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Drawn by C. Haldwell.

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Rhinoceros.

thus spoiling a good stalk which promised to be successful; great care and caution are therefore absolutely necessary. Inspect frequently with telescope or field-glasses all the mountain sides, plains and large snow-fields, distant or near. Do not loiter too long near a herd if you cannot approach within shot, for fear that eddying gusts of wind may proclaim your presence, but retire to a safe distance to watch, and when you do get a chance take advantage of it in your best style, and as quickly as possible according to circumstances. Never shoot at deer lying on the ground or snow, unless close above them; it is best to wait until they rise. Be careful to calculate distances, which are most deceptive on the fjelds, especially on the snow braes. Take care before descending very steep, snowy ravines, to ascertain if the snow be hard or soft; launch a rounded boulder on the surface and watch its progress. If the snow is soft, the stone will make a small furrow and glide gradually down to the bottom, and the descent is safe, but if it descends in skips and bounds, it is too dangerous to attempt, if very steep. Be careful, if you do so, to balance yourself properly; take out your cartridges, keep the butt-end of your rifle stock in the snow to steady you and act as a brake, and look out that there is not a precipice at the bottom. Have your cartridges ready to load again quickly, in case you come suddenly on a solitary buck round a corner. Do not press a wounded buck too hard, unless you have a fast, powerful reindeer hound with you, which you can let slip, but keep him in sight and let him lie down; then stalk him *up-wind* very cautiously.

A good reindeer-dog is usually taken in harness to find the game, in which case you have two followers, the second holding the dog whilst you are stalking the quarry with the hunter, unless you prefer and are competent to stalk without him, in which case one man is sufficient. A .450 Express, with half expanding bullet, is quite large enough. A ridgepole-tent, the size according to requirements, made of strong material, with a horse-cloth inner lining, is preferable to a bell tent. The guy rope pegs should be pointed with iron, the others need not. Plenty of warm clothing is required, in the event of remaining late in the season; snow often falls heavily in August. Thick woollen gloves and scarf should be taken when hunting the higher snow fjelds.

A license is required for reindeer hunting in Norway, price 200 kroner (£11).

GERARD FERRAND.

#### RHINOCEROS—SOUTH AFRICA—

**Habitat**—From twelve to sixteen years ago, both species of rhinoceros were common in the country lying between the foothills of the Drakensberg Range in the Eastern Transvaal

and the Libombo Mountains. The range of the **Black** or prehensile-lipped species extended throughout the Drakensberg foothills, the dense thorn thickets between the Oliphants, Letaba, and Limpopo, and the Sabi and Crocodile Rivers. At the present day, a few only linger in the Matamiri Bush near the Sabi Poort in the Libombo Range, and in the dense forests on the eastern slopes of the Libombo in the neighbourhood of the Singwetsi River.

The now almost extinct square-mouthed species, erroneously termed "**White**," was common enough in the open bush country along the courses of the Malumbakwane and other south-easterly flowing tributaries of the Crocodile River, and in the neighbourhood of the Sabi, but, since 1885, the writer has heard of no authenticated instance of its having been seen at all in those parts. A few specimens of the "white" variety undoubtedly roamed also about the slopes of the Libombo, for in 1893 I found two skulls of these animals near the Rooi Rand.

I have reason to believe that there are three "white" rhinoceroses still living in the Matamiri Bush, to the east of the Matawamba; and these creatures would appear to have thoroughly adapted themselves to their circumstances, and, fearing molestation in the open country, to have taken refuge in the dense thickets, where, amongst the occasional grass-covered clearings, one can suppose they eke out a bare subsistence. In 1893 I came across a cow and calf high up on the Matawamba, and notified the Transvaal Government of the fact, and, although no steps were taken to prevent their being shot either by the swarms of Portuguese Kaffirs who hunt there throughout the year, or by the gangs of impala-slayers which visit that district in the dry season, yet I again saw their spoor—that of a big bull and cow—so lately as May of 1897.

**Shooting**—The rhinoceros is perhaps the most easily killed of all great game. A bullet from an ordinary "sporting Martini" will drop them instantly either with the neck or head shot. In the former case, the spot to be aimed for is about halfway along and five inches above an imaginary line drawn along the middle of the neck from head to shoulder, while for the head shot the bullet must enter about three inches in front of the base of the ear. The latter is a certainty if the beast is standing motionless, but they frequently shift their heads about uneasily, which makes the shot difficult. The shoulder shot should not be attempted, unless one is carrying a large bore rifle. The beast succumbs quickly if shot through both lungs; if through one, it will often spin rapidly round, kicking up the hind legs, uttering loud vicious snorts, and generally behaving in a manner which is very trying to the nerves of a tiro. In fact, though I do not believe the rhinoceros to be as danger-

ous a beast as he is often depicted, yet his behaviour on most occasions when wounded, his blind furious charges, and loud snorts are likely to cause considerable embarrassment to any one whose acquaintance with these animals is small. If shot through one lung only, a rhinoceros of either species will travel till Doomsday, even though throwing blood copiously from mouth and nose; indeed, it is almost as unsatisfactory work as following up a wounded elephant when once he has got clear away.

**Stalking**—I do not consider the rhinoceros at all an easy beast to stalk, for it is almost invariably accompanied by "rhinoceros-birds" which follow it for the sake of the parasites which infest its hide, and give immediate warning of the sportsman's approach. When unaccompanied thus, however, the rhinoceros is a piggishly stupid beast, of very small intelligence, and will permit of a very near approach,—up-wind, of course, for if the attempt were made down-wind he would be away before one was within half a mile of him, so extraordinary is his sense of smell. When roused by the rhinoceros-birds, he jumps up and makes off at once, up-wind, without asking questions; when alarmed or wounded, he often starts off down-wind, but very soon comes round into the wind again, and so continues.

**Habits**—Rhinoceroses drink about an hour after sundown, often going and returning great distances; they seldom feed anywhere near their drinking places, but strike a bee-line through the forest for several miles before commencing. They then feed throughout the night, making their way again at earliest dawn to the water, where they drink and wallow, and afterwards retire to their mid-day retreat, so that they are seldom to be found moving about after 10 A.M. During the rains, however, the animals have been seen by the writer feeding at mid-day.

The dung of the prehensile-lipped rhinoceros is dark red-brown in colour, full of small chips of wood, sometimes taking a greenish tinge from the young sprouts upon which the beast has fed; it is deposited in a heap under a tree or in a hollow scooped out by the beast's horn and nose. These heaps are visited regularly on subsequent occasions, and the rhinoceros scatters the dung about in all directions, ploughing up great furrows in the ground with its horn. Similar furrows, semicircular in shape and on alternate sides, are often made by them as they walk along through the bush, the anterior portion of the horn frequently being thus much worn down. When disturbed, they move away at a slinging trot, but if alarmed suddenly, or closely pursued, they break into a quick gallop, a pace which in rough country gives a horse all he can do to hold his own, and which the rhinoceros can keep up for a great distance. They are extremely active beasts in rough hill country,

clambering up and down the most precipitous places as expeditiously as elephants.

I have had some exciting experiences from time to time with these beasts, and, in proof of the contention that, though usually easily killed, the black rhinoceros often proves a very tough customer, only last year I wounded a big bull and followed it up, knocking it over in its charge with the right barrel of a double 12-bore rifle; it regained its feet, and again fell to the left barrel,—then, once more recovering itself, it charged down on the writer, who, with an empty rifle, had to make a bolt for it, and only escaped annihilation by running round a friendly boulder.

The so-called **White** rhinoceros is as easily killed as his smaller brother; but, though often spoken of as an inoffensive beast, is quite as prone to charge. In 1884 my friend, the late Mr. J. W. Glynn, was most determinedly charged by a cow in the Matamiri bush. It was wounded, and had retreated to a dense thicket with its calf, where my friend found himself entangled in the terrible "wait-a-bit" thorns, with a jammed cartridge in the breech of his rifle.

It is somewhat difficult to understand how this beast—which is of a dull brown-black colour, exactly similar to the black rhinoceros—ever came to be called "white," unless it was owing to the poverty of the Boer vocabulary (for the name has been adopted from the Boer "witrhenoster"), or because it was first seen after emerging from its mud bath. The square-mouthed rhinoceros is essentially a grass-feeder, hence its range is far more limited than that of the black, which finds subsistence over a vast extent of rough hill country covered with thorny bush, but where no grass is found.

In appearance, the square-mouthed rhinoceros is a far more ungainly beast than his congener. His bulk is enormous, and the huge head seems altogether out of proportion, and he has been known to attain a height of 6 feet 3 inches at the shoulder. His spoor is considerably larger than that of the black rhinoceros; that of the fore-foot of a bull of the latter, in damp sand, measures about 27 inches in circumference, while that of the white rhinoceros is 36 inches; and the difference in size between the spoor of the front and hind feet of the white rhinoceros is considerably less than between those of the black, while the hind feet leave a rounder spoor than those of the latter, which tend to an oval. Its habits are in many respects very similar to those of the black species; it feeds in the evening after visiting the water, and throughout the night and early morning, drinking again before lying up for the day. Its sight is equally dull, and its senses of hearing and smell as singularly acute. But it moves more sluggishly, and lacks the quick, nervous actions of the other. When alarmed, however, it can get away with surprising speed, at a swift trot, and only breaks into a

gallop if closely pursued. It is said that the white rhinoceros cannot travel with a broken hind leg, and this may be the case, but the writer has seen a black rhinoceros cow, with her leg broken above the knee, go at a pace that kept himself and his gun-carrier at a sharp run for over a mile to keep up with her; both beasts, however, will travel for over two miles without a halt with a broken shoulder. They are difficult to stop when charging, for, owing to the shortness of their legs, there is little chance of putting a bullet into the chest, especially if the grass is at all long. In the case of the white rhinoceros, the spine can be reached at the junction of the neck and shoulder, as he carries his head very low; but the black holds it high and jauntily. The square-mouthed species does not scatter its dung about, as is the custom of the prehensile-lipped, nor does it frequently revisit



G. S. Gilchrist. 1897

WHITE RHINOCEROS.

Measurements—Av. height at shoulder, 66 in.; av. front horn meas., 36 in.; max. front horn meas., 56½ in.

these spots. It falls quickly to a bullet through the heart or both lungs, usually falling on its side, and not on its knees, as the other rhinoceros almost invariably does. The shot for the neck should be about 3 or 4 inches lower than in the case of the black rhinoceros.

**Weapon and Ammunition**—I have found a Metford rifle of .461 bore, carrying a 540 or 570 gr. hardened projectile, excellent for the rhinoceros, but these beasts take a lot of stopping at times, so that, although this is a perfect weapon for a head or neck shot when the beast is quiescent, something heavier is required for a quickly moving or especially a charging beast. I consider a good 12-bore double rifle, with 6 or 7 drams of powder and a hardened conical projectile of 2¼ oz., quite heavy enough to account for any rhinoceros, and have done my best work with this handy weapon.

By far the most certain method of bagging

rhinoceroses, and a much more sportsman-like and satisfactory one than watching for their return to their drinking places, is to be up at dawn, and walk up-wind along the course of any river at which they are accustomed to drink, and about a mile from it; water must be carried, and as soon as the spoor is cut the beast can be followed up. Even if disturbed once or twice, he will not go more than about two miles before halting again, when he will usually offer a broadside shot; but, if hunted about much, he is apt to become very petulant. If, on following a beast up, it is found that he has retreated into long grass or reeds, the hunter should post himself near the spot at which the rhinoceros entered the cover, a little to one side, and of course below wind, while the native attendants can be sent round in a wide circle above wind. The rhinoceros will soon move, and though there is a chance of his charging up-wind, he is far more likely to make his way out of the cover at the spot where he entered it, giving the hunter an easy shot. If possible, the latter should reserve his fire till the rhinoceros is broadside or a little past him. If the rhinoceros runs dead away from the rifle, unless the weapon be a heavy one, it is best to let him go, and follow up again leisurely, when he will surely be found again inside of two miles, probably halting under a tree, listening intently, and standing broadside at right angles to his spoor.

F. VAUGHAN KIRBY.

**SOMALILAND**—The common two-horned "black" rhinoceros (*R. bicornis*), which is very widely distributed over Africa, and seems to be in no immediate danger of becoming extinct, exists in moderate numbers, though nowhere so plentifully as in Equatorial Africa, in suitable country in parts of the Somali plateau, in the bush-covered wilderness of Ogaden, on the Webbe Shabeyli river, and in the Galla country beyond. So far, however, as the hinterland of the North Somali Coast has been up to the present explored, it has not been found to exist much nearer to the sea than a hundred and fifty to two hundred miles. Rhinoceroses may come nearer to the coast in the country to the east towards Cape Guardafui, but that portion of the horn of Africa has yet to be opened up.

This animal, although morose in disposition and sometimes capable of charging without provocation, to the confusion of caravans, when its hiding place is incautiously approached, does not seem to be gifted with great intelligence; having poor eye-sight, though keen powers of scent, it is not a difficult animal for the hunter to work up to if the wind is right. But in the course of a long hunt this condition of success cannot always be secured, and when the tracks lead down wind it is a very common experience to put up the same animal two or three times

before a shot can be obtained. The well-known warning snorts, followed by a crashing through the bushes, are heard in front, and then, if unwounded, the game will not travel for more than a mile or two before stopping again; so the sportsman, by sticking to the track, may get another chance.

In the course of a march with the caravan, fresh rhinoceros tracks of the night before are



BLACK OR TWO-HORNED RHINOCEROS.

*Measurements—Av. height at shoulder, 60 in.; av. front horn meas., 20 in.; max. horn meas., 47½ in.*

sometimes seen crossing the path, and, if it is early in the day, they may be worth following. But a more systematic way of hunting them is to go in the early morning, on foot, of course, as the ground is generally too broken for riding, accompanied by a couple of hunters, a guide, and a tiffin carrier—or perhaps a camel, for the head and shields of a rhinoceros make a full load—and examine the pools in the river beds. Rhinoceroses spend a good deal of the night wandering up and down the river channels, drinking or wallowing in every pool; and in the soft mud the huge footsteps are very easily detected next morning. They travel a great deal, the jungles used by them as feeding grounds by day being often many miles from the favourite wallowing pools which are visited at night.

The fresh tracks of a good bull having been found—those of a cow or young one would generally be of little interest to the sportsman—they are not difficult to follow, the hard toes, at least, leaving a well-defined mark. The trail, after emerging from the last pool visited, will strike away from the river at right angles, and lead straight through the bush to the distant feeding ground. The great tracks are made still plainer by furrows, about a yard long and six inches deep, looking like the work of a plough, for it is the habit of the rhinoceros to kick and root up the ground as he travels. The trail, leading up the thorny bush-choked ravines and broken ground which form the approaches

to the river-beds, involves a great deal of walking, and with the sun rising higher and getting hotter every moment it is tiring work. The trail will probably after some time begin to wind about a good deal among thorn trees festooned with creepers, forming fantastic bowers of vegetation; here and there it will become a maze of tracks in one place, difficult to unravel, where the rhinoceros has lingered to feed about. By about eleven o'clock he will probably have stopped feeding and halted to rest, and will, if approached up the wind, be first seen standing dozing under a thorn bush or lying down. There is in Africa a bird whose special mission it is to attach itself to the rhinoceros, clinging to or hopping about over the great body, feeding upon the parasites which infest the skin. It is the bird called Shimbir-Loh, which in Somali Land attacks the sore backs of camels, enlarging the wounds by digging in its beak.

If the privacy of the rhinoceros is intruded upon, the rhinoceros-birds rise screaming from its back and warn it of danger. In the absence of these birds, and with the wind favourable, there should be no difficulty in creeping up to within fifty yards or less of the game and putting in an immediately fatal shot in front of and somewhat below the ear. If only wounded, the rhino will, if it does not charge, rush snorting away and probably go for a considerable distance, making for some well-known sanctuary, probably the thickest and most thorny bush. In Somali Land that called the "Billeil" is the worst; once the clothes are caught in this, only time and patience will get one clear.

His probable course when next discovered, after a mile or two of further tracking, will be to stand broadside on and listen, preparatory to charging, and this may be a good opportunity for putting in a steady shot. If he does charge, the horn and muzzle will probably protect his forehead and chest, so he is difficult to stop. The overpowering size and speed of the rhinoceros, and the impenetrable walls of crooked "billeil" thorns, which catch the clothes and among which there is little elbow room, make the charge a somewhat dangerous experience. But the rush is blindly made, and is heralded by quick successive snorts, more like the puffs of a locomotive than anything else, which give full warning, and, if the bush is not too thick and the hunter can keep cool, by dodging a few yards to one side, and then remaining perfectly still, he may get a good opportunity for a shoulder shot as the rhino passes.

It has come within the writer's experience to be charged by two rhinos at once, but one followed straight behind the other. The one in front was allowed to pass on and the second one was knocked over by a shoulder shot as it passed.

The writer has tried, with some success, watching over water in the dry season, forming a "zeriba" with an opening commanding the

pool. The construction of such a shelter is of importance, because a rhino will charge through brushwood easily; the writer has a lively recollection of part of a night spent in a flimsy zeriba in close proximity to a wounded rhino, whose breathing could be heard distinctly through the screen of thorns. A strong thorn tree should be chosen, with a thick stem, which should form the back of the shelter. The overhanging branches may be pulled down in front and at the sides as a screen, and it is an advantage to have it so situated that the ground falls away steeply in front to the pool.

Rhinoceroses go at a great pace, and it requires a good horse to overtake one. Sir Samuel Baker, in his *Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia*, gives a graphic description of a rhinoceros hunt in which he took part, he and his companions, who were Arab elephant-hunters, being mounted and armed with swords.

Somalis kill the rhinoceros with the Midgan bow and poisoned arrows. The hide is valuable for shields, as many as from fifteen to twenty being cut from the skin of a single bull. It is also made into whips, and Abyssinians make the horns into cups, about which there is a superstition that any poison placed therein is neutralised. The flesh is fairly eatable and makes good soup.

As the track may have to be followed for hours, by the time the hide has been removed—which is done in large slabs, these having been previously marked out on the body—and the return journey to camp accomplished, it may be already sunset; so it is advisable, when starting on such a hunt, to take an attendant with water and food, and, if it is intended to bring in the head and shields, a camel should also accompany the party. A good plan, after killing one or more rhinos, if water can be found not far off, is to send for the caravan and camp by the carcasses, when they can be cut up at leisure. Among Somalis, who, about food, are even more fastidious than other Mohammedan races, most of the meat is wasted.

A good pair of horns will measure about 20 inches for the front and 6 for the back horn. The skin of the head is very difficult to remove without damage at the point where it fits over the lumps which form the support to the horns. The horns themselves come off in one piece with the skin.

Authorities on the subject seem to agree that there is little in the colour of the so-called "black" rhinoceros to distinguish it from the "white." The natural colour is a dark brownish-grey, and over this is generally superimposed the colour of the last mud pool in which the beast has bathed.

The most suitable weapons for this sport are perhaps a Lee-Metford rifle with the ordinary military bullet, used in conjunction with a double 8-bore "Paradox" gun, the Lee-Metford

being excellent for a quiet head shot if backed up by the larger weapon when the animal is on the move. The writer does not advise attacking this animal with the small-bore alone. The chest and shoulder are good places to aim at under ordinary circumstances when the animal is moving. The writer has used together a double 4-bore rifle firing 14 drs. of powder and a spherical bullet, and an 8-bore "Paradox" gun firing 10 drs. and a conical steel-core bullet, and prefers the latter, being quite as effective, more accurate, lighter to carry, and handier to use. Some writers, however, have depended entirely on much smaller and lighter weapons with successful results.

H. G. C. SWAYNE.

INDIA—In British India there are three varieties of rhinoceros. In the Sunderbund is found the lesser only. In Assam and the Dooars are *R. indicus* and also the lesser (*R. sondaicus*). In Burma there are certainly two, if not three varieties. I know the lesser is found as well as the two-horned, and it is reported that the larger also exists, but of that I am not sure. The two-horned variety, of which I only killed one, extends from Chittagong southwards, and is also found in Sumatra, Java, and some of the larger islands. Its skin is as smooth as a buffalo's, but in habits and customs it much resembles the other species of the family. A curious variety of this rhinoceros was secured by Captain Hood and is now, I believe, in the Zoological Gardens. Its ears are somewhat tessellated. The larger rhinoceros has only one horn,



INDIAN RHINOCEROS.

Measurements—Av. height at shoulder, 69 in.; av. horn meas., 15 in.; max. horn meas., 24 in.

seldom eighteen inches long, generally a good deal less. This so-called horn is but a conglomeration of hairs, and is liable to be detached either through injury or disease, when another grows in its place. The skin is very thick, with a deep fold at the setting on the head, another

behind the shoulder, and a third in front of the thighs. Two large incisors are in each jaw, with two smaller intermediate ones below, and two still smaller outside the upper incisors, the last not always present. The general colour is dusky black. The dimensions of one I killed were as follows. Extreme length of body  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet; tail 2 feet; height 6 feet 2 inches; horn 14 inches. These animals delight in swamps, lie up in mud holes, and frequent even running rivers. The lesser rhinoceros, *R. sondaicus*, I have shot on the left bank of the Brahmapootra river, but never came across it on the right bank, though doubtless it exists there too, as they are wandering beasts. In appearance it somewhat resembles the larger, but the folds are not so pronounced, and the shields are covered with tubercles. It is said to be attracted by fire; the Burmese assert that it even devours it.

Although in their wild state I have seen elephants and rhinoceros feeding not far apart, yet these domestic slaves, when in captivity, fear the rhinoceros far more than they do a tiger. I have seen rhinoceros and buffaloes lying down in the same mud hole, with only a few yards between them.

These animals live in such remote localities that they are only disturbed now and then by some enterprising hunter. To find them in fairly open ground, the sportsman must be in their preserves at daybreak, for they soon retire into impenetrable thickets and lie up during the day. They are naturally timid, more anxious to escape than fight, and are far easier to kill than many other wild beasts, notwithstanding their hide. This, whilst on the animal, is easily penetrated, but, if removed and dried in the sun, it becomes very hard. Though the living hide is anything but impenetrable, to reach a vital spot a bullet has to pass through a mass of blubber, muscle and bone. To hunt them successfully, large bores, hardened bullets, and fully five or six drachms of powder are requisite. If driven to bay after being wounded, a rhinoceros will charge savagely. He does not use the horn for offensive purposes, but his incisors, which much resemble the tusks of a boar, though far thicker. If one of them can close, he will leave his marks for ever. I have seen an elephant's foot cut to the bone. The horns are but poor trophies, but the Assamese, Chinese, and Tibetans prize them greatly, and will give as much as forty-five rupees a *seer* (2 lbs.) for them. Although many castes of Brahmins, Hindoos and Mawarries eschew all flesh, living on grain only, some of them make an exception in favour of the flesh of this pachyderm. I have been asked to dry the tongues for them, and these they pulverise, bottle, and indulge in a pinch or two if unwell. The Assamese prefer its flesh to all other, and used to follow me about like so many vultures.

No sooner was the life of one extinct, than they would rush knife in hand and not leave a scrap on the skeleton. Even the hide they roast and eat as we do the crackling of pig.

F. T. POLLOK.

**RIDING**—As this is hardly the place for any attempt to give details, I shall here limit myself to general principles, with the advice to readers, who wish to study the subject thoroughly, to consult the Bibliography at the end of the article.

As there are several kinds of riding which widely differ from each other in principles and practice, I shall consider the chief of them separately; but, before doing so, I wish to advance a plea for tolerance. We are all so enamoured of our own methods that, naturally, we are prone unduly to depreciate those of others. Hence the average English hunting man regards a French exponent of *l'équitation savante* with a self-satisfied air of superiority, if not of contempt, which is fully reciprocated; while a broncho buster, with equally bad reason, would look upon them both as duffers. Most men who have hunted much in the Shires know that the fact of a man being a brilliant steeplechase rider is not sufficient to enable him to get into the first flight out hunting, no matter how well he may be mounted. Again, very few of the best Australian steeplechase jockeys can sit a bad buckjumper successfully.

**Different systems of riding**—The chief systems of riding practised in different parts of the world may be roughly enumerated as follows: (1) Ordinary riding; (2) rough riding; (3) high school riding; (4) military riding; and (5) ladies' riding.

**General principles**—The chief principle which governs all kinds of good riding is that the rider should as a rule ride by balance, and should reserve his or her powers of grip for those supreme moments when grip is indispensable for security of seat. This maxim is founded on the fact that grip can be obtained only by muscular contraction, and that muscles which continue in a state of contraction become very soon tired. The principle here enunciated has been followed from time immemorial by persons who, although they did not reason it out, recognise the fact that good horsemanship was incompatible with stiffness, which, in the rider, is obtained by muscular contraction. Another great principle is that the rider, when he wants to get the weight back, should do so by the play of the hip joints—thus bringing the upper part of the body to the rear—and not by sitting back in the saddle. In fact, one should always sit well forward in the saddle, and, if necessary, lean back. In all kinds of riding, the reins should be held fairly long, so as to allow full freedom to the horse's head and neck without any risk of the rider being pulled forward. A great number