

There is in horses, as in man, much difference, some being more intelligent than others. A horse is not naturally suspicious, but, while young, is timid, and soon learns that teeth and heels are his only weapons, and flight his greatest security. His boldness and "the glory of his nostril" comes when he "rejoiceth in his strength"; with his age comes the knowledge of his power, and if he has never been mastered, never made to yield to any will but his own, if he is to be made useful to man, the struggle must come sooner or later, and the will of the man, or that of the horse, must triumph. Let a horse once learn that he can gain an advantage over man by the use of his heels, and he soon learns from experience that he can break the slender shafts and free himself from the buggy, and he will become a kicker and a runaway; another rears and falls back or sideways; so with biting and all other bad habits of a horse. The horse is possessed of superior strength, and man of superior mind. Hence it is evident that our power over him is not physical power only, as of brute over brute, but of mind over matter, or of a superior over an inferior order of intellect. Should we attempt to measure our strength with that of a horse, he would be the victor in every case. It is therefore evident that we are dependent for our mastery over the horse, upon our skill and ability to use our superior understanding in such a way as to overcome his strength. In other words, we must out-general him in order to bring him under our control, and make him do our bidding. And in order to do this successfully, we must understand something of his nature and the laws by which he is governed.