

**HORN HEELD SHOES** are also an absurd and unenlightened thing for any man to put on. Do not let it be done, for it raises the frog of the foot from its natural position and causes inflammation to enter immediately, and it becomes dry and hard and crumbly, and results in contraction.

A horse that has contracted feet will present a long narrow appearance of foot, hollow on the bottom and there will be a furrow around it, just below the hair, also the heel will be curved inward toward the frog. If you do not vary from what I am about to write I will enable you to have a perfectly natural foot on your horse in one year and he will lose his lameness in three shoeings. Pare the whole frog of his foot down until it appears reddish and the blood appears all over the frog like a very small sweat. Oh my, my, my, dear me! land save us! You are going to ruin your horse. Never mind Mr. blacksmith, I am paying you for it, now pare the shell of the foot down level with the frog, with the exception of the thickness of a five cent piece. Now the foot is ready for the shoe. To prepare the shoe, first I will refer you to some of the injuries done by shoeing as ordinarily practiced. Examine if you please the ordinary shoe used on all occasions, and upon all forms of feet. Place a square across the top of the shoe over the heels and you will find the shoe beveled from without inward. When such a shoe is nailed to the foot it presents a resistance to the natural expansion of the foot, it being impossible for the heels to expand up these inclined planes, hence it has a resistable tendency to force the heels inward, and the foot gradually becomes contracted. This is a natural result and cannot be denied. Just reverse this, and you are right. Place the square on top across the heels. If you can run the nail of your finger easily between the shoe and the square on the out side, it is right. You must not have heels of the shoe spread behind as is always the practice; turn the heels in to fit the shell of the foot; have the heels of the shoe one quarter of an inch wider than the shell at the heel, and no wider, and also have the shoe one quarter of an inch longer and no more. While curing contracted feet, the horse must be shod every month for five or six shoeings, when you are turning the heels of the shoes do not turn them gradually but square down. The shoe is ready now for nailing on, put four nails in one side and two in the other and never any more in any horse's foot, reversing the number of nails in the sides at every shoeing. When you drive eight nails in the foot, it is in an iron vice, and cannot expand as nature would have it. When you do not sprawl the heels away out to contract the foot, six nails is sufficient and what more do you want. To draw all the inflammation out of his contracted foot you must apply a poultice of linseed meal every night; the same poultice will do three or four times, by wetting with water also apply a mixture of tar, lard and turpentine, equal quantities of each, to the hoof twice a week. To make it grow rapidly the poultice must be mixed up with milk warm water, you may work the horse right along if you want to, and if not, you must keep the poultice on through the day as well. Wash the frog of the foot clean before applying the poultice; have poultice enough to fill up even with the shoe, now draw a rag right up over the foot, and tie around fetlock to keep the poultice in the foot.

**PLANK FLOOR.**—A horse should never stand on a plank floor with his forward feet; it should be blue clay from a black ash swamp with no sand or gravel in it.

**PROJECTING TEETH.**—All horses teeth keep growing and wearing away. The under jaw teeth project inward, and as they wear off from masticating the food, they leave sharp corners which frequently lacerate the tongue two and three inches long, and the upper jaw teeth project outward, and mangle the cheek in a similar manner. Take the bone rasp and dress the poor brute immediately. If you cannot do it yourself take him to a farrier, it will only cost you one dollar. Cattle are troubled in the same way but not near so frequently.

**COLT SHEDDING THE TEETH.**—When a colt is shedding the teeth he should be carefully looked after. Sometimes the old ones hang too long and drive the