

this tie when hitching to a plain post without a groove, ring or cross-bar to keep the rope from slipping down. If the knot is twisted around to the right of the post, as in Fig. 124, a pull on the tie rope will draw the rope tightly about the post and will thus prevent it from slipping down; if, on the other hand, the knot is at the left, as in Fig. 130, a pull will not tighten it and it will slip down.

"Halter Tie.—This is a knot preferred by some to the hitching tie, just described, for use in

with the left hand bring the long rope up and over to form a loop about the end, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 135 and as shown in Fig. 136. With the right hand draw the end up through the loop and pass it around behind the long rope from right to left, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 136 and as shown in Fig. 137. Pass the end forward and down into the loop again from above, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 137, and as shown in Fig. 138. Note that this knot consists of a loop with a bight up

knots being all pulled down, the splice appears as in Fig. 164. Give each strand of the left rope one tuck toward the right, as described for splicing back the ends in crowning (Fig. 164). The splice will now appear as shown in Fig. 165. Tuck each of the other three strands once to the left. The splice will hold if carried no farther, and therefore if only a rough job is desired, the strands may now be cut about a quarter or even a half inch from the rope. If a nicely finished job is desired, however, finish the splice as di-

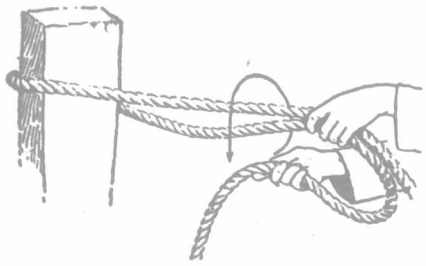


FIG. 126

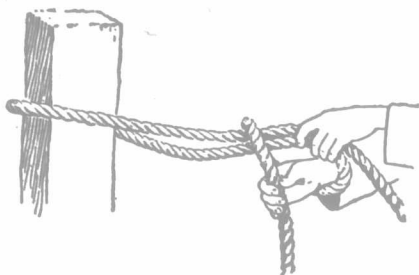


FIG. 127

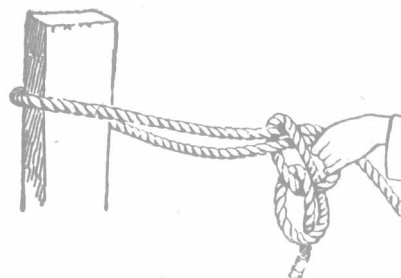


FIG. 128



FIG. 129

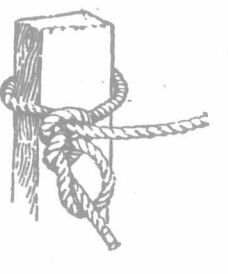


FIG. 130

Hitching Tie Begun.

Hitching Tie Finished.

hitching or in tying the halter rope in the stall. If properly set, it is secure and may be used in some cases in place of the underhand bowline knot. The halter tie should never be used around a horse's neck, because if the tie is not set up correctly, it forms a slip knot and its use might result in strangulation of the animal. Pass the end of the rope upward through the ring, then downward on the left of the long rope, grasping it with the right hand and holding the long rope with the left hand, as shown in Fig. 131. Draw

through it, the bight going around behind the long rope.

"Short Splice.—To join the ends of two ropes by interlacing or weaving their strands together, the short splice is sometimes used. As all the strands of one rope are woven into the other rope at one place, the rope at that place is six strands thick, and the splice is of necessity considerably larger than the original rope. The short splice will not run through pulley blocks. Untwist the strands at one end of each rope for a length of

rected for Figs 165 and 166, giving the results shown in Fig. 166.

"Rope Halter.—This is used very largely for cattle and for young stock, and frequently for horses. A knowledge of the manner of making this halter may be valuable in an emergency. Procure rope of the proper size and length as directed in the table herewith. Measure from one end to A (Fig. 186) the distance given in the table, and with a lead pencil mark the point. From A measure back toward the end the re-

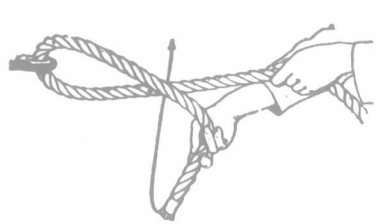


FIG. 131



FIG. 132



FIG. 133



FIG. 134

Halter Tie Finished.



FIG. 135



FIG. 136



FIG. 137



FIG. 138

Bowline Knot, Overhand Method.

the end to the right and upward, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 131, thus supporting the long rope as shown in Fig. 132. Now pass the end of the rope over, under, and again over the long rope, as indicated by the arrow in 132 and as shown in Fig. 133. Draw the end through as in Fig. 134, and set the knot by pulling first on the short end. This is important. If the long rope is pulled first and the kinks in it are straightened out, the tie forms a slip knot, being simply two half hitches around the rope.

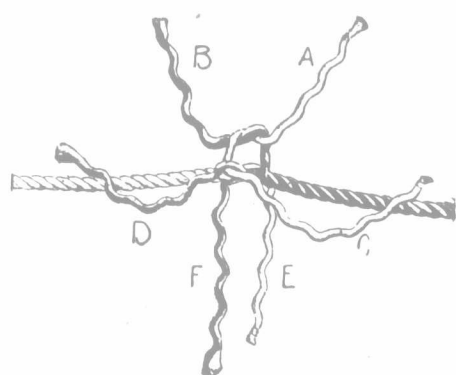


FIG. 163.

Short Splice, Second Stage.

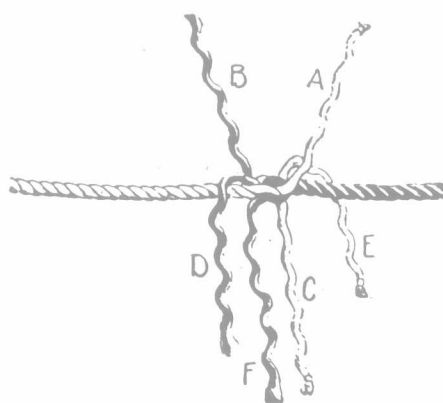


FIG. 164.

Short Splice, Third Stage.

six to fifteen inches or more, depending on the size of the rope. Butt these ends tightly together, laying each strand of each end between two strands from the other end, as strand A is between strands B and D, C between D and F, and so on. This process we may call locking the strands. With a simple overhand knot, tie

quired distance to B and mark the rope. Bend the rope at A to form a bight, and lay it on the knees with the bend toward the right and the short rope away from the body (see Fig. 186). Raise the top strand of the rope at B and pass the long end through under it away from the body, using the whole rope, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 186, and pull the rope through until A is at the end of the loop as shown in Fig. 187. Raise a strand on the top of the long end and pass the short end through under it from

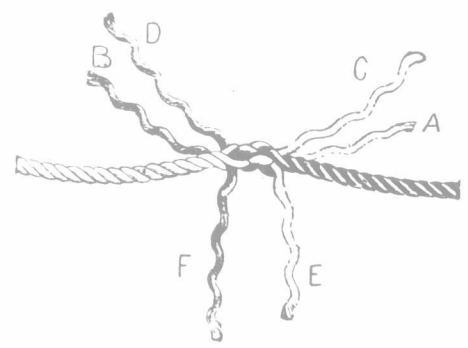


FIG. 165.

Short Splice, Fourth Stage.



FIG. 166.

Short Splice, Completed.

"Bowline Knot.—This is the best knot known for forming a loop that will not slip under strain and that may be easily untied. The following method is used in making the bowline knot. It is known as the overhand method, and is to be used when standing opposite the end of a slack rope and making a loop that is not fastened to any object. With the right hand lay the end of the rope over the long rope, and with the left hand crasp the long rope below the crossing, as in Fig. 135. Hold the right hand stationary, and

each strand of one rope to the corresponding strand of the other rope, as A and B in Fig. 163. Note particularly the way in which this knot is tied. The black strand just beyond the white one is the corresponding one for that white strand; as, A corresponds to B, while D does not. The

left to right, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 187, and pull up tightly as shown in Fig. 188. From B measure along the short end the distance given in the table to C, and from B measure along the long end to D (Fig. 189.)

"If the halter is to be of the guard loop type, as shown in Figs. 190 and 191, proceed as follows: Form the halter over the knee, with the eye to the left, the short end over the knee for the head piece, the long end in front for the nose piece. At the mark C on the short end raise the outside strand and pass the long end through from front to back up to the mark D, as in Fig.