

be more agreeable to the horse's feelings as well as to the driver's conscience.

I have described the *breaking process*. I will now speak of training as it should be carried on. As with children, so with colts the training should commence at a very early stage in the young life, and when thus commenced and properly conducted the colt will grow up having an agreeable, bright and kindly disposition resembling that of a properly trained child. However, the period with which we are more particularly dealing is that commencing with the first time the young animal is harnessed, and terminating when he has become fully developed into a horse. Suffice it to say of the former period, that he should be taught to lead freely and be made quite familiar with handling about the feet and legs while he is very young. A few of the requisite principles which must be strictly observed by all good trainers, are kindness, firmness and absolute control of the temper. This latter point is of vital importance. The moment you lose your temper you lose your power to no inconsiderable extent over the animal you are dealing with. One punishment dealt with obvious kindness is more effective than a dozen inflicted in anger. Punishment is necessary and when judiciously applied is productive of good; but when it consists of an outburst of anger it is almost invariably disastrous.

The first thing to be attended to is the colt's feet. During the summer the feet are kept ground down to their natural size, but in winter the toes become abnormally long and should be kept trimmed with a chisel or rasp. It is a dangerous practice to drive colts with their feet in bad condition and much of the unsoundness found amongst our young horses, consisting of puffs, bogs, thoroughpins, etc., can be traced to this source. The first few times the colt is harnessed he need not be taken out of the stable, but simply be allowed to stand in his stall with the harness on for a few hours at a time, and thus become familiar with his new attire. When first hitched it should never be singly, but along with an evenly dispositioned horse that has been well trained and is not easily excited. Now for the whip. Should we use one, or should we not? Some are inclined to do without it all together, while others make it the most important factor in the driving. That Bible saying, "Spare not the rod" applies as well to the training of colts as to

the training of children. Yes, we should have a good pliable whip and use it, though perhaps not frequently, yet judiciously, and when it is applied it should not be to tickle, but to punish the animal. Always drive around for a time before hitching to any vehicle and invariably give the word before using another means of persuasion. When the colt does well never fail to give him credit for it by an encouraging patting on the neck. When he cuts up, as he invariably will do at some juncture in the process, treat him kindly, but with firmness, and always be assured that he knows what you want him to do before you punish him for not doing it. Consider before you apply the whip, and never on any occasion use it in anger. The evil effects of an injudicious punishment are just as lasting as the good effects of a judicious one. When the colt loses his temper you keep yours, for in this you show your superiority, and it is quickly noticed by the colt which soon permits himself to become subject to your superior will. Never allow him to find out that you have not complete mastery over him, and do whatever you undertake to make him accomplish if it takes you half a day. One of the most injudicious moves you can make is to use the whip on a colt for becoming frightened at some object unfamiliar to him. Yonder is a load of wood overturned by the road side. Here are two sleighs coming and in each team a colt hitched for the first time. Number one drives on and as he approaches the overturned wood his colt becomes frightened, but is urged on by a slash of the whip. When nearing the pile the colt crowds for the opposite side of the road, but by another slash and a pull on the line from that powerful arm is made to keep the track and urged past. After a few more cuts have been inflicted as punishment for misbehavior the driver settles down. Number two approaches the article; the colt pricks his ears and halts; in a confidential tone the driver speaks to him and by the aid of the other horse slowly they approach. When directly opposite the pile the driver stops, gets out and patting the colt on the neck, leads him quite close to the object of which he was so frightened. The colt will snort and snuff for a time, but soon quiets down, concluding that nothing is going to harm him. After another patting the man takes his seat and drives off. On the return the colt belonging to number one is decidedly worse than before, but by a