

side or toe, make outside as heavy again as inside and run it out longer, say three quarters of an inch with inside fitting close. Be sure and have inside half of foot pared so it stands level or a little in, which in most cases will get the hind foot outside of front one. A horse is most apt to have some particular gait that he will hit the most; very often he can be driven out of it by checking and sent along at a good road gait.

MIXED GAITS.

As there are many horses with mixed gaits it has caused me quite a study to square them away, but I have come to the conclusion that shoeing with toe weights in front and light shoes behind with proper handling, that is to say not to use any heavier weights than will square them away, not to put on ten ounces at first; put on five, if that won't do, try six, and so on, and always have your horse come to the barn as good, and feeling as good as he left it, and he will soon be a good driver.

APPLICATION OF THE SHOE.

In applying the shoe to the foot it should not be set back half or three quarters of an inch from the toe—the projecting parts of the wall cut away as is usually the custom. The shoe should be carried fully to the outer margin of the wall. Thus we preserve the wall entire, giving its full bearing surface for the shoe, preserving the wall uninjured. By removing any portion of the crust it is weakened