

to bucking, he will do it at the start before you are warm in the saddle. Sit tight, and balance yourself; but he may last longer than you can. It is quite an exhausting process.

If your horse goes lame he will show you which foot is concerned by dropping his head and ears as the sound foot touches the ground. The natural tendency is to think just the opposite.

If, owing to fatigue, bad shoeing, or other cause, your horse should brush a fetlock, don't use a leather boot and strap; but tie on a Yorkshire boot, made of a strip of blanket and turned down over the tape.

Never expect hard work of your horse when he is shedding his coat. He is as much out of sorts as a moulting canary.

Don't let your horse's legs be washed. The feet may be; but not the legs. Let them dry and then brush off the dirt. In turning a horse use pressure of your leg behind the girth. This twists his head the right way. Nothing looks much worse than a man pulling round his horse's body by the rein. Bridle-wise horses are not of any use to people who have both hands at liberty. When you have the reins fast in your left fist, as I have described, and you want your horse to go to the right, move your fist to the left and *vice versa*. You thereby shorten the rein on the side you wish to go, and press the snaffle-ring on opposite side, which shows the horse the direction you wish him to take. There is no need to help with the right hand. The natural inclination is precisely the opposite of this.

Very little strength is required for the right management of a broken horse. A weak young girl can manage nearly any horse that has not been already spoiled by brutality. The minimum of force and the maximum of art are required. In the minimum of resistance the maximum of art may lie.

Choose a horse not straight in the neck, and with the curve of his neck on top. A ewe-necked one is seldom a nice horse to ride. Look out for the ordinary self-evident blemishes, as splints near the knee, or near the tendon, spavins, blindness, ringbones, sidebones, sand-cracks, etc. Try his wind by riding him on grass. If he has interfered he is likely to do so again. If he shies persistently, don't have him. If he lugs or bores down on the reins you won't enjoy him. If he kicks, other people will avoid you. A curl on the hind leg is unsightly and spoils his value, but is seldom a real detriment. Straight pasterns will jar you at every step. A horse should be good both to meet and to follow. If he turns out