

treatment under veterinary direction must be had recourse to occasionally, no doubt: but depend on it, Nature left to herself is a great hand at repairs. Doctors find difficulty in treating human patients who can answer questions and so assist diagnosis. The treatment of a horse is far more speculative. The recovery of human beings is prejudiced by past bad habits and errors of diet. Horses brought up on hay, oats and cold water have less to contend with. Yet are they very poor fighters against sickness: and the stoutest saddle where a frail human being would pull through. A man, too, can stand more privation and fatigue than a horse, and can beat him for endurance.

A horse's eyes are so set in his head that he can see behind him with a straight neck. A man's head is so set on his neck that it must be turned to look behind him. Remember the difference when you are handling a young'un.

All saddlery should be kept scrupulously clean, and all steel free from rust and dirt. The foretop should be left long and thick and be placed outside, not under, the browband. The throat latch should never be tight. The curb chain should never pinch. The mane should lie on the off side and be pulled thin from underneath. The shoes should be moved every three weeks, and renewed every other time. In summer they should be light and flat, and the bars in the corners of the heels, meant to keep the heels expanded, should never be cut away, nor should frog pressure be rendered impossible by cutting away the surface. Blacksmiths, ignorant of anatomy, and of the cause of contracted feet, want to make what they call a neat job, and in so doing injure the sole and are apt to ruin your horse. Rubber shoes, Charlier tips and all sorts of devices have their advocates and opponents. Circumstances decide their respective advantages. Sharp caulking for winter riding is apt to blemish the coronets, if a horse steps backwards suddenly from alarm. When the snow is suitable horses go well barefoot. Too many changes pull the crust of the foot to pieces: so choose your fad and stick to it.

Only hunters and cobs with big round quarters should be docked. The tail of a saddle horse should be squared from two to six inches below the dock. Have colic medicine and Friar's Balsam always on hand. Don't singe out the horse's ears. Don't keep him in a dark stable. Don't stifle him with ammonia. Sprinkle gypsum, plaster of Paris, in the stall every day. A loose box is the best