

crop their tails, to suit his own taste, without his master's orders, trim the hair which naturally protects the inside of their ears, and singe them under the throat, and thus bring on influenza.

10th. He will often deal a little in dogs, and suffer them to lie among the hay, which the horse will not eat with so much relish, if he does not refuse it altogether, when impregnated with the excrement of these animals.

11th. When bedding a horse down, he will strike him on the legs with a pitchfork, just because he does not move quick enough from one side of the stall to the other; and (while grooming him) the more sensitive and ticklish his skin, the more he will torment him, more especially if any one be watching this (to him) interesting exhibition; and he will, from time to time, strike him savagely on the shanks with the sides of his brush, or curry-comb, and thereby raise a permanent blemish, or inflict a cruel injury, and account for it to his master as the result of stable kicking, or, if a new purchase, that it was overlooked, and then the horse is returned for breach of warranty, especially if bought from a dealer who has not allowed him sufficient "tip."

12th. If the horse, by reason of his heavy, unsteady hand, tight curb, and severe bit, attempt to raise his head and fore feet, because he cannot bear the excruciating pain thereby occasioned, he will say he is a "rearer," and, rising in his stirrups, strike him with all his might between the ears, as he will say, "to cure the brute," and thus lay the foundation for a case of poll-evil.

13th. He will irritate and punish a high-couraged horse, merely for the sake of showing himself off as a rider, notwithstanding that the action and capers of the horse are so easy that he would not shake a fly off his back.

14th. He will take especial care to exclude every breath of air from the stable, lest it should make the horse's coat rough, and give him more trouble to groom it.

15th. In harnessing his carriage horses, he will persist in reining them up so tight with the bearing rein that they cannot see to avoid uneven places, or loose stones on the road; and if they make a slight stumble they must of necessity come down, because they have not the free use of their head to assist them in keeping on their legs, and when down they have to struggle hard to get up again, for want of freedom in their neck and head, so necessary to propel their fore-hands forward to stretch out their legs, and so place their fore-feet on the ground as a lever, to raise their hind quarters. No opinion is more erroneous, and none more believed by conceited servants, than that a bearing-rein will prevent a horse from falling.

16th. He will scarcely miss a week without cramming alterative or condition balls down his horses' throats, and made up from his own or his brother chip's prescription, and he would at any time take the opinion of the village blacksmith before that of a qualified V. S., who never allows him any "tip."

17th. If he happens to have a hard-mouthed pulling horse, he will always be on the look-out for new inventions in bits, and fresh tortures, never dreaming that the more these jaw-machines are applied to a horse, the less he will care for them, nor that a light, even hand in a plain snaffle bit, in the absence of punishment and irritating causes, is, after all, the best remedy for a pulling horse.

18th. If a bad coachman's horses appear more fretful and irritable than usual, he will not be at the trouble to get down from his box to examine the harness or curb chains, to see whether the former does not chafe them, or the latter be too tight; or if they appear more dull and sluggish than is their wont, he will never take into consideration that, like himself at times, they may feel a little amiss, without being so bad as to be off their food, but he will continue to whip them without thought or mercy.

19th. He will, after keeping his horses heavily clothed and without fresh air in the stable, stand talking half an hour in the street with some friend, in cold, damp weather exposing his horses to the certainty of a cold.

20th. He will never take advice from an experienced man, because he considers that he knows more than any one else; and even if his master should kindly give him advice relative to the treatment of his horses which he cannot reconcile to his own conceited ideas, he will be sure to ridicule and repeat it to his companions, who will coincide with him that all masters are fools, and advise *him* to do as *they* do—treat their employer's valuable animals in their own particular, stupid way, until they are found out, and very properly sent about their business, to make room for better men.—*BALLINASLOE, in Review (London.)*