

HORSE TRAINING

S. R. Clapp



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A
NEW SYSTEM
OF
HORSE TRAINING,

As Practiced and Taught by S. R. Clapp,

INCLUDING A

TREATISE ON SHOEING.



ALBANY:
C. VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS, PRINTERS.
• 1867.

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PREFACE.

The subject of horsemanship is so closely allied and identified with all man's interest, that everything that can be said to promote a reform in that particular, cannot but commend itself to every one interested in that noble animal; and who is there that is not. For the most common transactions of every day life cannot be consummated without calling in his aid. This book is not presented to the public as an unexceptionable treatise on the horse. It is merely a plain, practical exposition of the best system of horsemanship, that to-day is extant, one that has met with the approbation and commendation of the best horsemen of the age, and one that has received a patronage vouchsafed to no other system. It is merely to gratify a desire expressed by hundreds who have witnessed my operations, to have me publish a book explanatory of the system, so that many things that otherwise might escape their notice, can at any moment be refreshed by simply a reference to the book, and yet every move with the horse is made so plain and intelligible, that those who have never witnessed my operations can take hold and manage the wildest colt or the most vicious horse. While I beg from the scrutinizing public a charitable criticism for any shortcoming that may be discovered, I yet feel great confidence that the work will meet with a hearty approval from horsemen generally, and prove a valuable auxiliary in bringing about that much needed reform in the proper management and control of the most noble of the brute creation.

TREATISE ON HORSE TAMING.

NATURE OF THE HORSE.

The horse has no reasoning faculties beyond the limits of his experience. Hence we can reason with him by acts alone. Literally with the horse, acts speak louder than words, and hence the absolute importance of commencing every move with the horse right. For by our acts he learns. Secondly—Early impressions are strong, both in the human family and with the horse, and seldom, if ever, are entirely erased from memory's tablet.

Who is there in the human family that does not well remember the first impression of his boyhood days? and as we journey on through life what a controlling influence they exert over us. Just so with the horse; hence the great importance of having his first impressions of man of such a nature as to convince him not only of man's superiority, but to satisfy him that man is his best friend. Obtain by systematic course of handling not only supreme power over him, but teach him also to repose trust and confidence in you, and then never betray it. No animal has memory equal to that of the horse, and none will reciprocate a kindness or resent an injury sooner. We hold that man being, on account of his intellectual resources, superior to all other animals, is and has a right to be at the head of all animal creation, for he can adopt means to overcome the strength of the horse, or even use it against himself.

NECESSITY OF KINDNESS AND HONESTY.

You must treat the horse kindly—you must obtain his confidence and then never abuse it; deal honestly with him—never lie to him—he judges by your acts—never ask him to do anything without you are in position to compel obedience (if he has a correct idea of what you want), and then when the obedience is rendered, reward him for it. Be prompt, but never deceive him.

NECESSITY OF FAMILIARIZING TO OBJECTS OF FEAR.

As we are taught there is no effect without a cause, and as the horse becomes fearless and confident so far as he understands, there is no cause for fear. We should remove the cause of mischief as much as possible by complying with those laws of his nature by which he examines an object or determines upon its innocence or harm. Therefore let him examine and smell of such things as are likely to frighten him, such as a dog by the roadside, an umbrella, buffalo robe, or any frightful object—his nose is his fingers.

USE INTELLIGENT MEANS.

The horse should be treated with kindness and consideration; you have a right to curb and restrain his spirit, but not to subdue it; he has no more natural spirit than it is proper he should have, and the great difficulty with all the theories of horsemanship that have been promulgated to the world is, that they have been founded upon the one idea of subjugation alone. Subjugation is not teaching; you have a right to restrain—to make them to conform to your will. But you must also teach him what you want him to do. To hitch up the wild colt and to say whoa to him, without first having taught him the word whoa, is unreasonable in the extreme. 'Tis true, we cannot handle the wild colt that is actuated by fear as we can the old horse that is actuated by vengeance; with the one we are all mildness, whereas we take hold of the other in a manner that satisfies him that there is no partnership arrangement about it, but we are to have it our way all the time.

TO HALTER THE WILD COLT.

Provide yourself with a pole, a piece of edging, a rake handle, or anything else of that kind, cut a notch into one end and about seven inches from this end raise a few chips from the opposite end of the stick. Then take a common rope halter, draw out the stale through the loop so that that portion will drop down eighteen or twenty inches; now hang the head piece in the notches on the end of your stick, holding the end in your hand with your stick; your halter now hangs upon your stick so spread that you can put it over the colt's ears without touching any part of his head. You now approach the colt swinging your halter which immediately attracts his attention, and he will reach out his nose to smell it. While he is smelling it, you cautiously raise it over his head until back of his

ears, then turn your stick half round and your halter will drop upon his head, now take the end of the stick and shove up the loop so as to draw up the slack, and your colt is haltered, and he is not frightened and you are not hurt.

TO TEACH THE COLT TO LEAD.

Step back on a line with his hips and say, "come here, sir," and give him a smart, sharp pull, which will swing him round to you, then step to the opposite side and give him the same side pull and say, "come here, sir." If he should not pull easy enough, as soon as you can gentle him enough to approach him, fasten up with a short strap one fore foot and then you can pull him the more readily either side; never pull him straight ahead until after you have taught him to come to either side, for sideways you can pull him, and straight ahead you cannot. Do not let him know his strength, for he has no reasoning powers to say, "you can pull me sideways, but straight ahead you cannot." Should he sulk after a little and refuse to come either way, take a short hold of the halter with the left hand, while with the right grasp the tail firmly and whirl him round until he acts dizzy, then whirl him the other way. This convinces him you can handle him just as you please. The moment he follows you, pat him for it.

TO HANDLE THE COLT'S FEET.

If a forefoot, stand by the side of your colt and throw over his back a light strap and tie it around his arm loosely, so that it will slip down to his fetlock joint, then take up his foot with the strap and keep close to his side until after he is through struggling, then commence to gentle the foot with your hands and pound upon it a very little. In a short time he will suffer you to handle it as you please. If a hindfoot, take the forefoot in your left hand, while with your right you pass the end of the strap around the hind leg below the fetlock. Now pull upon the strap which will cause the foot to be drawn forward. This he will resist by kicking, but he soon finds resistance useless and will give you his foot, then take it into your hands and gentle as described for the forefoot. If more thorough treatment is found necessary, see management of horses bad to shoe.

HOW TO RIDE THE WILD COLT.

Stand on the near side of your colt and throw over his back a piece of web or strap and fasten to his right forefoot

below the fetlock joint, then take up his foot and hold it for a few minutes until he ceases struggling, then quietly let him have it and lead him along a few steps and say whoa, and at the same time you say whoa, draw up the strap, which makes him stop, for it puts him on three legs. After you have led him a little ways in this way, stand by his side and take up his foot and wind your hand in the strap and commence to jump up and down by his side a few times, keeping hold of the foot; then carefully jump on him with your breast and slide back again; then while holding up the foot jump quietly on his back. Now let down his foot, and if he shows the least disposition to stir take up his foot and drop it and take it again. The idea is that he cannot think of two things at once, and the moment he thinks of throwing you off (which you detect by the drawing of the muscles of his back), you take his foot and change his attention to that and his back is all right. This plan will ride any colt or horse.

TO TEACH A COLT TO FOLLOW UNDER THE WHIP.

Buckle around your colt an ordinary surcingle rather loosely, take a piece of web or a long strap about fifteen or even twenty feet in length. Take the strap and pass it through the surcingle and fasten to the colt's left forefoot; now take hold of the strap about six feet from where it passes through the surcingle, and place your whip over the colt's back and commence to tap him on the right side of the head very gently. If he turns his head towards you and looks or makes a step towards you, stop and pat him; if he attempts to leave you, take his foot and let him go on three legs, running around you; the moment he stops step up to him again, place your whip over his back and repeat, and in a very few minutes he will turn towards you the moment you place the whip on the opposite side. Then you can take off your strap and he will follow you readily, but be careful and not whip when he is turning towards you. Keep him in difficulty with the whip whenever he turns his head from you, but the moment he turns towards you reward him, and he will soon learn there is no peace except by you, and then practice will soon make him perfect. This same plan breaks the wild steer to haw and gee under the whip.

THE WAR BRIDLE.

This is one of the most powerful means of control in the management of the horse that is known. The War Bridle is simply a cord of about the size of a common bedcord or clothes-

line. It should be of cotton and made of fine yarn, or what is known as fine thread cotton cord, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, used extensively for clothes-lines—or any cord of about the same strength.

Take a cord of the above description—in length about fifteen feet; tie one end into a hard knot, just as you would to prevent its raveling; now tie another knot about ten inches, or a little more, from the one on the end, but before you draw it tight put the knot on the end through. You now have a loop that will not slip. This loop should be just large enough to slip over the under jaw of the horse you wish to train; put the loop over the lower jaw, then, while standing on the near side, take the cord in the left hand and bring over the neck by passing the left hand under the neck to the opposite side towards the mane; now bring the right hand over the neck, and take the cord from the left and pass back to the loop and put through from the top side, until the part over the neck is drawn down like a check rein; now take hold of the end of this rein and you will find you have a means of power in it that makes the strongest horse almost a plaything in your hands. You must use this bridle with judgment, for in the proper use of it consists its great value. In handling the colt with it you must use the utmost mildness, whereas many who have witnessed my operations, and then commenced subsequently to use it, have made a little resistance on the part of the colt an excuse to use it in the most severe manner, until the colt becomes so desperate with pain as to be entirely reckless and regardless of the utmost efforts, but in the management of the old horse you can take hold of him as if you were determined that any resistance on his part would be entirely useless. Step to one side of your colt and say, “come here, sir,” pulling a very little on the bridle, just enough to bring his head towards you, and repeat for a few times; each time that he comes towards you at the word, reward him with a pat on the neck, and if he don’t stir, pull him with the bridle. Any colt or horse can be made to follow you in a very few minutes with this bridle.

HANDLING THE COLT’S FEET.

Commence gently to pick up his feet, and if he resists you reprove him for it by pulling down a little on the mouth with the bridle, which will act like a charm. If it is the hind feet you wish to handle, put a strap to his hind foot and bring up the foot; then the moment he kicks, bring down on the mouth

sharply with the bridle. In a short time he will submit; if not, use him according to directions laid down elsewhere for the horse bad to shoe.

TO TEACH THE COLT TO BACK.

Put on the war bridle, stand directly in front of your horse; having hold of the cord—about twenty inches from the head—with your left hand, resting the right on the cord or bridle about four or five inches from the head. You will say, “back, sir,” at the same time press down and back with your right hand steadily on the cord until, by way of relieving himself, he will step back one step; let up on the cord and pat him. That teaches him what you want. Then repeat for a few times, and after you have given him the idea and the motion, you then can press him back sharply with the cord, and in a few minutes more at the word. This will never fail to teach the colt or bad horse to back.

BITTING THE COLT.

All you can possibly accomplish with the old-fashioned biting bridle I can accomplish with my bridle in forty minutes, and that is to teach the horse to hold down his head, hold up his head, and to the right and to the left at the touch of the rein. If nature has not designated the horse to have a high, stylish head and carriage, no art of man can alter it, and the old-fashioned practice of straining up the neck, in an unnatural position, and leaving it there for hours, nine times out of ten results in a heavy-headed lugger on the bits.

HOW TO MAKE A BITTING BRIDLE.

Take your cord, previously used, and fix a loop upon the other end, just like the one used to go over the jaw, only big enough to go over his neck, and fit down rather tight where the collar is worn; now bring your cord forward, put through the mouth from the off side and bring back on the near side, and put through the loop around the neck; now pull upon this cord and the head will be drawn back to the breast. You are now prepared to bit. Simply pull upon the cord a little, and as soon as he curbs his head well, relieve him; that teaches him it is there you want it. When you want to raise his head, lift quickly on the cord, and you elevate his head finely. You should not bit over five minutes at a time, and then put it away, and after a little resume it, and in forty minutes' time, dividing each biting into five minutes each, you can bit your colt well.

TRAINING TO HARNESS.

You should be very careful the first time you undertake to harness your colt, to see that the harness fits perfectly well, and that it is perfectly safe. Many accidents have been the results of such carelessness. Then, with aid of the bridle to reprove him if he resists the putting of the harness on him, harness him, and after you have moved him about a little, attach to him, before you undertake to hitch him to the sulky, what I shall call a foot strap, which is simply a piece of webbing, or a piece of strap or rope long enough to be fastened to one of his forward feet, and then run over the belly-band of the harness, and then outside of the tugs back to the buggy or sulky, which you hold in your hand as a life insurance or third rein. If he attempts to run away, pull upon the strap, which throws him on three feet instantly, and he has to stop. If he attempts to run back the same remedy stops him. If he attempts to kick you, attract his attention forward instantly, and at the same time makes it impossible for him to kick. The moment you notice any disposition to kick, you take his foot, which disconcerts him, and attracts his attention away from his hind parts, while it is impossible for him to kick; but do not take his foot and hold it, but keep snatching and letting him have it, and you will soon break him up of the habit. This is one of the most powerful means of control ever yet devised, because you beat him while right in the act.

OBJECTS OF FEAR.

Never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the roadside; for if he sees a stump, a log, or a heap of tan bark in the road, and while he is eyeing it carefully, and about to pass it, you strike him with the whip; it is the log, or the stump, or the tan bark that is hurting him, in his way of reasoning, and the next time he will act more frightened. Give him time to examine and smell of all these objects, and use the war bridle to assist you in bringing him carefully to these objects of fear. Bring all objects, if possible, to his nose, and let him smell of them, and then you can commence to gentle him with them.

DRIVING.

In teaching a young horse to drive well, do not be in a hurry to see how fast he can trot. Keep each pace clear and distinct from each other—that is in walking, make him walk, and do not allow him to trot. While trotting be equally careful that

he keeps steadily at his pace, and do not allow him to slack into a walk. The reins, while driving, should be kept snug; and when pushed to the top of his speed keep him well in hand, that he may learn to bear well upon the bit, so that when going at a high rate of speed he can be held at his pace, but do not allow him to pull too hard, for that is not only unpleasant, but makes it often difficult to manage him.

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

Take your horse on the barn floor and throw a strap over his back and fasten it to his right fore foot; lead him along and say "who," at the same time pull down on the strap, which throws him on three feet and makes him stop suddenly. This is the best way known to teach whoa, though you can put on the war bridle, and say whoa, and give him a sharp jerk that will stop him about as soon as the strap to the foot. Then put him in harness with the foot strap, as directed to under the head of "Training to Harness," and drive him up to the door. The moment he undertakes to move take his foot and say whoa. Get into your carriage and get out again; rattle the thills; make all the noise getting in and out you can; give him to understand, by snatching his foot each time he moves, that he must stand until you tell him to go; and in a few times you will have a horse that you can put the whole family in and he wont stir out of his tracks.

BALKY HORSES.

When the horse balks in harness it is not from any unwillingness to perform his duty, but from some confusion or excitement arising from mismanagement. He is willing and anxious to go, but too eager and high spirited to make the steady push against the collar necessary to move the load. The usual plan is to commence to curse and lash. A volume might be written on the importance of keeping cool on all such occasions. Frequently, simply going to their heads and moving them gently against their collars to the right or left evenly, giving them time to get cool, and they will start of their own accord. Sometimes taking up one fore foot in your hand, and giving the horse a sharp press against the shoulder, to one side, will cause him to step and stop him. But if the habit is firmly fixed, you will have to resort to the following means, which will take a few lessons, and then you break up the habit:

Take your balky horse in the barn or on a piece of green sward; take him by the head and tail, and whirl him around

until he is quite dizzy, and if you become dizzy before he does, let him whirl himself, as follows: Tie the hair of the tail into a hard knot; then take the halter strap in your left hand, holding the tail in your right, pass the halter strap through the hair, above the knot, and draw up as short as the horse will bear without running around, tying quickly. This will bring the horse in the form of a half-circle—his head fast to his tail by the halter strap. Your object is to break up his confidence in himself, and nothing on earth, no process you can subject him to do, will do it half so soon as this. Should he not run around very freely, touch him behind with the whip, which will cause him to move sharply. Simply keeping him moving until he falls down by becoming dizzy, which he will do inside of a minute and a half. Let him lie a few minutes; then tie him in the opposite direction and put him through until he falls, or is unable to move. Then put on your war bridle and give him a few sharp jerks to the right and left, and show him you can handle him by the head as well as by the tail; and train him until he will spring to the right and left and straight forward when you ask him to—and then you are in a shape to put him in harness. If he refuses to draw, step in front of him with the bridle on, and fetch him either way first, and then straight ahead; and in a short time you will work it out of him. If at any time your horse should become warm, set him away and let him cool. You will gain time by it, for when sulky and heated he is in no shape to learn.

KICKING IN HARNESS.

Kicking in harness is regarded as one of the worst and the most dangerous habits that the horse has. How often do we hear the remark made by dealers, "I care not what he will do if he will not kick." It is generally the result in the first instance of gross carelessness and bad management. The habit in the colt, frequently, is formed by suffering the straps to dangle about his flanks and legs, which frightens him and makes him kick, as a matter of self-defence. In old horses the habit usually is caused by some mishap while in harness, such as hitching him too near, so that his heels touch the cross-bar, or by a bolt of the thills coming out and letting the wagon on his heels.

This fear must be broken up by habituating the horse to being touched, and made to bear the various causes of mischief without the ability to resist; when he, becoming convinced that

there is no harm to be apprehended from them, he will give up the habit. Your main remedy is the foot strap. Put on your foot strap, and as the horse moves off, say gently, whoa, and instantly pull upon the strap, which throws him upon three legs—and so continue until he will stop instantly when whoa is called. Then tempt the horse to kick, and the next instant take his foot. Put your strap between his hind legs, dangle it all around him; use behind him any frightful object that he is afraid of, and for the first few times in harness, use him with the foot strap on, as the third rein.

KICKING IN STALL.

Put on the saddle part of a carriage harness and buckle on tightly. Then take a short strap with a ring attached, and buckle around the forward foot below the fetlock. To this short strap attach another strap, which bring up and pass through the turret; then return to the foot and run through the ring in the short strap, then pass over the belly-band and tie to the hind leg below the fetlock. With this attachment on each side, the moment a horse kicks he pulls his forward feet from under and trips himself upon his knees, which he will be very careful not to do but a few times.

HALTER PULLING.

Put on the war bridle and train the horse about until he will come to you readily when you pull upon him a little sideways. Simply repeat this, gradually a little more on a line with his body at each repetition, until he will yield as readily to being pulled forward as sideways. Now take him to the post and run your bridle through the ring, but do not tie; keep hold of it in your hand and frighten him back, as he starts to run back, give him a quick, sharp pull, then let go. Do not hang on, even if he draws the bridle out of the ring. Fetch him up again, and repeat, and at the third or fourth trial you will not be able to make him pull. Then do not consider him broke, by any means, but repeat whenever he has the habit of pulling at the post in the street, in the stall, or wherever it may be. Another plan is: Tie a strap or a piece of rope around the body where the harness saddle rests, now lead the horse to his manger or to a post, run the halter strap through the ring or hole, and pass back between the fore legs, over the strap or rope tied around the body, and tie to the hind leg, below the fetlock. You now step forward to his head and make him pull.

Of course he will go back with a rush, but the moment he attempts going back the halter strap pulls directly upon his hind leg, which frightens him behind, and he steps forward to get out of difficulty. Three or four lessons will usually break up the habit; but do not be afraid of making him pull. Frighten him back by all means possible. The more you can make him pull upon himself at first, the quicker he will give it up.

THE HORSE BAD TO SHOE.

Usually, all horses bad to shoe, can be shod by attaching to his hind foot a short strap, and taking it in your right hand, while you have the war bridle on him and in your left hand, you pull his foot forward with the strap, at which he kicks, and you reprove him with the war bridle, keeping his foot up with the strap until he submits without resistance. But if your subject is very bad, take a piece of webbing, a strap, or a rope, about twelve feet long, step before the horse and tie one end of it in a loop around the neck where the collar rests. Now pass the other end back between the fore legs, around the near hind leg, below the fetlock, and bring forward outside of the left fore leg, and put through the loop around the neck; now step a little in front of the horse and take hold of this strap and pull back upon it, until you bring the foot forward a very little, just so that when he undertakes to step he can just reach the floor a little; in a few minutes more take up his foot as far forward as you can, when you can hold it very easily. He will struggle to free the foot by kicking, but you must let him struggle, and if he undertakes to run backward, whirl him around by the head until he will yield his foot. As soon as he yields a little, handle it gently until he will suffer you to handle it while back in its natural position. Be sure and rub the leg very carefully when you put it down, and use a soft strap or piece of webbing, for fear you may chafe the foot.

RUNNING AWAY.

Put on the foot strap, and when he attempts to run take up his foot, making him run and tripping him every time he will not stop instantly at the word whoa. Should he be extremely willful, he may run on three legs. If you mistrust so, attach another strap to the opposite foot. Then make him run, and if he will not stop for the taking up of one foot, take up the second, which will destroy his confidence in short order. This will effectually beat any runaway horse or team.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mankind are too apt to depend upon their strength to beat the horse without making any use of their reasoning powers to out-general him—and, in many instances, such an exercise of tyranny over the horse only engenders a rebellious spirit on the part of the animal. Therefore lay aside your strength, and use your reason; be moderate, be temperate. No man can become a good horseman, and not have first learned to control himself, before he attempts to control the animal. Be firm, be persevering, be honest—never lie to your horse. Endeavor to have him understand what you want, and do not confuse him by attaching different meanings to the same word. It is quite common to say whoa, when it is only intended to go slower; or when the horse has not stirred a foot, to let him know of your presence, and then when you want a whoa—when your life may depend upon your having a good whoa upon your horse—you find you have not got it. You have played it entirely out of him. Never say whoa, unless you mean to stop right there. Speak always in a natural tone of voice, on all occasions.

Have your horse understand by examination and experience, that things liable to frighten are harmless; and be sure not to whip for being frightened. Always let your horse face the object of fear; and, when frightened, remember the slower you move your horse, the more power you have over him. There are times when letting a horse trot is almost as bad as letting him run away.

Fear is something a horseman should never exhibit in his countenance or voice, as the horse is a close observer, and soon learns to take advantage of such indications, to become careless of control, if not, indeed, aggressive. Let your lessons be thorough, but not very long. Be gentle and patient with the colt, but make the willful, stubborn horse feel the full extent of your power until he submits. Though if he should become much heated and excited, it is prudent to stop, and repeat the lesson at some future time; but repeat until there is thorough and unconditional submission. Let your treatment be characterized by gentleness afterward.

TRICKS.

As many of my scholars may wish to know how to teach their horses tricks, I will explain how it may be done. Teaching a young horse a few tricks serves greatly to keep up an interest in him, and makes him appear intelligent, fearless and

affectionate. In teaching your horse to perform tricks, it is best to give him one or two lessons of half or three-quarters of an hour each, daily.

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

Put on the war bridle, stand off a few feet from his head, holding the end of the bridle in your left hand and the whip in the right. Crack the whip a little, and say, come here, sir. He does not know what this means, but you show him by pulling on the bridle a little, which he will obey by moving towards you a few steps. This movement you thank him for by stepping forward and giving him a little apple or a few kernels of corn, and caressing him gently; then repeat in the same way, rewarding him as before, and so continue until he will walk up to you readily when you crack the whip, or say, come here, sir, which he will soon learn to do. Each time he comes to you, talk to him kindly, and do not fail to give him his little reward of corn, apple, oats, or something of the kind which he likes. You can now take off his halter and turn him loose, and repeat until he fully comprehends that the way to avoid the whip is to come to you, which, with the encouragement of rewarding, will soon inspire his fullest confidence, and he will come to you and follow like a dog.

Be very cautious about the use of the whip or harsh language, remembering that perfect, cheerful obedience is your object, and that can be secured only by great patience and gentleness.

TO MAKE A BOW.

Take a pin in your right hand, between the thumb and fore finger, and stand up before but a little to the left of your horse. Then prick him on the breast very lightly, as if a fly biting, which to relieve he will bring down his head, which you will accept as yes, and for which you will reward by caressing and feeding as before. Then repeat, and so continue until he will bring his head down the moment he sees the least motion of your hand towards his breast, or substitute some signal which he will understand readily.

TO SAY NO.

Stand by your horse near the shoulder, holding the same pin in your hand, with which prick him lightly on the withers, and to drive which away he will shake his head. You then caress

as before, and repeating, until he will shake his head at the least indication of your touching him with the pin; you can train your horse so nicely in this way in a short time as to cause him to shake his head or bow by merely turning the hand a little, or moving it slightly toward him.

TO LIE DOWN.

To teach a horse how to do this trick quickly, you must lay him down two or three times, or as often as you will find it necessary to make him understand your object. If an old horse, strap the near foreleg up to the arm, then take your little strap, previously used to hamper your colt with, and place over the back and strap around the off fore foot, below the fetlock. Then take the bridle rein firmly in your left hand, about eighteen inches from the head, and pull it a little towards you. The moment he steps pull upon the strap over the body, which will bring the horse on his knees. Hold him quietly, at the same time talking to him gently. When he springs, pull sharply with the left hand, and at the same instant pull down with the right, which will swing him around you and prevent his rising high enough to injure his knees by the momentum of the body in coming down. By being gentle, the horse will usually lie down in a short time. When down, treat your horse with the greatest attention and kindness. After holding him down ten or fifteen minutes permit him to get up. Repeat this lesson until he will come down readily. Then use only the strap over the back, and which have on the near foot, and bring him on his knees gently, when he will soon lie down. When he will come on his knees readily by taking up the foot in this way, take up the foot with the hand, asking him to lie down. He will soon come down. When he will come on his knees readily by taking up the foot with the hand, simply stoop as if intending to take it up, saying, "lie down, sir." Then make him come down by a motion of the hand, and, finally, by simply telling him to lie down. If a colt, use but the single strap over the body at first, which will soon cause him to come on his knees. In teaching a horse to lie down, be gentle, caress and reward him for lying down, and your horse comprehending what you want, and finding himself paid for compliance, will soon be as anxious to get down for the reward as you are to have him do so.

TO SIT UP.

When your horse will lie down readily you can then teach him to sit up like a dog, easily. If young, and not very heavy and strong, you can easily prevent his getting up without tying down. First cause him to lie down, having on him a common bridle, with the reins over the neck, then step behind him and place the right foot firmly upon the tail, the reins in your hands. Then say, "sit up, sir!"

The horse, rising from a recumbent position, first turns on his belly, throws out his forward feet and raises himself on them, springs forward and rises on his hind feet. Now, standing upon his tail firmly, and pulling back upon the reins when he attempts to spring forward and up, will prevent his doing so, and you holding him sitting up.

Hold him firmly a few seconds, talking to him kindly, before permitting him to rise on his feet. Repeat a few times, when, instead of springing up, he will sit on his haunches a short time, which you are to accept as complying with your wishes. Always say, "sit up, sir!" every time, and hold him in this position as long as he will bear, by fondling and feeding him with something he likes, from the hand, and your horse will soon learn to sit up for you as long as you please.

But if your horse is heavy and strong, it will be necessary to resort to other means to hold him down at first. This you do by putting on his neck a common collar and causing him to lie down. Then fasten a piece of rope, or a rein, to each hind foot, and bring forward through the collar and draw up close, which will bring the hind feet well forward. Then step behind, as before, and when he attempts to rise on his hind feet he finds it impossible to do so, because you hold him firmly with those straps. Repeat two or three times, when it will not be necessary to resort to such force.

TO TEACH YOUR HORSE TO KISS YOU.

Teach him first to take an apple out of your hand. Then gradually raise the hand nearer your mouth, at each reception, until you require him to take it from your mouth, holding it with the hand, telling him at the same time to kiss you. He will soon learn to reach his nose up to your mouth, first to get his apple, but finally because commanded to do so. Simply repeat until your horse understands the trick thoroughly.

TO SHAKE HANDS.

Tie a short strap, or piece of cord, to the forward foot, below the fetlock. Stand directly before the horse, holding the end of the strap or cord in your hand, then say, "shake hands, sir," and immediately after commanding him to do so, pull upon the strap, which will bring his foot forward, and which you are to accept as shaking hands, thanking him for it by caressing and feeding, and so repeat until, when you make the demand, he will bring the foot forward in anticipation of having it pulled up. This is a very easy trick to teach a horse. By a little practice, a horse may be easily trained to approach, make a bow, shake hands, follow like a dog, lie down, sit up, &c., which make him appear both polite and intelligent.

Never lose courage or confidence in your ability, because you may not bring about good results easily. To accomplish any thing of importance, remember, requires no ordinary resolution and perseverance. There would be no credit or importance attached to managing and mastering bad horses, if not difficult and apparently dangerous. No duty requires more firmness of purpose in the control of the passions, or more fidelity to the principles of kindness and truth, than that of horsemanship.

If you would be a really successful horseman, you must never seem to forget, by your conduct, that you are a man, and that your real superiority over the animal consists in the prudent exercise of your reasoning powers. Brute force is not your forte, and the instant you give way to passion, your reason must yield to the control of blind instinct, and you at once abdicate your intellectual superiority over the animal. Try to prove, by the example of your actions in the performance of the duty, that to be a good horseman, requires higher qualifications of fitness than that of the huckstering, dishonesty and depravity so generally evinced in the conduct of those claiming the distinction.

SHOEING.

If we examine the horse's foot while in the natural state, it will be found to be almost round, and very elastic at the heels. The frog is broad, plump, and of a soft yielding character; the commissures open and well defined, and the sole concave; the outside of the crust, from the heels to the toe, increased from a slight level to an angle of about forty-five degrees. Consequently as the hoof grows, it becomes longer and wider in proportion to the amount of horn secreted, and the narrower and shorter in proportion to the amount of horn cut away from the ground surface. If a shoe were fitted nicely and accurately to the foot after being dressed down well, it would be found too narrow and short for the same foot after the lapse of a few weeks. Now, if an unyielding shoe of iron is nailed firmly to this naturally enlarging and elastic hoof, it prevents its natural freedom of expansion almost wholly, and does not, as the foot grows down, allow it to become wider at the quarters, in proportion to the quantity of horn grown, as before being shod; and consequently, the foot changes from the continued effect of the restraint, from an almost round, healthy foot, to a contracted and unhealthy condition, as generally seen in horses shod for a few years. The principles which should govern in shoeing are few and simple, and it is surprising that a matter involving such serious consequences, should be conducted with so little consideration. The object of the shoer should be, in trimming and preparing the hoof for the shoe, to keep the foot natural, and this involves, first, the cutting away of any undue accumulation of horn affecting in the least its health and freedom.

Second. To carry out in the form of the shoe that of the foot as nearly as possible.

Third. To fit and fasten the shoe to the foot so as to interfere least with its health and elasticity.

The object in preparing the foot for the shoe, should be to remove any undue accumulation of horn, designed to prevent its natural bearing, and the free, healthy action of its parts, and requires the cutting away about the proportion contact with the ground would have worn off, or so much as had grown since

being shod last. If the shoes have been on a month, then the proportion of horn secreted in the time is to be removed. If on two months, then the proportion of two months' growth. No definite rule can be given; the judgment must be governed by the circumstances of the case. The stronger and more rapid the growth of the foot, the more must be cut away; and the weaker and less horn produced, the less, to the extreme of simply leveling the crust a little, the better to conform to the shoe. There is, generally, a far more rapid growth of corn at the toe than at either the heels or the quarters; more, therefore, will require to be taken off the toe than off the other parts. Therefore shorten the toe and lower the heels until you succeed in bringing down the bearing surface of the hoof upon the shoe to almost a level with the live horn of the sole. Be careful to make the heels level.

Having lowered the crust to the necessary extent with the buttress or knife, smooth it down level with the rasp. The sole and frog detach the old horn by exfoliation as it becomes superabundant. The sole, therefore, would not need paring were it not for the restraining effect of the shoe upon the general functions of the foot, which is liable to prevent such detachment of the horn.

When this is the case, the sole should be properly dressed out with an English shave, the end of which is shaped like an iron used at saw mills to mark and measure boards. The buttress is too large and square-edged to dress out so concave a surface properly, and unless great care is exercised it will not only penetrate through the sole in some places, but leave others entirely neglected. While a good workman may work well with almost any kind of tools, such have also the faculty of adapting tools to the work. A horse's foot is not to be hacked and cut, as if only a block of lifeless wood, and if even a lifeless machine, what care would be found necessary to preserve its harmony of action complete. The buttress does not seem to me to be at all adapted to dressing out the sole, and should not be used for that purpose. While I am obliged to find fault with the carelessness of blacksmiths in this respect, it is with the spirit of kindness, sensible that I am myself only a dull pupil in the work of reform, and perhaps deserving severe criticism.

I would be particular, also, in impressing the necessity of not confounding the bars with the substance of the sole, and cutting them down to common level with the sole. Any man of common sense can see that the bearing of the bars should

be equal to the outside of the crust upon the shoe, and that they offer a decided resistance to the contraction of the heels. The cutting away of the bars, to give the heel an open appearance, is inexcusable, and should not be done.

In a natural, healthy condition, the frog has a line of bearing with the hoof, and by its elastic nature acts as a safeguard to the delicate machinery of the foot immediately over it, and helps to preserve the foot in its natural state, by keeping the heels spread. It seems to be wisely intended to give life and health to the foot. Permitting the heels to grow down, with the addition of high-heeled shoes, raises the frog from its natural position and causes it to shrink and harden, and bears, in consequence, an important influence in setting up a diseased action that usually results in the contraction of the foot. If the heels are square and high, and the hoof presents rather a long, narrow appearance, and is hollow in the bottom, there is a state of contraction going on, and you must not hesitate to dress down thoroughly. Do not hesitate because the foot will appear small; cut away until you are well down to a level with the live horn of the sole, and if the foot is weak, use the same prudence in not cutting it away too much. The shoer must also bear in mind that the sole must not rest upon the shoe. The sole, when not clogged with old horn, acts as a spring to the weight of the horse, and if it rests upon the shoe an inflammation may be caused by the pressure of the coffin bone upon the sensitive laminae, which are liable, in consequence, to be so bruised as to cause soreness and inflammation. The effects of such bruises are most common at the angle of the inner heel, where the descending heel of the coffin bone, forcibly pressing the soft, sensible sole upon the horny sole, is apt to rupture one or more of the small blood vessels of the delicate fleshy substance connecting the crust to the coffin bone of the part, causing red spots, called corns. Let the foot be so dressed down, and the shoe so approximate, that the bearing will come evenly upon the crust all the way round, without the sole touching the shoe. This requires the crust to be dressed level, and though well down to the live horn of the sole, it should always be left a little higher.

The corners between the bars and crust should be well pared out, so that there is no danger of the sole resting upon the shoe.

Presuming that I have said enough on the subject of paring, I will now consider

THE SHOE.

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

Geo. H. Dodd, veterinary surgeon, said lately in a letter on shoeing: "The action of concave feet may be compared to that of the claws of a cat, or the nails on the fingers and toes of a man; the nails and toes are the fulcrum; they grasp, as it were, the object with which they come in contact, and thus they secure a fulcrum of resistance when traveling or grasping. Now in order to preserve the natural mechanical action of the horn and sole, the ground surface of the shoe must correspond exactly with the ground surface of the foot; that is, the ground surface of the shoe must be beveled, cup fashion; its outer edge being prominent, corresponds to the lower and outer rim of the hoof; while the shoe being hollow, it resembles the natural concavity of the sole of the foot. No matter what may be the form of the foot, whether it be high or low heeled, contracted at the heels, lengthened or shortened at the toe, or having a concave or convex sole it matters not, the ground surface of the shoe must be concave. In every other part of the shoe, alterations, deviations from any given rule or form are needed, in consequence of the ever varying form of the foot, and the condition of the same, both as regards health and disease; but the sole of the foot being concave, presents a pattern for the ground surface of the shoe, which the smith, with all his skill, cannot improve on, and if all such craftsmen were to follow this pattern more closely than they do, there would be fewer accidents in falling, and a less number of lame horses."

The shoe should be of an equal thickness all the way round, perfectly level on the top side, and concave on the ground surface. I cannot see the propriety, as given by a standard author,

of seating all the shoes alike, and of carrying it well back to the heel. Seating appears to be necessary only for flat-footed horses, or the inside edge of the shoe must be lowered from the possible bearing of the sole, and enough to run a picker round between the shoe and hoof, to remove any gravel or foreign matter, that may find a lodgment between the sole and shoe. If there is much space between the sole and the shoe, it invites the accumulation of gravel and other substances injurious to the foot. If the seating is carried well back, and the shoe so wide that the heels, instead of bearing on a level surface, as they should, come down upon this inclined plane, it tends to crowd them together. If the shoe is not wide in the web, and the foot strong and arched, it may be made entirely level on the top. At all events, that portion upon which rests the heels and crust, must be level, and should be fitted accurately. The shoe should be continued completely round toward the heels as far as the crust extends, as large as the full unrasped hoof; but no part must project beyond it, excepting at the extreme of the heels. The expansion of the heels and the growth of the foot, require that the shoe should be long enough and wide enough at the heels to allow for the natural growth of the foot, in the time it is calculated the shoe should be on before being reset; for as the foot enlarges, the shoe is brought forward, until it loses its original proportion, and becomes too short and narrow. The shoe may be about a quarter of an inch wider and longer than the extreme bearing of the heels. The nail holes should be punched coarse, and in the center of the web. If the hind shoe, four on the side and well forward; if the forward shoe, four on the outside, and two or three well forward in the inside toe, as found necessary to retain the shoe. The manner of fastening the shoe is what really affects the foot, and which requires the most special attention in shoeing. For the foot being elastic, expands in the same degree to the weight of the body on the rough that it does on the nicely fitted shoe. It is the number and position of the nails that really affect the foot. If they are placed well back in the quarters, four on the side, as is common, the crust is held as firmly to this unyielding shoe as if in a vice, which utterly prevents the free action necessary to its health. Inflammation of the sensitive laminæ is produced, which causes contraction, and the consequent derangement of the whole foot. No matter how well shaped a boot may be, if it is too short and small for the free action of the foot when in use, it is a cause of continual torment, and induces

the irritation of inverted toe nails and corns of the most aggravating character.

The principle is precisely the same in shoeing horses ; if the free natural expansion of the feet is prevented by the shoe being so nailed to the hoof as to obstruct its expansion and the possibility of the quarters spreading in proportion to the growth of the hoof, there must result an irritation of the fleshy substance between the crust and the coffin bone, that ultimately sets up so much diseased action on the parts, as to cause contraction and maveric disease. Now shoes may be securely fastened without causing such mischief, if the following method of nailing be observed :

Drive four nails on the outer side of the foot, same as common, while you drive but two or three well forward in the toe of the opposite, which leaves the inner quarter virtually free and independent of the shoe ; for the outside of the foot being the only part fastened, carries the whole shoe with it at every expansion, while the inner side being unattached, expands independently of it, and the foot is left as nearly as possible in a state of nature, so far as its power of expansion is concerned. The reader may ask, will this style of nailing hold shoes on the feet of the horse of all work ? I answer, yes. Experience has fully demonstrated that seven nails will hold shoes on ordinary feet, for any purpose, if the shoes are properly fitted, for a period of from four to seven weeks, which is as long as shoes ought to be on without resetting.

If the shoes are made with little clips at the toes to prevent being pushed under the toes, less nailing will be required. If seven nails are found to be necessary, you can drive three in a space of an inch and a quarter, well forward in the toe, though in most cases two will be found to answer the purpose. Turn down the clinchers strongly. Nothing should be done for what is called fancy. The hoof should never be rasped or filed above the clinchers. The hoof is covered by a peculiar enamel that prevents the too rapid evaporation of moisture from the horn and must not be disturbed. The practice of rasping, filing and sand papering the hoof to make it look nice, only produces mischief, and should not be permitted.

Horses kept for light driving, and irregular work, and particularly those having rather square, upright heels, should be shod on the one-sided nailing principle, as the feet of such horses are much disposed to contraction. So far as observation and experience teach me, I find proper attention to paring down

the feet and fastening the shoe, so as not to interfere with the free expansion of the hoof, as above, will remedy contraction; though attention to growing down the crust, and the application of shoes that are slightly convex, or beveled out, so as to have a tendency to spread the heels when the weight of the body is thrown upon the foot, and fastening on the principle of the inside quarter being left free, is regarded as much better. But the blacksmith must be a good workman to fashion and fit a shoe in this way properly. The nails should not be driven higher in the crust than seven-eighths of an inch, and not so deep as to possibly strike through to the quick. If the foot is light, and shows a thin, delicate crust, the nails should be small, and not driven high or deep into the horn. As a rule, the fewer and smaller the nails used, provided they secure the shoe to the foot with safety, the better. Shoes should be reset or replaced, as often as once a month; though in some cases it may not be necessary to reset quite so often. It is a positive necessity at six, and must not be neglected longer than seven or eight weeks.

INTERFERING SHOES.

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

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

TO CURE CORNS.

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

In shoeing, strive to keep the form of the foot natural. If the hoofs are not flat and weak, the shoes should set out evenly to the edge of the crust under the toe. Let the nails be driven well forward in the toe, or what is much better, be placed well round in the outside quarter, and as far forward in the toe of the inside as possible, and as few as will be found by experience necessary to retain the shoe. Be positive in the enforcement of this rule; and lastly, have the shoes reset at least once every six or seven weeks.

RECIPES.

The following Recipes have been gathered from sources entitled to the fullest confidence, as remedies of great value, and some of them at an unusual cost, and they are presented with the hope of being fully appreciated.

It is well to remember, that to keep horses in health is much more important, less troublesome, and requires less skill than to cure sick ones. Abuse, overwork and exposure, should be guarded against, if the serious consequences of inflammation of the lungs, colic, etc., are to be avoided; and should your horse be sick, it is always best to be cautious about doctoring too much, or until you are sure of what is necessary to be done.

FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS IN THE HORSE.

First, a thorough bleeding; then would give tinct. veratrum viride, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; laudanum, 4 ozs.; tinct. aconite, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; shake

well together, and give a teaspoonful every three or four hours, in some water well sweetened; and if it does not bring down the pulse the dose can be gradually increased to a tablespoonful, and as soon as the horse recovers so as to eat and lie down naturally, would keep him on hay alone, perhaps with a few carrots or potatoes, and daily give a bran mash with saltpetre, crude antimony and sulphur, for ten or fifteen days, and you will prevent dropsy of the chest, which is a sequel of that disease.

FOR COLIC IN HORSES.

Sulph. ether, 1 pint; aromatic spirits ammonia, 1 pint; sweet spirits nitre, 2 pints; opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; assafoetida, (pure) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; put in a large bottle, let stand fourteen days, with frequent shaking, and it will be fit for use. Does 2 ozs. every two, three or four hours, until the horse is relieved. Should be given in water well sweetened.

Another Remedy—One oz. laudanum; 1 oz. sweet spirits of nitre; 1 oz. tinct. assafoetida; 1 tablespoonful capsicum; from 2 to 3 oz. carbonate soda; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint whisky; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint water. Mix and give at one dose, and if no better in twenty-five minutes, repeat half dose.

FOR SPAVIN.

Five ozs. euphorbium; 2 ozs. Spanish flies (fine); 1 oz. iodine, dissolved with alcohol; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. red precipitate; 1 oz. corrosive sublim.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. quicksilver; 6 ozs. hog's lard; 6 ozs. white turpentine; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. verdigris. Melt the lard and the turpentine together, then while hot add all together. Mix well; when cold fit for use. Rub it in thoroughly on the spavin every day for three days, then wash clean with soap suds; omit for three days, and then repeat for three days again, and so on until a perfect cure is produced. Should it blister, use it more cautiously.

A PREPARATION FOR BLOOD SPLVIN.

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

HEAVES.

Take smart-weed, steep it in boiling water till the strength is all out; give one quart every day, mixed with bran or shorts,

for eight or ten days. Give green or cut feed, wet with water, during the operation, and it will cure.

TO COVER HEAVES.

Oil tar, 1 oz.; oil amber, 1 oz. Mix and give 15 or 20 drops in feed daily.

FOR STIFLE.

First, prepare your medicine, Take 4 qts. white oak bark—rasped; put it into 8 qts. water, boil 2 qts.; turn off the liquid while hot, and add a three-penny paper of tobacco. Now let stand until a little above blood heat. Now heat a flat iron or a brick, then proceed immediately to put the stifle in its place. Now bathe it thoroughly with the decoction about five minutes, then apply your flat-iron as near as the animal will bear, until all absorbed. Then give the animal rest for one hour, and if it should possibly slip out again, repeat as before, observing care about straining for a few days.

Another Remedy.—One oz. sugar of lead; 1 pint alcohol. Mix and apply three or four times a day, until a cure is produced.

SCRATCHES.

Hydrate of potassa, 10 grs.; pulvd. nutgall, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; white lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; pulvd. opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; hog's lard, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Another Remedy.—One quart good vinegar; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. litharge. Mix and simmer down to half the quantity; strain and apply.

FOR WINDGALLS.

Olive oil, 3 ozs.; nitric acid, 1 oz. Rubbed in as much daily or every second or third day as it will bear without starting the hair.

GREASE.

Two ozs. flour sulphur; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. verdigris. Mix and apply after washing.

TO RECRUIT A HORSE HIND-BOUND, OR OTHERWISE OUT OF SORTS.

Nit. potassa (or saltpetre), 4 ozs.; crude antimony, 1 oz.; sulphur, 3 ozs. Nitrate of potassa and antimony should be finely pulverized, then add the sulphur, and mix them well together. Dose, a tablespoonful of the mixture in a bran mash, daily.

MAGIC LINIMENT.

Two ounces oil of spike, two ounces origanum, two ounces of hemlock, two ounces of wormwood, four ounces of sweet oil, two ounces spirit ammonia, two ounces of gum camphor, two ounces spirits turpentine, and one quart of proof spirits, nine per cent. Mix well together and bottle tight. For sprains, bruises, lameness, etc., this liniment is unsurpassed, and originally cost (which is worth) one hundred dollars. This is the same liniment, without the turpentine, which has achieved such wonderful cures for human ailments. For domestic purposes, it is invaluable.

LINIMENT FOR OPEN WOUNDS.

Take of sulphate of copper (copperas), 1 oz.; white vitrol, 2 ozs.; muriate of soda (salt), 2 oz.; oil linseed, 2 ozs.; Orleans molasses, 8 ozs.; boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes, in a pint of urine, all of the above ingredients; when nearly cold, add one oz. of oil of vitrol and 4 ozs. of spirits of turpentine, and bottle for use. Apply it to the wound with a quill, which will soon set the wound to discharging, and perform a cure in a few days. Be careful to keep the wound covered, either by a bandage or a plaster. Should be applied once or twice a day until it discharges freely.

SIMPLE LINIMENT.

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

COUGH POWDERS.

Camphor, 1 oz.; tartar emetic, 1 oz.; nit. potassa, 2 ozs.; and digitalis, 1 drachm, if you choose.

RECIPE FOR MAKING CONDITION POWDERS.

Take one pound of ginger, one pound of anise seed pulverized, one ounce of fenugreek seed, two ounces of ginseng root pulverized, one ounce of the seed of sumac berries, pulverized, one ounce of antimony. Mix it with a pound of brown sugar. This is excellent for coughs, colds, or to give a horse an appetite.

ATTI-SPASMODIC TINCTURE, FOR MAN OR HORSE.

Oil of cajeput, 1 oz.; oil of cloves, 1 oz.; oil of peppermint, 1 oz.; oil of anise, 1 oz.; alcohol, 1 quart. Mix all well together and bottle for use. Dose for a horse, 1 oz. every 15 minutes, in a little whisky and hot water, sweetened with molasses; continue until relieved. Dose for a man, teaspoonful.

THRUSH.

Cleanse the foot out well, then crowd in fine salt and wash with beef brine.

PHYSIC BALL.

Barbadoes aloes, 1 lb.; syrup buckthorn, 3 ozs.; cod liver oil, 3 ozs.; melt the whole and stir till cold. In winter, add a little water; make into eighteen pills, and give one every four hours, or as much as will move the bowels.

DIURETIC DROPS

That are reliable for stoppage of water, fowl water, or inflammation of the kidneys, in all cases:

Take of sweet spirits of nitre, 4 ozs.; balsam copaiba, 2 ozs.; spirits of turpentine, 2 ozs.; oil of juniper, 2 ozs.; gum camphor, pulverized, 1 oz.; mix all together and shake well; bottle, and it is fit for use, for man or beast, under all circumstances where a diuretic is required.

Dose: For a horse, one ounce in half a pint of milk, once in six hours; for a man, one teaspoonful, in a teaspoonful of milk, once in six hours.

Be sure to shake the ingredients up well, before turning out for use.

TO CURE HORSE DISTEMPER.

If the glands of the neck are not swollen much, give half a three cent paper of smoking tobacco, morning and evening, in a warm bran mash, and give no hay, but a little fine cut straw, wet, with bran mixed in. If the glands of the neck are swollen, then apply a warm poultice made of wheat bran and hot vinegar, changing as often as the poultices get dry, and be sure and get down all you can of flax-seed tea, or slippery elm tea will answer the same purpose, and let this be his constant drink. Be cautious to keep the horse from taking cold in any way, and keep on a blanket, and thus you will save many a noble animal.

Be cautious never to bleed your horse during the horse distemper, nor physic him any more than what you will be able to do with your warm bran mash.

REMEDY FOR BOTS

Which will remove them in a few days: Take of oil of turpentine, 8 ozs.; alcohol, 1 qt.; mix and bottle for use. Dose: five ounces in the horse's feed, once a day for eight days, and this will effectually remove the last vestige of the bots.

VEGETABLE CAUSTIC.

Make a strong ley of hickory or oak ashes, put into an iron kettle and evaporate to the consistency of thin molasses; then remove into a sand bath, and continue the evaporation to the consistency of honey. Keep it in a ground stopped glass jar. This caustic is very valuable in fistulas, cancers, scrofulous and indolent ulcers, particularly where there are sinuses, necrosis (or decay of the bone), and in all cases where there is proud flesh; and also to excite a healthy action of the parts. It removes fungous flesh without exciting inflammation, and acts but little except on spongy or soft flesh.

FOR CURING WARTS.

Take corrosive sublimate and red precipitate, powdered and mixed in equal parts; will cure the worst wart in the world on horses and cattle.

If the wart is large and loose, tie a fine strong cord around it close to the skin. In a short time the wart will come off; then apply the powder until the wart is eaten down below the skin; then wash it off and rub on a little sweet oil, and it will soon heal over. If the wart is dry, scratch it with a pin or the point of a knife until it bleeds, then rub on the powder. It will make a dry scab; pick off the scab and put on the powder again until it is all eaten off.

HOOF OINTMENT.

Take rosin, 4 ounces; beeswax, 5 ounces; lard, 2 lbs. Melt together, and pour into a pot; add 3 ounces of turpentine, 2 ounces finely pulverized verdigris, 1 pound tallow; stir all until cold. This is one of the best medicines for the hoof ever used. It is good for corks and bruises of the feet.

CRIBBING.

Is a diseased stomach a belching of wind from the stomach ?

To one pound of pulverized charcoal add one pound of soda ; stir well together, and give one tablespoonful once a day for a few days, and break up the habit as follows :

If a simple habit, arrange the stall so as to make it impossible for him to crib. This you do by making the stall plain, with a simple box manger in front, rather low, but extending the whole width of the stall. Immediately over the front edge of this plain box manger, hang a roller, of about six or seven inches in diameter, on pivots, which must be so arranged that it will turn easily. This roller extending clear across the manger, offers the only means within reach upon which to crib. The horse, in cribbing, will press his front teeth firmly upon this roller, pulling down and toward him, which causes the roller to turn from under his mouth, and he is defeated in his efforts. There is no trouble in breaking a young horse of this habit by this means. A very good way is to feed the horse from a basket hung loosely by a cord to something overhead. The roller, properly adjusted, is, however, much the best means.

HOW TO PREVENT HORSES JUMPING.

Have a good, firm strap halter made to fit the head nicely, with a wide strap stitched to each side so as to come over the eyes. Cut holes in this strap over each eye ; over these eye-holes put fine wire cloth, supported nicely by wire, so that it will not possibly touch the eyes. Before a horse attempts jumping over a fence he will put his head over to calculate height and distance he is obliged to jump ; but by looking through the wire cloth, everything is so magnified in appearance he is disconcerted in his efforts to do so, and is afraid to jump.

COUGH.

Use elecampane root, horehound and smartweed, with six red pepper pods to two ounces of ginger root ; boil until all the strength is extracted, then strain through a flannel. To every gallon of this extract add one quart of molasses. Give one gill once a day on his feed, or from an ox horn.

RINGBONE AND SPAVIN.

Equal parts of soft soap, spirits of turpentine, and FFF

ammonia. Mix and apply, and in two hours rub with pulverized chalk. Next day wash off and repeat.

JOCKY TRICKS.

How to make a foundered and spavined horse go off limber.—Take tinct. of cayenne, 1 oz.; laudanum, 2 ozs.; alcohol, or pint; rub the shoulders well with warm water; then rub the above on his shoulders and back bone; give him one ounce laudanum and a pint of gin; put it down his throat with a jun bottle; put his feet in warm water, as hot as he can bear it; take a little spirits of turpentine and rub it at the bottom part of his feet with a sponge after taking them out of the warm water; drive him about half a mile or a mile, until he comes out limber as a rag. If he does not surrender to his pain, tie a thin cord around the end of his tongue.

To make old horses appear young.—Take tincture of ass: foetida, one ounce; tincture cantharides, one ounce; oil of cloves, one ounce; oil of cinnamon, one ounce; antimony, two ounces; fenugreek, one ounce; fourth proof brandy, half gallon; let stand ten days; then give ten drops in one gallon of water.

To make a horse appear as if foundered.—Take a fine wire or any substitute, and fasten it around the pastern joint at night; smooth the hair down over it nicely, and by morning he will walk as stiff as if foundered.

To make a horse fleshy in a short time.—Feed with buckwheat bran, to which add a little of the shorts; keep in a dark stable. Half a day's drive will make a horse fatted in the way you please.

To make a horse stand by his feed and not eat it.—Grate the front teeth and roof of the mouth with common tallow, and he will not eat until you wash it out.

To make a true pulling horse balk.—Take tincture of cantharides, one ounce, and corrosive sublimate, one drachm. Mix and bathe the shoulders at night.

To distinguish between distemper and glanders.—The discharge from the nose, if glanders, will sink in water; if distemper, it will not.

To make a horse appear as if he had the glanders.—Melt fresh butter and pour in his ear.



