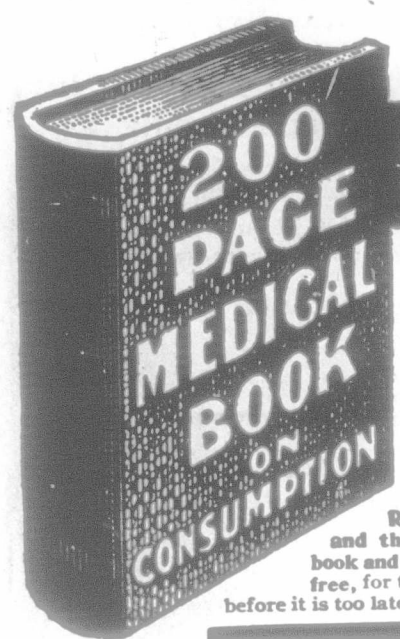


# Consumption Book FREE

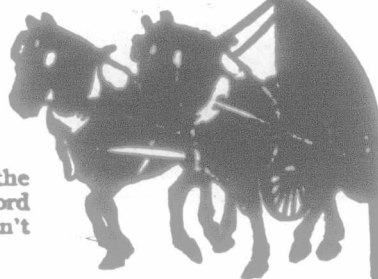


This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

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## Kendall's Spavin Cure

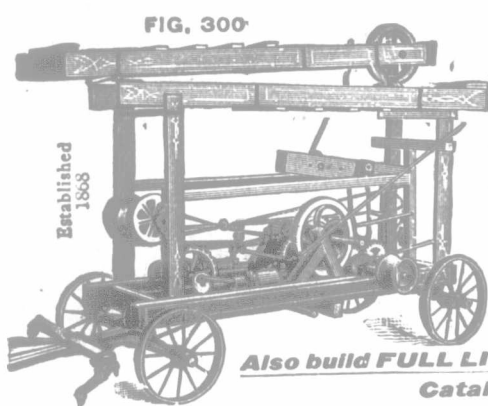
It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Spavins, Soft Bunches and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

KATRINE STATION, ONT., Dec. 15, '04.

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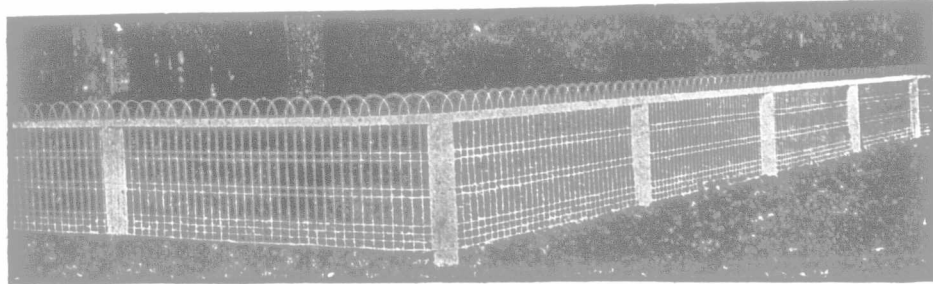


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## DIRECTING THE SADDLE HORSE.

No movement should ever be required of the animal until he has been previously warned, and in however crude a fashion, collected for the effort. It is not fair to him to neglect this, nor is it to haul him backward by main strength, or to ask advance by suddenly kicking him in the ribs with the heels, or jerking his mouth with the bits, customary as are these performances; nor should he be turned only by hauling upon one rein until his body must follow his head and neck, or he must fall down. Strictly speaking, all the movements are best taught when the man is on foot—collected advance, free straight backing, traversing to either hand—and resums are always more certain thus taught. However, many riders do not care to thus exert themselves, nor have they at hand a school or other small inclosure—it may be said here that any inclosed space, even a large box stall, carriage house, or stable gangway, is a great help in such work—the circumscribed space tending to make the subject more "biddable" and easily collected than when he has "all outdoors" to stretch in, while one may thus concentrate the creature's attention upon the matter at hand. Once mounted, then, the rider will close his legs, accompanying this with a gradual tightening of the reins until the animal's attitude is such that collected movement is possible. If then the leg pressure is the stronger, the horse advances; if bit force is greater he (if trained) moves backward, etc., etc. The walk—the most important and most neglected pace the animal uses—may be greatly improved by constant care as to nimbleness, style, and speed—the trot and gallop can rarely be changed in any material way. The animal must be ridden at the walk as at all paces; made to carry his forehead lightly (bridoon reins); to arch the neck and to maintain the face perpendicularly (curb reins); to step in cadence and freely (legs, or blunt spurs at first if sluggish); "to go where he looks, and to look where he goes." The same lightness and directness must obtain in the trot by the same methods, and a regular cadence maintained by proper use of the heels and the hands, care being taken never to allow the horse to hitch or hop, which he will do to ease himself if ridden beyond his rate of speed, or if tired. A long stride may be greatly modified by enforcing the perpendicular carriage of the face, because a horse never puts his foot down beyond his own nose, and because this attitude compels a stronger play of the hocks and stifles, which serves to shorten the stride, and to this, riding in circles and "figures of eight," give much assistance. The canter must never degenerate into the hand gallop—and again the heels and hands urge and restrain with just the right power to bring about the desired result. The canter itself, as explained before, is the result of the diagonal effect of the leg, i. e., to "lead right"; the pressure of the left leg carries the croup to the right, and the right side of the mouth being just touched, the animal swings off into his stride. It is very convenient to ride parallel to a wall or fence, when teaching a horse this gait, as he may be swung sharply and diagonally toward it, the proper leg or spur applied, when, to ease himself from running into the obstruction, he involuntarily leads off with the proper leg, and quickly associates the signal and the reason. Any horse may be taught the proper leads in half an hour, and in the same way, to change his leads by bringing him head on to the obstacle upon one lead when he must swerve and change as he does so, your signal with the proper leg preceding his change, or applied just as you feel him falter in uncertainty. Obstacles may be thus used to great advantage, and they vastly expedite matters. Thus in teaching a recalcitrant to back, a door or gate which swings toward him gives him a reason for complying, just as, when standing sideways to it, it will make him traverse a few steps to escape it as it swings. In the same way he learns to halt quickly, and a signal from being ridden straight at a wall, at first slowly, and finally at a rapid pace, nor will he actively rebel when, thus,

step by step, understands the reasons for the action required of him. He also learns the meaning of the heel and leg pressure much more quickly—and this he should learn from the first—if he is ridden, head on, into an angle of the ring, etc., and then, by light spur pressure, made to revolve his croup around his forehead (half reverse-pirouette) until he is facing the other side of the school. Let him stand a moment, and then by the other leg, etc., make him resume his original position—maneuvers which he will quickly learn to nimbly perform because he cannot advance (the wall angles prevent), and movement to escape the spur or leg is possible only in the two side directions. In the same way he may be stopped in the corner with his hind quarters to the barrier, and made to reverse direction, and return; and he is then more than half trained to traverse (i. e., progress sidelong) a movement which any horse should readily perform at a walk, or on any pace.

Care must promptly reward performance, and the voice be never used—the horse does not understand your words, and if you are angry your tones will only further disconcert him—while if you are eternally talking to him, you simply render him careless and inattentive. Caress the spot you have just addressed, nor think that he understands a pat on the neck, as reward for something he has just done with his hind quarters. Godirect to the spot, and where two parts have been addressed, caress them both, as in backing, the hind quarters, and the sides where the legs came, etc., etc.—and the same thing in biting—do not pat the neck if you asked him to yield his jaw. "Don't reward your daughter for your son's successful geography lesson"—that is the idea in a nutshell. The traverse is a sideways movement in either direction (right or left) in which the horse proceeds with the forehead about two short steps in advance of the backhand; the neck will bend, and the face be following the line of progress. The forehead is thus a trifle in advance to enable the legs conveniently to pass each other. Both legs will be needed in this movement, the office of the second being to keep the horse up to his work, and to prevent the backhand from advancing too far as it proceeds. These various movements, the walk, trot, canter, hand-gallop, back, traverse to either hand, are all that any saddle horse need know, but not one in a thousand of them can perform any one of the feats to the best advantage, or to the extent of his powers. If one adds to these accomplishments another—more valuable in earlier days when one was constantly opening, passing through and shutting all sorts of gates, but now rarely needed, one will possess a remarkably accomplished animal. This is the reverse-pirouette—a revolution (in such cases a half revolution) of the hind quarters about the forehead. When the horse stands diagonally beside the gate, the rider swings it open, passes holding the gate-head, and shuts it as the horse faces the other way. This detail is unnecessary, however—the others are useful every day—and here again the obstacle is a valuable assistant in instruction. The traverse may finally be performed at either the walk, trot, or canter, while to successfully accomplish any of these feats presupposes a light and sensitive mouth, a properly carried head and neck, and a generally collected carriage; these attributes are not essential, nor, did they exist, would they under the manipulation of our average equestrians, be likely long to so remain. It is notorious among all saddle-horse purveyors that to finely mouth, balance and finish a hack is not only time wasted, but a positive detriment to the value of the animal. That horse whose mouth may be mauled about by any double fisted, heavy novice, is the horse that reels, and we see, in any cavalry troop, that these maneuvers may be easily taught despite all the obstacles of poor seats, utter absence of hands (or "hand" as only one is available), and the harshest and most crude of bits which compel the unfortunate gee-gees to carry their ears in their riders' teeth for the most part, and while thus handicapped, per-

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