

thing like a sense of injustice in treating the lower animals, especially when they are young, as in our transactions with our own more reasoning species.

Caressees, the use of drugs agreeable to the horse, scratching in parts not easily reached by the animal itself, giving food or water after long abstinence has occasioned hunger or thirst, the careful use of various tones of the human voice—are useful in the tuition of the horse. A liking for the pupil, and tact in training it, which, if they are not natural, it is almost as difficult to acquire perfectly as to become a poet, are essential qualifications in the tamer of all animals, throughout their various grades of intellect. We believe that the peculiarity and secret in the treatment by Mr. Rarey, like that by his "confreres" who profess equal secrecy, consists in raising one of the fore feet of the horse, doubling the knee, and keeping a strap around the fetlock, fastening the foot close to the arm or shoulder. The horse then stands upon three legs. Having next put on a surcingle, pass a long strap or rein through the surcingle, and fastening one end of it around the fetlock of the other fore foot, attach the other to the surcingle after the animal is thrown, so closely as to deprive it of the use of the limb. In this item the treatment may be varied by fastening the second fetlock to the arm or shoulder after the animal is down.

When the above course has been adopted, the horse is confined to the ground, and is entirely powerless. He should previously, if practicable, have been halter-broke, and a bridle should be kept on during the operation we have above described. If he has shown much fear of any particular object, a buffalo skin for instance, bring it before him, present it closely to his nose, wrap his head up in it, and by every practicable method teach him—what men and horses are slow to learn—that imaginary dangers cause more fear than realities. This may also be done by opening and shutting an umbrella close to his face, by beating a drum or firing a pistol near his head, or many other experiments.

This plan is successfully pursued by many skillful horse-breakers among the hills and valleys of Western New York, and the horse yields to the necessities of the case; his spirit of opposition is broken.

We learn that Mr. Rarey, with the shrewd "eye to the main chance" for which his countrymen have sufficient credit, has determined to open a subscription list at two guineas each, for persons desirous of learning the new method of subjugating and educating the horse, and when the subscribers amount to five hundred, classes will be formed to receive the necessary instructions (under certain conditions to be agreed to at the time of subscribing) at the riding school of the Duke of Wellington, who has kindly placed the building at the disposal of Mr. Rarey.

Mr. Rarey is in a fair way to make a fortune.

J. B. Freeman, in the *New England Farmer*, declares that pumpkin seeds have the effect of drying up milk cows; and that cows fed on pumpkins without the seed increased their milk, whilst the reverse was the fact when seeds were left so that they too were eaten with the pumpkin.