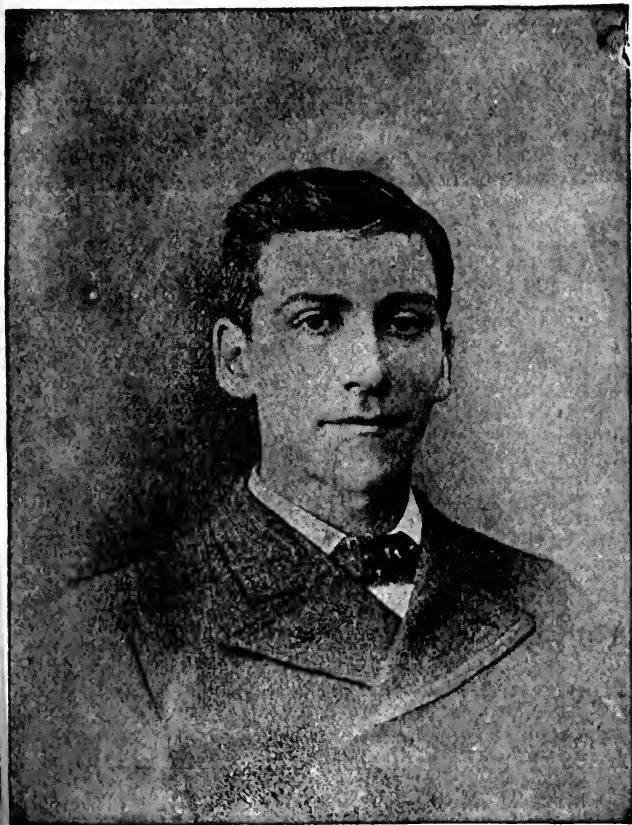


Prof. Norton B. Smith



JOHN A. SEAVERNS

**PROF. NORTON B. SMITH,**  
**EMPEROR OF ALL HORSE EDUCATORS.**



**Valuable Book on the Handling and Subduing of  
Wild and Vicious Horses and their  
Proper Treatment.**

**UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF NAT BEHRENS.**

## HORSEMANSHIP.

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

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

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

Truly yours,

PROF. NORTON B. SMITH.

SYDNEY R. SMITH  
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## TO SHOE KICKER BEHIND.



Put on foot you wish to shoe between hoof-band and fetlock, a hames strap with ring in it, pass through ring from underneath the end of a rope same as used for Double Safety-Rope. Make slipnoose in end and hang over left arm. Take wooden pin 6 inches long, and 1 or 1½ inches diameter, lay across top of tail at the end of the bone in the tail, fold hair back over it, and put noose on left arm over pin and around tail, close up to pin. This holds pin firmly in tail and tail firmly in noose. Take hold of other end of rope and pull saying, "Take up your foot." Foot will come up sure.

## BREAKING AND TRAINING COLTS.



The first lesson given to a colt should be as follows: Turn him loose, either in a box-stall or carriage house, and, with the whip in right hand, slowly approach him and crack the whip. The colt will run away from you

and generally go into the corner. Follow him up, however, and keep cracking the whip until he will turn his head toward you. The moment he does this step right up to him and caress him on the point of the shoulder. If he should, as you near him, whirl around and kick at you, keep your eyes open and quickly give him a sharp cut on the hind legs with the whip. By following this up carefully, in a very short time he will learn to his sorrow that when he turns away from you, and attempts to let his heels fly he will receive punishment, and that when he looks you in the face he is treated well and rewarded. The intelligence of any colt is always sufficient to perceive this, and in fifteen to thirty minutes he will follow you around like a dog. As he will feel that you are his superior and master, he will show no desire to kick.

What the fingers are to a man, the nostrils are to a horse, and any object that seems to occasion a feeling of fear in the horse you should slowly either take him to or bring up to him, and permit him to nose around it and smell it until he is satisfied it is harmless. For instance, before making any attempt to put on the halter, take it in your left hand and let him smell it; then buckle it on over his neck. Always be very calm and quiet in your manner, and talk softly to the horse, which goes a great way toward getting him accustomed to your presence.

If, after the halter is on, the colt endeavors to pull away, my theory is to circumvent him by a little strat-

egy; that is, if you can call it such. Take a common clothes-line rope and make a large slip-loop knot around the body, drawing it moderately tight, and pass the end up between the front legs through the halter. The reason for doing this is of course very apparent. He cannot understand how anything can pull the hind part of his body and his head at the same time; and on feeling the strain behind, he will go forward, and thus you will accomplish your object without being compelled to use force. Taking this rope in the right hand and standing directly in front of the colt, say, in a decided manner: "Come here," and at the same time pull the rope sharply. He will invariably move forward, and when he does so, caress him. Repeat this operation two or three times, until he will quickly move forward when you say "Come here."

Then with this rope hitch him to the manger or to a post, and, standing in front of him, open and shut umbrellas, shake buffalo robes and beat tin pans, in fact, make as much noise and confusion as possible without touching him. Of course he cannot think of two things at once, and the rope, tied around him behind, catches him by surprise, and he will end by giving up trying to get away when he finds that he is freer from pain when he is quiet and still than when jerking his head. For a very nervous horse put the rope as far forward as possible around the body. This treatment can be applied until he is thoroughly halter-broke. The same arrangement is the most successful one in

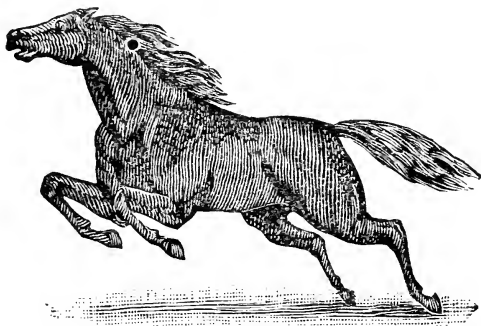
existence for halter-pullers, and is also a most valuable assistant in leading a horse behind a wagon. How many people are at their wits' ends continually when on a long ride with a horse tied to the carriage behind!—and yet this simple invention would prevent it all, and they would not be obliged to even give the horse a thought.

The next lesson to be given to the colt should be the harnessing. First, put on the open bridle with the straight bar bit, and run the lines back through the thillstraps. Then teach the colt to turn to the right and to the left, and to stop at the word whoa. These lessons should never be longer than an hour each, and generally only two a day. Check-reins I do not approve of, as, in my judgment, if a horse is born into this world without style, you cannot help the matter any by forcing him into it until you have thoroughly trained him to drive. Then put on your check-reins and take him up gradually, elevating his head only to a natural position.

I believe a colt should be first broke when about a year old, but never worked in a vehicle until at least five years of age; and it is my opinion that a great many of our horses are almost ruined, or at least greatly decreased in value by being broken too young. Any good practical man, with good judgment, can break a colt; yet he must never get impatient but bear in mind that a colt is just like a child learning his A. B. C. All colts, of course, cannot be handled alike



and, as perhaps you have already inferred from the preceding, should each be handled according to his nature, and the common sense of the trainer should indicate the most advisable course to pursue.



### **THE DOUBLE SAFETY ROPE.**

In breaking horses that are kickers or runaways I use the "Double Safety Rope." In case some of you may not have the surcingles and different appliances that I use, I will explain how you can use what you have near at hand. Take a common harness and put on the horse an open bridle and lines. Run the latter back through the thill straps, the same as in driving a colt. Next take two straps, with a ring in each one, and buckle around the front limbs just above hoof. Take about a one-half or five-eighths inch cotton rope twenty feet long and fasten one end through the ring in strap on near foot, and pass the other end over the belly-band of the harness; down through the ring of the off front foot and back over the belly-band of harness again. Now take the rope back with the lines

and start the horse. The moment he starts to kick or run you can test the control you have over his front feet by simply pulling tightly on the rope you hold in your left hand. This will, of course, bring him to his knees and render him powerless to get away, unless you permit him to by loosening the rope.

In thirty minutes the most vicious runaway or plunger will be completely subdued by this treatment. I also use this rope on horses afraid of bicycles, cars, fire-crackers, etc., as well as driving over paper or going past top carriages. It is impossible for the horse to turn around with you, for as he does so just tighten the rope and he is on his knees. Loosen the rope and he is on his feet again. In manipulating this rope on the road I use knee pads made in the following manner: Take a piece of felt about six inches one way and twelve inches the other, and in the middle of it sew on a piece of leather in the shape of the horse's knee. Have a strap fastened to the top of this felt, and a strap to buckle on the bottom. Buckle these on the horse's front knees and you have a pair of knee pads that will answer every purpose. They can be bought, however, of any regular harness dealer.

### **HOW TO RIDE A COLT.**

When you want a colt to start do not touch him on the side with your heel, or do anything to frighten and make him jump. At once speak to him kindly and if he does not start, pull him a little to the left until he does so, then let

him walk off slowly with the reins loose. Walk him around in the stable a few times until he gets used to the bit; you can turn him about in every direction and stop him as you please. It will be well to get on and off a good many times, until he gets perfectly used to it, before you take him out of the stable. After you have trained him in this way, which should not take more than two or three hours, you can ride him anywhere you choose without ever having him jump or make an effort to throw you.

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

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

This operation of pulling a horse's head around against his side, will prevent him from jumping ahead, rearing up or running away. If he is stubborn and will not go, you can make him move by pulling his head round to one side, when whipping him would have no effect. Turning him around a few times will make him dizzy, and then by letting him have his head straight, and giving him a little touch with the whip, he will go along without any trouble.

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

Drive a staple in the ceiling over the manger at the side of the stall ; then another in the ceiling in the center of the stall over the horse's head ; pass a small cord through the staple at the side of the stall, tie a horseshoe, or the weight of a horseshoe so that the cord will not draw through the staple, then put the cord through the staple in the center of the stall, bring it down within two and one-half feet of the floor and cut it off, attaching a snap to the end, place a ring in the halter at the top of the head, in the center, as seen in the engraving. Now when his head raises up the weight comes down ; when his mouth is on the floor he can lie down with ease, but he cannot get the top of his head to the floor, and if he cannot get the top of his head to the floor he cannot roll, and if he cannot roll he cannot get cast. This remedy is as simple as it is certain and is always perfectly safe.

### HORSE BAD TO BRIDLE.



Horses become unwilling to be bridled from various

causes, sometimes from sores on the head or ears, sometimes from hurriedly and improperly removing the bridle, and sometimes from sheer ugliness of disposition, prompted by a desire to be master. The treatment in these cases should be varied. In the latter case named it will be necessary to lay the animal down and while thus under control handle his head and ears, after which put your bridle on and off several times, exercising patience and being careful to avoid anything like roughness. Should he resist, punish him in the mouth, using your best judgment to avoid severity, and so soon as he submits, caress. As to the former, where a dislike to be bridled arises from abuses kindness must govern the conduct of the educator. By using my Bonaparte bridle you will be able to control and counteract all predisposition to resist your efforts in a very short time. Should there be sores about the animal's head you had better restore to soundness before you attempt to educate to comply with your wishes.

### **TAKING UP A HORSE'S FRONT FEET.**



How many times I have been in blacksmith shops

and livery stables and seen people go at a horse to make him take his feet up by pulling on the fetlock, etc. Now let me give you an easy plan. If it is the nigh foot that you wish place your left hand on the shoulder and the right hand on the horse's limb. Press in with the left hand at the shoulder and quickly his foot will come from the floor! How simple! and yet why have you not done it before?

### **MY SIMPLE RIDING BRIDLE.**

Take a piece of rope seven feet long; lay the middle of this rope on the top of the horse's head, pass it down the sides of his face and cross through his mouth; bring ends back and your bridle is completed. This bridle is inexpensive, the cost being less than one cent. If you are out in the country and have a good sharp knife, somebody's clothes line will answer the purpose very well.

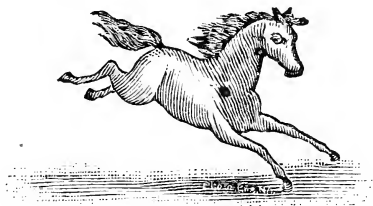
### **RIDING BRIDLE FOR KICKERS.**

I will now describe a valuable riding bridle for kickers: Take a piece of rope twelve feet long, double or rather treble it making a three ply rope. Now take the rope, make a half-hitch and tie it at each end. Then take the rope and pass it through a loop to out side and same with the other. These three ropes at the top of this bridle, pull forward as a brow band, and the two ropes that are across each other go into the horse's mouth. This bridle can be put over or under your ordinary bridle, and it is impossible for any horse

to run away with it on. For riding purposes reverse the bridle right around, placing three cords in his mouth instead of two.

## **TO BREAK HORSE AFRAID OF AN UMBRELLA OR BUFFALO ROBE.**

Place on his head my new training bridle. Present the umbrella or buffalo robe, allowing him to smell of it; then rub it across his nose and head; open it gently, at the same time allow him to smell of it several times; work gently till he becomes reconciled to it, and in a few lessons you will be able to use the umbrella in any place around him.



## **HANDLING WILD MUSTANGS.**

In throwing a wild mustang a lasso is used, the loop being placed upon the ground and the animal either being led or driven so that his front feet are within the loop. You then pull the loop quickly together, which brings the animal's forward feet together, and immediately throwing him down by a side pull on the rope, you can then go to work and put on the necessary appliances to break him, before letting him to his feet. In handling vicious horses we very often

come across one that is impossible to approach or catch. In such cases we resort to the Lasso, sometimes called a Lariat or Riata, which is used on the western plains by the cow boys in catching wild horses and cattle.

### **TO START A BALKY HORSE.**

I am continually being asked how to move a balky horse. I wish to say I have never yet seen one, but have seen a great many balky drivers; that is to say the horse, by bad management on the part of the driver is educated to balk. Now when a horse has this habit, in order to break him of it you must first get him under control. After getting the horse to obey every command you give him, hitch him to a light vehicle. If he obeys, reward him; if not, and he does wrong, punish him. After this you can use any treatment that you see fit. I lay down no fixed rule, as there are no two horses that can be handled by the same process. A few lessons given by a man of intelligence will have a great effect.

### **TO EDUCATE A COLT NOT TO BE AFRAID OF HIS HEELS.**

Too much importance cannot be attached to the manner of educating a horse's heels, as it is in that point his greatest means of defense and resistance lies, and most men make the mistake of breaking one end of the horse, while they allow his hind parts to go uneducated. The instructions I am about to give will, if properly followed, insure success.

After laying your colt down, commence to handle his hind parts and heels, being careful to hold the cord firmly in your left hand, so that if he attempts to get up you can control him, then strike him gently with a stick, and if he should show fear, which he naturally



will, punish him in the mouth; then place the stick between his legs and commence moving it around, and if he makes no resistance, remember to caress him ; almost as much is accomplished by caressing as by punishing.

The above instruction is equally applicable to a kicking horse, but in his education he will require more lessons before the habit will be entirely removed; still kindness and a little patience will soon accomplish all you desire.

Men in general exercise too little patience in the training of their colts, and they frequently expect to accomplish more in a short space of time than can possibly be performed. Yet the time really required, when measured by days, is so short as to really be surprising. Let us suppose that in training a colt one were to spend two hours a day for ten days, which is the longest time that could possibly be needed; compute the time at ten hours to the day, and the whole amounts to but two days, at the end of which he would have a well educated animal. I doubt if a farmer or horse-raiser could employ his time more profitably in any other way than in thoroughly educating his colts, as he thus enhances their value, for there is no sensible man who would not give fifty dollars more for a properly educated animal than for one improperly trained.

## TO CURE PAWING AND KICKING IN THE STALL.

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

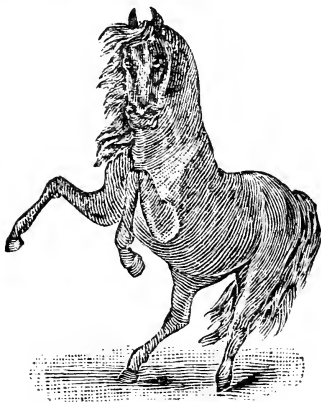
For Kicking in Stall,—Take a piece of elastic, same as you wear around sleeves, sew vest buckle on one end. Buckle this (not too tight) above knee-joint, over leader on hind leg. When horse draws up his leg to kick, this will cause unpleasant pressure on leader and he will stop. *Do not use leather strap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

To Cure Horse of Jumping and to Keep Breachy Cattle in Pasture. Tie or fasten around body in front of barrel close up to fore legs, strap, cord or surcingle. Put a strap around both fore legs above knee, close up to shoulder. Make horse stand with both fore feet close together. Take short rope or strap, fasten one end in strap on near fore leg, pass over surcingle, under belly, and fasten in strap on off fore-leg, draw moderately tight. When this is on the horse can move one leg at a time, so as to walk, lay down, or get up, but cannot put forward both legs at once so as to run or jump.

## LADIES' EQUESTRIAN HORSEMANSHIP.

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

same. The saddle should be carefully fitted to the horse and there should always be a third crutch, the use of which will hereafter be explained. There is an



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

being, as it often is, a stupid brute, fit only for a dray.

Many men think that any horse gifted with a neat outline will carry a lady; but it is a great mistake; and if the ladies themselves had the choice of horses they would soon decide to the contrary. The only thing in their favor, in choosing a lady's horse, is that the weight to be carried is generally light, and therefore a horse calculated to carry them is seldom fit to mount a man, because the weight of the male sex is generally so much above that of an equestrian lady. Few of this sex who ride are above one hundred and thirty pounds and most are below that weight. But in point of soundness, action, mouth and temper, the lady's horse should be unimpeachable. A gentleman's horse may be good yet wholly unable to canter and so formed that he cannot be taught; he therefore, is unsuited to a lady; but, on the other hand, every lady's horse should do all his paces well. Many ladies, it is true, never trot, but they should not be furnished with the excuse that they cannot because their horses will not. In size, the lady's horse should be about fifteen hands or from fourteen and a half to fifteen and a half; less than this allows the habit to trail in the dirt, and more, makes the horse too lofty and unwieldy for a lady's use. In breaking a lady's horse, if he is of good temper and fine mouth, little need be done to make him canter easily, and with the right leg foremost. This is necessary, because the other leg is uncomfortable to

the rider from her side position on the saddle. The breaker, therefore, should adopt the means elsewhere described and persevere until the horse is quite accustomed to the pace, and habitually starts off with the right leg. He should also bend him thoroughly, so as to make him canter well on his hind legs and not with the disturbed action which one so often sees. The curb must be used for this purpose, but without bearing too strongly upon it. The horse must be brought to his pace by fine handling rather than by force, and by occasional pressure, which he will yield to and play with if allowed, rather than by a dead pull. In this way, by taking advantage of every inch yielded, and yet not going too far, the head is gradually brought in and the hind legs as gradually are thrust forward, so as instinctively to steady the mouth and prevent the pressure which is feared. When this "sitting on the haunches" is accomplished a horse cloth may be strapped on the near side of the saddle to accustom him to the flapping of the habit; but I have always found in an ordinary good tempered horse, that, if the paces and mouth were all perfect, the habit is sure to be borne.

It is a kind of excuse which gentlemen are too apt to make that their horses have never carried a lady; but if they carry a gentleman quietly they will always carry a lady in the same style, though they may not perhaps be suitable to her seat or hand. The directions for holding the reins, and for their use, elsewhere

given, apply equally well to ladies, the only difference being that the knee prevents the hand being lowered to the pommel of the saddle. This is one reason why the neck requires to be more bent for the gentleman's use, because, if it is straight, or at all ewe-necked, the hands being high raise the head into the air and make the horse more of a "star gazer" than he otherwise would be. Many ladies hold the reins as in driving. It is in some respects better, because it allows the hand to be lower than the gentleman's mode, and the ends of the reins fall better over the habit. In mounting, the horse is held steadily, as for a gentleman's use, taking care to keep him well up to the place where the lady stands, from which he is very apt to slide away. The gentleman assistant then places his right hand on his right knee, or a little below it, and receives the lady's left foot. Previously to this she should have taken the rein in her right hand, which is placed on the middle crutch, then, with her left hand on the gentleman's shoulder and her foot in his hand, she makes a spring from the ground and immediately stiffens her left leg, using his hand, steadied by his knee, as a second foundation for a spring, and then she is easily lifted to her seat by the hand following, and finishing her spring with what little force is required. As she rises the hand still keeps hold of the crutch, which throws the body sideways on the saddle, and then she lifts her right knee over the middle crutch. After this, she lifts herself from the saddle, and the gentle-

man draws her habit from under her until smooth, he then places her left foot in the stirrup, including with it a fold of her habit, and she is firmly seated, and should take her reins and use them as directed for the gentleman. The great mistake which is constantly made in mounting is in the use of the lady's knee which should be carefully straightened the moment it can be effected, for if kept bent it requires a great power to lift a lady into the saddle, whereas, with a good spring and a straight knee, she ought to weigh but a few pounds in the hand. The lady's seat is very commonly supposed to be a weak one, and to depend entirely upon balance; but this is the greatest possible mistake, and there can be no doubt, from what is seen in private as well as in the circus, that it requires as great an effort of the horse to dislodge a good female rider as to produce the same effect upon a gentleman. Even with the old single crutch there was a good hold with the leg, but now that the third is added, the grip is really a firm one. When this is not used the crutch is laid hold of by the right leg and pinched between the calf of the leg and the thigh, so as to afford a firm and steady hold for the whole body, especially when aided by the stirrups. But this latter support merely preserves the balance, and is useful also in trotting. It does not at all give a firm steady seat, though it adds to one already obtained by the knee. When two crutches are used, the leg is brought back so far as to grasp the crutch as before, but be-

tween the knees the two crutches are firmly laid hold of, the upper one being under the right knee and the lower one above the left. The right knee hooked over the crutch keeps the body from slipping backwards, while the left keeps it from a forward motion, and thus the proper position is maintained. In all cases the right foot should be kept back and the point of the toe should scarcely be visible. These points should be carefully kept in view by all lady riders, and they should learn as soon as possible to steady themselves by the grasp of the crutches without reference to the stirrup-iron. In spite of her side seat, the body should be square to the front, with the elbow easily bent and preserved in its proper position by the same precaution. The whip is generally held in the right hand, with the lash pointing forward and towards the left, and by this position it may be used on any part of the horse's body by reaching over to the left and cutting before or behind the saddle, or, with great ease, on the right side. Its use may, therefore, in all cases, be substituted for the pressure of the leg in the description of the modes of effecting the change of leg, turning to the left or right, or leading with either leg. With this substitution, and with the caution against all violent attempts at coercion, which are better carried out by the fine hand and delicate tact of the lady, all the feats which man can perform may well be imitated by her. In dismounting the horse is



brought to a dead stop, and his head held by an assistant. The lady then turns her knee back again from the position between the outside crutch, takes her foot out of the stirrup, and sits completely sideways. She then puts her left hand on the gentleman's shoulder, who places his right arm around her waist and lightly assists her to the ground.

### **THE AGE OF THE HORSE DETERMINED BY THE APPEARANCE OF THE TEETH.**

The safest way of determining the age of a horse is by the appearance of the teeth, which undergo certain changes in the course of years. Although it may be impossible to give any rules which will be found to be exactly correct *in every case*, yet the following classification is generally correct; but exceptions will occur, as, for instance, a noble horse may be taken for younger than he really is, because the strong structure of all the bones makes the teeth also stronger than those of a horse of the same age, of an inferior breed.

Eight to fourteen days after birth, the first middle nippers of the set of milk teeth are cut; four to six weeks afterwards, the pair next to them; and finally, after six or eight months, the last.

All these milk teeth have a well-defined body and neck, and a slender fang, and on their front surfaces grooves or furrows, which disappear from the middle nippers at the end of one year; from the next pair in two years; and from the incisive teeth (cutters) in three years.

The teeth grow in length as the horse advances in

years, but at the same time, his teeth are worn away, by use, about one-twelfth of an inch every year; so that the black cavities of the centre nippers below disappear in the sixth year; those of the next pair in the seventh year; and those of the corner teeth, in the eighth year. Also the outer corner teeth of upper and lower jaw just meet at eight years of age.

At nine years old, cups leave the two centre nippers above and each of the two upper corner teeth has a little sharp protrusion at the extreme outer corners.

At the age of ten, the cups disappear from the adjoining teeth.

At the age of two, the nippers become loose and fall out; in their places appear two permanent teeth, with deep, black cavities, and full, sharp edges.

At the age of three the next pair fall out.

At four years old the corner teeth fall out.

At five years old, the horse has his permanent set of teeth.

At the age of eleven, the cups disappear from the corner teeth above, and are only indicated by brownish spots.

The oval form becomes broader, and changes, from the twelfth to the sixteenth year, more and more into a triangular form, and the teeth lose, finally with the twentieth year, all regularity. There is nothing remaining in the teeth that can afterwards clearly show the age of the horse, or justify the most experienced examiner in giving a positive opinion.

The tushes or canine teeth, conical in shape, with a sharp point, and curved, are cut between the third and fourth year; their points become more and more rounded until the ninth year, and after that, more and more dull in the course of years, and lose, finally, all regular shape. Mares have, frequently, no tusks, or only very faintly indicated.

## TO DRY UP OLD SORES.

Quarter pound dry white lead ; dust on the place twice a day. Horses can be worked all the time. This is simple and good.

## FOR EYE WASH.

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

## FOUNDER.

*Symptoms.*—The horse will stand upon his heels, with fore feet and legs stretched out as far as he can get them, so as to throw the weight off as much as possible; and he can scarcely be made to move. The horse has fever and considerable constitutional disturbance, in the acute form of the disease.

*Treatment:* Give ten drop doses of tincture of aconite every three hours for five doses, soak the front feet in hot water with two tablespoonfuls of washing soda in it for an hour at a time, twice a day; after each soaking apply poultices of cold water and bran, feed the horse on warm bran mash, and if the bowels are constive drench with one pint of flax seed oil and one-half ounce of oil of sassafras.

## TO STOP BLOOD.

Swab the wound with Nonsel's Solution of Iron.

## FOR POLL-EVIL.

Take young shellbark hickory about as thick as your wrist, prickly ash roots the same quantity, red oak bark the same; burn all together; take the ashes

and make in a lye ; boil down till dry, then pulverize ; put as much as will lay on a dime in a small piece of tissue paper and put down in the pipes. Keep the bowels open. A sure cure.

### **CONDITION POWDERS. No. 1.**

Gentian, fenugreek, sulphur, saltpetre, cream of tartar, of each two ounces ; resin, black antimony, of each one ounce ; ginger, liquorice, three ounces each ; cayenne one ounce, pulverized and mixed thoroughly. Dose, one tablespoonful once or twice a day, mixed with the food. Used with good success for coughs, colds, distemper, hide-bound, and nearly all diseases for which condition powders are given.

### **REMEDY FOR COLIC AND BELLY-ACHE.**

Take one half ounce of laudanum, two ounces of essence peppermint, two ounces sweet nitre, one ounce capsicum, and ten drops tincture of aconite. Mix with one pint of whisky and give half this amount as a dose. If not well in ten minutes, give the other half. Cover the horse with blankets and do not move him.

### **TO FATTEN OLD HORSES.**

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

### **NASAL GLEET.**

No. 1.—Copperas, two ounces ; pulverized gentian, three ounces ; elecampane, 1 ounce ; linseed meal,

three ounces. Mix and give from a half to one table-spoonful twice a day.

### TO GROW HAIR.

Mix sweet oil, one pint; sulphur three ounces. Rub twice a week.

### THRUSH.

This is a very disagreeable discharge of offensive matter from the cleft of the frog, by which pus is secreted together with or in place of horn. If the frog is sound the cleft runs but a very little way into it, but by contraction or other causes, the cleft will penetrate to the sensitive sole within. Through this fissure the discharge proceeds. It may be caused by bruises or filth, and can be distinguished from any other disease by the offensive smell.

**CURE.**—Cleanse the parts affected with castile soap and water. Apply chloride of zinc thoroughly or crystalized carbolic acid. Repeat every day until relieved. Keep the horse on dry floor. When the acid or zinc is fit to use dilute with one ounce of soft water.

### FOR LUNG FEVER.

*Symptoms.*—Cold, clammy sweat, distended nostrils, hard breathing, soreness of chest opposite lungs, legs cold below the knees, thirsty, but cannot drink. The disease is occasioned by changing the horse from warm to cold stabling. **CURE.**—Give one ounce sweet spirits of nitre, one ounce compound tincture of lavender, one ounce laudanum. Feed no hay, but feed soft

food. Blister all around the chest opposite the lungs with two ounces spirits of ammonia, two ounces spirits of turpentine, two ounces tincture cantharides, one ounce sweet oil; mix and use with sponge or woolen rag. Don't bleed or death may likely ensue. If the pulse is too quick take two drachms of digitalis and two drachms of tartar emetic; mix in six powders and give one every four hours until the heart is quiet, when stop. Give the water off slippery elm bark to drink, with the chill broke. Rub the legs with cayenne pepper and alcohol. Blanket well and let him breathe the fresh air. This is a very valuable recipe.

### **RECIPE FOR SWELLINGS.**

Double handful each mullen leaves, May apple roots, poke root, one gallon water; boil and add double handful salt; apply as warm as the hand can bear it.

### **FOR FITS.**

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

### **TO STOP HEAVES QUICKLY.**

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

## JAUNDICE OR YELLOW WATER.

*Symptoms.*—Hair of mane and tail loose, eyes yellow, bars of mouth swollen, right fore leg lame. Give physic, then cleansing powders. Don't bleed and you will save your horse.

## FLATULENT COLIC.

One ounce each tincture asafœtida, laudanum, tincture camphor, two drachms spirits turpentine, one pint whisky, mix and drench; then give one and a half ounces soc. aloes, two drachms asafœtida, two drachms calomel; make in ball, pull out tongue and give.

## FOR LICE ON CATTLE, HORSES AND HOGS.

Two drachms cuckle berries, one quart of water; boil together and apply with a sponge or woollen rag. Be careful as this is poison.

## RECIPE FOR LINIMENT.

Two ounces each of oil origanum, laudanum, oil of sassafras, tincture camphor, oil cedar, spirits ammonia, spirits turpentine, sweet oil, one gallon alcohol. Good for swelling, burns, etc.

## SPASMODIC COLIC, CRAMPS, but no SWELLING.

The horse refuses to feed, paws with his fore feet, tries to kick his belly with his hind feet, looks around at his side, gets excited, kicks and rolls, sweats freely. Give  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint warm ale or porter, with teaspoonful of ginger, or half pint of whisky and tablespoonful of essence of peppermint; if not relieved give an ounce of

laudanum, 2 ounces sweet spirits of nitre in half pint water; repeat either dose every hour.

### PHYSICING.

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

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

*Cure for Cough.* 2 ounces pine tar, 4 ounces honey, 1 ounce powdered Irish mass, mix and give teaspoonful night and morn on tongue.

### TO TRADE ON WHEN A HORSE HAS THE HEAVES.

Two ounces each of gentian, Spanish brown, resin; lobelia, and one-half pound Jamaica ginger; mix one tablespoonful three times a day. This is good to trade on, but is not a cure.

### FOR WORMS.

One ounce each calomel, copperas, gentian, fenu-



greek; mix one tablespoonful twice a day on soft food for three days, then physic. A sure cure; or handful cut dry tobacco mixed with food twice a week.

### **TO ENLIVEN AN OLD HORSE AND MAKE HIS HAIR LAY NICE.**

One ounce each of oil cloves, oil rosemary, oil sassafras, oil wintergreen, tincture cantharides, two ounces tincture asafœtida, four ounces alcohol; mix and give ten drops in pail of water. This will give life to all that is not dead.

### **FOR SCRATCHES**

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

### **BLOODSPAVIN OR PUFFS.**

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

### **GREASE HEEL.**

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

## BUTTON FARCY.

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

## TO CURE CORNS.

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

## SCOURS.

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

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

## GREASE.

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

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

slight purge of linseed oil or Barbadoes aloes.

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

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

### **STOCKED OR SWOLLEN LEGS.**

This is caused by sudden heats and colds.

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

### **FISTULA OR POLL EVIL BEFORE BREAKING.**

One ounce each sal-ammoniac, turpentine, oil origanum, oil cedar, tincture cantharides, four ounces alcohol; mix and bathe parts twice a day.

### **FISTULA AFTER BREAKING.**

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

## ON THE TRAINING OF HORSES FOR TROTTING.

The horse should be in good flesh. He should be driven moderately, with walking exercise every morning of about five miles. Before going into quarters, give him a brush, for one hundred yards, at the top of his speed, and one or two miles of moderate driving, sufficient to sweat him; then rub dry with rubbing rags, light rubbing is the best, just enough to dry the hair. Hard rubbing on the bones or cords causes soreness. Rub the flesh and muscles well to harden them. When driving to sweat, put on two thick woolen blankets, and drive at full speed two miles. Then turn down the hood, or neck cover, and scrape the head and neck well, and rub dry; then cover dry, and continue the same over the whole body, rubbing lightly and only enough to dry the hair. Then put on nice dry covering, and let him stand. Sweating often in this way will weaken; it should be done but seldom.

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

**Prof. NORTON B. SMITH,**

**EMPEROR OF ALL**

**HORSE EDITORS.**

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