

and susceptibility for training. Some horses appear genial and good willed, quick to apprehend what they are wanted to do and show a readiness to do it: others are ill-willed, stupid and dull of apprehension. The same is true of children and youth. Hence a diversity of treatment is required from the teacher who undertakes to train either colts or children. The master who kindly appeals to the good qualities of his pupils and treats them with affection, if he has capacity, patience, persistence, and firmness, cannot fail of obtaining the highest success whether his learners be rational creatures or brutes. The docility of the animal is drawn out by kindness, without which but little can be effectively taught or communicated, whatever the capacity of the creature may be.

The elements of good government are knowledge, wisdom, firmness, patience, persistence, kindness and affection. Where these are found in exercise, combined with experience and observation, there is a good disciplinarian, whether his attention be turned to educating and training colts and steers, or boys and girls. Such a combination makes up what is called the law of love, as set over the law of force. We have all read the fable of the sun and wind in which is exemplified the triumph of mildness over that of force in disrobing a traveller of his cloak. What force could not do, genial gentleness soon effected. It is in the latter that the power of Mr. Rarey in horse-taming is found over that of the old-fashioned "horse-breaker," as formerly called.

The horse, like a child, soon becomes fond of those who treat him affectionately. Hence, harsh words and rough treatment are out of place in training colts to the harness or to the saddle. Having secured the confidence and fondness of the horse, man can do almost anything with him that he desires. It is important, therefore, to teach the horse what it is desired he should do and submit to. Mr. Rarey first shows the saddle to the colt rather than place it upon his back in a sly way as is often done. So of the harness. In this way, almost any horse may be taught to fear neither an umbrella nor drum, or anything else, that is at all common for the animal to see or hear. Mr. Rarey would have others do as he does himself, approach the horse gently with his eye full upon him when he is about to begin the work of taming the creature. Let the horse become accustomed to the touch of man. Handle his head and neck and limbs in a manner that betokens gentleness and kindness, perfectly devoid of fear and ill-will. Take up the foot of the animal, strap it up as indicated last week in an article on another branch of this subject, and in due time do the same with respect to the other fore-foot, and the animal will soon become tired of struggling, and will lie down and become submissive. Then continue to treat him with familiarity and

fondness handle the parts where he formerly showed the greatest unwillingness to be touched, and very soon he learns that there is nothing to fear from the touch of man. Show him the umbrella which he formerly feared, and the drum that excited alarm, and he very soon becomes fearless of both as has been too often demonstrated by Mr. Rarey and his disciples to admit of a doubt or a query. Thousands can testify to the truth of this as they can to the cure of kicking, or the sensitiveness of grooming about the ears or the hind legs, or the trouble in shoeing.

Cruiser, one of the worst horses ever known, has become, under this treatment, almost as docile as a lamb and as gentle as a child, doing the bidding of his master as if it afforded him the greatest pleasure.—This was a case that baffled all attempts of force as far as subduing the animal for use was concerned. Mr. Rarey, by kindness, has overcome the exceedingly irritable and bad temper of the beast, subjugated his viciousness and rendered him entirely docile. Let the cruel, rough, noisy "horse-breakers" ponder this new system of taming, educating and training horses, and one of the noblest of domesticated animals will be spared from that inhumane treatment of which the horse is too often the victim. The barbarous way of training colts and steers, which has been too often seen, must give way to this intelligent and humane mode of training them for usefulness upon the farm and the road. The dark age of man's cruel treatment of the horse, called "breaking," must pass away, and the system of kindly educating and training him take its place.

Says a modern English writer, there is not more noble and useful animal than the horse, and none more liable to hardship and ill-usage. Cruelty to animals,—a humiliating truth to Christendom to acknowledge,—exists mostly in civilized society, and civilized society "only require the existence of laws to protect the brutes from inhumane treatment, to which they are often subjected in spite of humane law. The savage of the desert shows a humanity to the savage that serves him, and the most untamed even are seen to be most sensible of feeling towards the willing slaves of barbarians. In case whatever should any cruelty be allowed in the working of horses. A gentle correction may be tolerated, but the unmerciful beatings them with whips, rods or sticks and the kicking of them with a heavy boot or shoe by the driver should be immediately checked, and if a ploye, he should be immediately dismissed, and if the owner, prosecuted and punished as the law provides. The farmer, or gentleman should make this rule known to those he employs drive his horses. Conduct more reprehensible and disgraceful can hardly exist, or a feeling more degraded can scarcely be imagined than that of abusing the horse. In no point perhaps in the whole circle of agricultural economy