

HOW TO CURE KICKING HORSES AND RUNAWAYS.—The experiments of Rarey, the Horse Tamer, and the promulgation of his theory of horse training and management, are bringing before the public much useful knowledge upon this interesting subject. Whatever may help to bring the horse, especially vicious horses, as they are called, more completely under the subjection of man without the necessity of resorting to cruel treatment, ought to be known by all who have the management of equine quadrupeds. We heard a day or two since, a description of the taming of a kicking horse and another who was an inveterate runaway, by methods so simple and Rareyish that we cannot forbear to publish them for the benefit of horseologists in general.

If you have a horse that has a habit, when in harness, of bringing his heels in contact with the dasher and damaging the vehicle by kicking, proceed as follows:

Place around his neck a band like that used for the riding martingale. Then take two light straps, buckle them to the bit on either side, pass them through the neck band and thence inside the girth and strap them securely to each fetlock of the hind feet, taking care to have them of the proper length. When a horse is rigged in this manner if he attempts to "kick up behind" each effort will jerk his head down in such a way as to astonish him, and perhaps throw him, over his head. He will make but a few attempts to kick when he finds his head thus tied to his heels, and two or three lessons will cure him altogether.

The method of reforming a runaway is equally simple and effectual. First of all, fasten some thick pads upon your horse's knees, then buckle a strap, about the size of a rein, upon each fetlock forward, and pass the straps through the hame rings or some part of harness near the shoulder on each side and lead the straps back to the driver's hand as he sits in the buggy. He has thus four reins in hand. Start the animal without fear; don't worry him with a strong pull upon the bit, but talk to him friendly.—When he attempts to run he must of course bend his forward legs. Now pull sharply one of the foot reins, and the effect will be to raise one of his forward feet to his shoulders. He is a three-legged horse now, and when he has gone on in that way a little distance drop the constrained foot and jerk up the other. He can't run faster on three legs than you can ride, and when you have tired him on both sides pretty thoroughly, or if he refuse to take to his trot kindly and to obey your voice and a moderate pull on the bit, you can raise his fore feet, drop him upon his knees, and let him make a few bounds in that position. The animal will soon find that he can't run away; that he is completely in your power, and by soothing words you will also be able to convince him that you are his friend.—He will soon obey your commands, and will be

afraid to extend himself for a run. Within a week or two some horses that were quite able animals in respect to everything but bad habits of kicking and running in harness were cured by methods described above. experiments are such as can be made by person at all accustomed to managing horses and we hope it may prove serviceable to our readers.—*Boston Herald.*

EDUCATED FEET—Who can tell to what the feet and toes could be put, if a necessity arose for a full development of their power? There is a way of educating the foot, as well as the hand; and it is astonishing what an educated foot can be made to do. We know that in the time of Alexander, the Indians were taught to draw their bows with their feet as well as with their hands, and Sir J. E. Neave tells us that this is done up to the present time by the Rock Veddahs, of Ceylon. Nearly all the savage tribes can turn their feet not only to good, but bad account; like the aborigines of Australia, who, while they are busily engaged in committing robberies, are diverting your attention with their feet, with which they pick up articles as an elephant would with his trunk. So also the Hindoo makes his toes work at the loom, weaves with them with almost as much delicacy as with his fingers. The Chinese carpenter will hold the bit of wood he is planing by foot, like a parrot, and will work a grindstone with his feet. The Banaka tribe, who are famous canoe-men on the West African coast, will impel their light canoes—weighing only eight to ten pounds—with great velocity, the waves, and, at the same time, will use their foot to bail out water; and when they rest their arms, one leg is thrown out on the side of the canoe, and it is propelled with feet almost as fast as with a paddle. There also Monsieur Ducornet, who died only a few years ago, who, although he was born with no hands, was brought up as an artist and annually exhibited at the Louvre pictures painted by his feet. Then there was Thomas Ross, the armless huntsman to Sir George Byng, whose feet were made to perform the duties of his hands. And there was William King, who with his toes wrote out his accounts, and dressed himself, saddled and bridled his horse, threw sledge hammers, and fought a battle, in which he came off victorious.—*Bert Bede's Glencreggan.*

PAY OF ARCHITECTS IN THE 17TH CENTURY.—Long before Brindley's time. Inigo Jones paid only eight shillings and fourpence as an architect and surveyor of the Whitehall Banqueting House, and forty-six pounds a year house-rent, clerks, and incidental expenses, whilst Nicholas Stowe, the master mason, allowed but four and twopenny a day.