

Another apple pudding is made in this way; Make a batter of two eggs, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Fill earthen cups, alternating this mixture with chopped tart apples. Steam one hour and serve hot, with sweetened whipped cream.

HOUSEKEEPER.

The Horse.

RULE BY KINDNESS AND HUMANITY.

There is no vice more detestable in man than cruelty in any form to any being. The crime is sometimes punished but seldom does it meet with adequate retribution. The man who mercilessly uses his power to punish any creature under his control is a disgrace to his kind, yet how many of these whom "each kindred brute might bid blush for shame," there are in the world. There is no animal having equal claims upon our consideration and kindness with the horse, yet none suffer so greatly as this animal from human persecutions and wrongs of every degree.

To the honor of our kind be it said, that perhaps in the majority of cases where our horses are ill-used, it is more through thoughtlessness than through willful cruelty. But this does not make it any the less an outrage against our first best servant and friend, and it is as much the duty of true horsemen to point out where ignorance is responsible for ill-usage as to prevent intentional cruelty.

One of the most lamentable things in life is to see a young colt being "broken" by an ignorant and incompetent "breaker." His ignorance is excusable if he is kind, but your average breaker does not believe in the power of "moral suasion" in the equine kingdom. His motto is, "I'll break his spirit or I'll break his heart;" and by doing one, he accomplishes the other. The ordinary colt "breaker" is a colt killer, and he must give way to the colt educator. A successful educator needs unlimited patience, a sweet temper and a good stock of ingenuity and tact. The happy mixture of patience and firmness that will not be mastered by the horse, but will master him without harshness, is the kind of nature which copes successfully with a wild and foolish colt, whose wildness and foolishness are merely exuberance of spirit "unballasted" by education. A horse educator must be a thinker. Every teacher of the human "young idea" knows that a pupil who appears extremely dull in learning a task the utility or purpose of which he does not comprehend, may be surprisingly bright when he is made to understand *why* he is learning it, and of what advantage it will be.

To teach a thinking being successfully, we must have consideration and regard for his thoughts, and for the effect of our methods upon his mental development—and the trainer, who forgets that the high-bred horse is possessed of a high order of mentality, of an exceedingly retentive memory, and a keenly sensitive nature, will fail as an educator. To teach a colt what is right and what is wrong is equally difficult, and the only means of doing so is to convey to him a sense of displeasure—not anger—at wrongdoing, and of warm approval when he does well. The great mistake of the ordinary trainer is his faith in terrorizing the animal to do right, instead of teaching him. A state of fear renders learning impossible.

The animal must be made to understand that you are his friend and that no harm will come to him unless by reason of his own vice. While improper actions should be promptly restrained, it should not be forgotten that horses, like men, make honest mistakes, go wrong unintentionally, misunderstand orders, and punishment for this is wrong.

But a little patience and perseverance will always succeed. Gentle punishment will teach the animal that certain things are wrong, and when once he knows what he is wanted to do, and that his doing it will meet with kind approval, a horse of average intelligence will prove an apt pupil in further lessons.

The most trying horses to the temper are balky ones, yet it is probable there never