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The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

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JOB PRINTING.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

A POISONED VALLEY.—A singular discovery has lately been made near Datten, in Java, of a poisoned valley. Mr. Alexander Louden visited it last July, and the following is a paragraph from a communication on the subject addressed by him to the Royal Geographical Society:

"It is known by the name of Guero Upas, or Poisoned Valley, and following a path which has been made for the purpose, the party shortly reached it with a couple of dogs and fowls for the purpose of making experiments. On arriving at the foot of the mountain, the party dismounted and scrambled up the side of the hill, at the distance of a mile, with the assistance of the branches and projecting roots. When at a few yards from the valley, a strong nauseous, suffocating smell was experienced; but on approaching the margin the inconvenience was no longer found. The valley is about half a mile in circumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty feet deep.

"The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. Skeletons of human beings, tigers, bears, deer, and all sorts of birds and wild animals lay about in profusion. The ground on which they lay at the bottom of the valley appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and no vapor was perceived. The sides were covered with vegetation.

"It was proposed to enter it, and each of the party having lit a cigar, managed to get within twenty feet of the bottom, where a sickening, nauseous smell was experienced without any difficulty of breathing. A dog was now fastened to the end of a bamboo and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party with their watches in their hands observed the effect.

"At the expiration of fourteen seconds he fell off his legs, without moving or looking around, and continued alive only eighteen minutes. The other dog now left the company and went to his companion. On reaching him he was observed to stand quite motionless, and at the end of ten seconds he fell down; he never moved his limbs after, and lived only seven minutes. A fowl was thrown in, and died in a minute and a quarter; and another, which was thrown in after, died in the space of a minute and a half.

"A heavy shower of rain fell during the time that these experiments were going forward, which, from the interesting nature of the experiments, was quite disregarded. On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited by a human skeleton. The head was resting on the right arm.—The effect of the weather had bleached the bones as white as ivory. This was probably the remains of some wretched rebel, hunted toward the valley, who had taken shelter there unconscious of his character.

BALLOONING IN ILLINOIS.—An amateur aeronaut having gone up in Mr. Brooks's balloon, at Centralia, Illinois, and having alighted safely some twenty miles distant, tried the experiment of allowing the farmer upon whose grounds he alighted to go up a short distance, say a hundred feet. This, too, succeeded. Then two children of Mr. Harvey went up—a little girl aged eight years and a little boy aged three years—when by some accident the rope slipped, and the balloon speedily shot up out of sight. It was feared they would be lost.

"To add to the horror of such a flight, it was then nearly seven in the evening, with darkness rapidly gathering around. The agony of the parents and the apprehension of all may be faintly imagined. At three o'clock, the next morning, eighteen miles from the place of ascent, Mr. Ignatius Atchison, who had got up to see the comet, was astonished, if not alarmed, by seeing a colossal object in a tree about twenty yards from his house. He retired, waked up his family, and, on re-approaching the tree, heard a weak and piteous voice call to him, 'Come here and let us down,—we are almost frozen.' Mr. Atchison speedily perceived the astonishing nature of the case, mustered help, cut away several limbs of the tree, and drew the car in safety to the ground. The little boy was first lifted out, and, when placed upon his feet, instantly ran for several yards, then turned, and for a moment contemplated the balloon with apparently intense curiosity. When the balloon was hauled down, the youngest child was found asleep in the bottom of the basket, or car, and the eldest carefully watching over her little brother. They had been wadded about by different currents of air throughout the night, and had come to a halt but a little while before they were relieved.

The story the girl told was, that, as the balloon ascended, she cried to her father to pull it down. She said they passed over a town where she saw a great many people, to whom she likewise appealed at the top of her voice. This place was Centralia.—The balloon was seen to pass over there, but the people little imagined it carried two persons in such danger. Her little brother

cried with cold, and the heroic little girl took off her apron, covered him, and got him to sleep. In handling the ropes, she happened to pull one which had the effect of bringing the balloon down, and, although not understanding the philosophy of the movement, she was quite content to keep the valve open, so long as by so doing she found she approached the earth.

It may easily be imagined that among the neighbors where they landed, these children were objects of much curiosity and interest. The girl's presence of mind and loving consideration for her brother may well be remembered, while the incident itself was of such a remarkable character that we opine it will not soon be forgotten in that section. The boy and girl were conveyed home as soon as practicable, and it is needless to say they were received with outstretched arms.

On the 16th of September, at Adrian, Michigan, a balloon ascension was made by Messrs. Bannister and Thurston. The ascent and descent were perfectly successful, landing near Riga. While detaching the net work, the sack of the balloon escaped from its fastenings and rose, carrying Mr. Thurston with it, who, at first, felt no uneasiness, supposing the gas was escaping, and that it would soon settle down again, which proved not to be so. He was soon horror-stricken to find himself destitute of any means of managing his vehicle. The power to rise and fly he had—the power to manage was left behind, and astride of the rigging he soon shot up, out of sight of friends, into the regions of frost. After being up about four hours, the balloon descended, but Thurston had fallen from it a short time before, and great efforts were being made to recover his remains.

Political crimes, as well as curses, "like young chickens, come home to roost." Douglas took an active lead in repealing the Missouri Compromise, after having declared it a "sacred thing," which "no ruthless hand should touch." He was tempted to this in the hope of securing the Presidential nomination, but now the Chicago Herald, a Buchanan organ, says that the repeal was "not merely an unnecessary measure, but a most mischievous revival of the slavery agitation in Congress, to avoid which the Democratic party had pledged its faith to the nation, in the Baltimore Convention."—Louisville Journal.

DEATH OF DRED SCOTT.—This rather celebrated personage died in St. Louis not long since, a victim to consumption. Dred was a free man, having been manumitted by his owner shortly after the decision rendered in his case before the United States Supreme Court.

ANOTHER ASTEROID.—A new asteroid was discovered on the night of Friday, September 10, by George Searle, assistant at the Dudley Observatory. It is of about the eleventh magnitude.

NEW NAME.—Parliament has christened New Caledonia (the Frazer river country) "British Columbia."

TENACITY OF LIFE.—Thomas Henley, of Atlanta, Georgia, who was shot a few weeks since, lived four days and nineteen hours with a pistol ball in the right ventricle of the heart.

It is estimated that there are in the United States 25,000 persons who make their living wholly or partially by the sale of patent medicines.

The London Times grumbles at the United States because it does not annex Mexico.

Daniel Webster's father made a cradle for little Dan, cut out of a pine log, with an ax and auger; and Lewis Cass was reared by his mother in a second-hand sugar trough.

The notorious horse Cruiser, which was tamed by Mr. Rarey in England, is now performing in a circus.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.—Some persons are surprised at a statement that the water upon the telegraphic plateau between Trinity and Valencia Bays is from two to three miles deep in its deepest parts, having been told that there it is comparatively shallow. A comparison of deep sea soundings will show that the idea of its shallowness is correct, when measured by the almost incredible abysses to which the plummet has been sent. Lieut. Berryman, in 1853, made a sounding in the Atlantic ocean 39,600 feet in depth, equal to a little over 7 1/2 miles; and Capt. Denham, of the British Navy, has obtained soundings at the vast depth of 46,226 feet, or about 8 1/2 English miles. The highest mountains upon the globe might be buried into these immense channels and still have a vast ocean above their tallest peaks. The giant Himalayas, that overtop all other mountains, would be swallowed as easily as the Alps. The highest peak of the chain is only 28,178 feet above the sea level, and its summit might be submerged about three miles at the point of Capt. Denham's deepest soundings!

Refrain from bitter words: there is only the difference of a letter between 'words' and 'swords.'

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—There appears to be great difficulty in regard to the working of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The London Times publishes a long letter from a correspondent at Valencia on the subject. The view is rather a discouraging one, but it is nevertheless stated that "Mr. Henley, who has been for some days making experiments upon the cable, is sanguine of making the line again serviceable by the use of his powerful magneto-electric machines, which are now on their way from London." Mr. Lundy, one of the electrical assistants, proceeded to Newfoundland for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the wire at the other terminus, and also for the purpose of arranging a day on which a certain known code of signals is to be sent at concerted times from both ends, and to endeavor thus to re-establish intelligible communication.

The Times says, "It appears the recent experiments induce a belief that the fracture, or fractures—for it is thought there may be two—will be found to exist at a distance of between two and three hundred miles from the shore. For about two hundred and thirty or two hundred and forty miles, the depth is only four hundred and ten fathoms, and within that range the mischief could easily be repaired, but a sudden descent then occurs to 1,518 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful if anything could be done." The probability seems that it is at this abrupt point the damage has been sustained.

A BREAK IN THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The workmen employed in cutting up the cable in the machine-shop at the Brooklyn navy yard, found a break a short time since in the communicating copper wire, about three-eighths of an inch long, through which the saw passed in the solid gutta-percha, showing that the disconnection must have occurred during the process of manufacture, and, therefore, leading to the very great probability that other similar lesions may have occurred in other parts of the cable.

A ONE HORSE NOVEL.—Violetta started convulsively, and turned her tear-drenched eye wildly upon the speaker; for to her there seemed something familiar in those low, rich tones. Their eyes met; his beaming with love and tenderness—hers gleaming with uncertainty. "Violetta!"—"Allendorf!" And the beautiful girl sank, from excess of joy, upon his noble heart, throbbing with the pure, holy, delicious love of other days. Allendorf bent tenderly over her, and bathed her pure white temples with the gushing tears of deep, though subdued, joy. While doing this, Violetta's father, Rip Van Snot, was seen approaching the lovers with a snail. Allendorf saw the aged patriarch, who, just as he was turning the corner of the red barn, gave him a lift with the snail, that placed him on the "other side of Jordan." Violetta, driven to distraction, thrust herself upon the grass, and for a long, long hour, was deaf to every consolation.

HONORABLE CONDITIONS.—Many years ago in what is now a flourishing city in this State, lived a stalwart blacksmith, fond of his pipe and his joke. He was also fond of his blooming daughter, whose many graces and charms had enamored the affections of a susceptible young painter. The couple after a season of mutual billing and cooing "engaged" themselves, and nothing but the lack of the consent of the young lady's parent prevented their union. To obtain this, an interview was arranged, and the typo prepared a little speech to astonish and convince the old gentleman who sat enjoying his pipe in perfect content. Typo dilated upon their long friendship, their mutual attachment, their hopes for the future, and other topics, and talking the daughter by the hand, said, "I now, sir, ask your permission to transplant this lovely flower from his parent bed"—but his "feelings" overcame him, he forgot the remainder of his rhetorical flourish, blushed, and stammered—and finally wound up with—"from his parent bed, into my own." The father keenly relished the discomfiture of the suitor, and after removing his pipe and blowing a cloud of smoke, replied: "Well, young man, I don't know as I have any objections, provided you marry the girl first!"

The young lady who does not stop long when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues her task till it is finished, will not fail to make a good wife.

The phrase conveying looseness of construction, 'A coach and four could drive through it,' is now changed to 'A lady in full dress could walk through it.'

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—A party of belated gentlemen about a certain hour began to think of home and their wives' displeasure, and urged a departure. "Never mind," said one of the guests, "fifteen minutes now will make no difference; my wife is as mad as she can be."

HOW TO CONQUER BAD HABITS.—Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist; but by ascending a little you may often look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which has no hold of us if we ascend into a higher moral atmosphere.

Pity expresses itself in words—often relieves itself by a look. Charity asserts itself in gifts. A man may be full of pity, and yet extremely empty-handed.

How many women marry that they may wear rich garments. Cambrie hagskerchiefs are not the only things that can be drawn through a wedding ring.

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl!

From the New York Tribune. The American Art

TAMING HORSES.

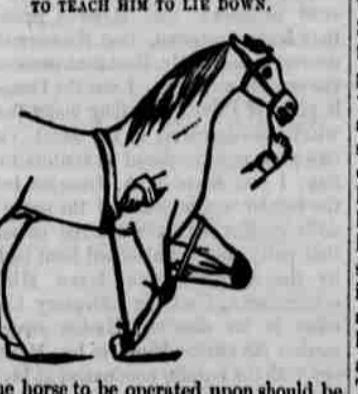
ORIGINALLY SYSTEMATIZED AND PRACTICED BY JOHN S. RAREY.

Its History and Different Methods, &c.; being a complete compendium of all that is now known of the system.

[Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by HORACE GARRELY & Co., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.]

(Concluded.)

ANOTHER METHOD OF TAMING A HORSE; ALSO, TO TEACH HIM TO LIE DOWN.



The horse to be operated upon should be led into a close stable. The operator should be previously provided with a stout leather halter; a looped strap to slip over the animal's knee; a strong surcingle, and a long and short strap—the first to fasten round the fore-foot which is at liberty, and the second to permanently secure the leg which is looped up. The application of the straps will be better understood by reference to the engraving.

In the first place, if the horse be a biter, muzzle him; then lift and bend his left fore leg, and slip a loop over it. The leg which is looped up must be secured by applying the short strap, buckling it around the pastern joint and fore-arm; next put on the surcingle, and fasten the long strap around the right fore-foot, and pass the end through a loop attached to the surcingle; which fasten on a couple of thick leather knee-pads—these can be put on in the first place if convenient. The pads are necessary, as some horses in their struggles come violently on their knees, abrading them badly. Now take a short hold of the long strap with your right hand; stand on the left side of the horse, grasp the bit in your left hand; while in this position back him gently about the stable until he becomes so exhausted as to exhibit a desire to lie down, which should be gratified with as little violence as possible; bear your weight firmly against the shoulder of the horse, and pull steadily on the strap with your right hand; this will force him to raise his foot, which should be immediately pulled from under him. This is the critical moment; cling to the horse, and after a few struggles he will lie down. In bearing against the animal do not desist from pulling and pushing until you have him on his side. Prevent him from attempting to rise by pulling his head toward his shoulder. As soon as he is done struggling caress his face and neck; also handle every part of his body, and render yourself as familiar as possible. After he has lain quietly for twenty minutes let him rise, and immediately repeat the operation, removing the straps as soon as he is down; and if his head is pulled toward his shoulder it is impossible for him to get up. After throwing him from two to five times the animal will become as submissive and as tractable as a well trained dog, and you need not be afraid to indulge in any liberties with him. A young horse is subdued much quicker than an old one, as his habits are not confirmed. An incorrigible horse should have two lessons a day; about the fourth lesson he will be permanently conquered. If the operation is repeated several times, he can be made to lie down by simply lifting up his fore-leg and repeating the words "Lie down, sir," which he must be previously made familiar with.

The following rules will serve as a guide to the amateur operator, and should be strictly observed: First: The horse must not be forced down by violence, but must be tired out till he has a strong desire to lie down. Secondly: He must be kept quiet on the ground until the expression of the eye shows that he is tranquilized, which invariably takes place by patiently waiting and gently patting the horse. Thirdly: Care must be taken not to throw the horse upon his neck when bent, as it may easily be broken. Fourthly: In backing him no violence must be used, or he may be forced on his haunches and his back broken.—Fifthly: The halter and off-rein are held in the left hand, so as to keep the head away from the latter; while, if the horse attempts to plunge, the halter is drawn tight, when the off-leg being raised, the animal is brought on his knees, and rendered powerless for offensive purposes.

The operations of teaching a horse to follow a man, and also to cure him of kicking and balking, should be preceded by the throwing-down process, and in bad cases by the choking operation, as the animal is thus rendered gentle, tractable, obedient to whatever he can be taught to comprehend. This subsequent educational course is necessary in order to render the reformation permanent.

HOW TO BREAK COLTS.

The following instructions with relation to the management and breaking of colts, and the subsequent operations upon obdurate and ungovernable horses, were originally written and published by Mr. Rarey some three years ago, and are an important part of his system, although coming more particularly under the head of training rather than taming. If a colt is properly broken in his first encounter with man, the necessity for a method of taming, other than that used for wild horses, would never have

been experienced, therefore these instructions are peculiarly valuable.

HOW TO HALTER, SADDLE, AND BRIDLE A COLT.

In breaking a colt, we should first endeavor to make him conscious of what is required of him. Fettering him with a halter for the first time, placing the saddle upon his back, fastening the girths, are all matters of paramount importance, demanding the greatest degree of patience, perseverance, and an intuitive knowledge of his idiosyncrasies.

Before putting a halter upon a colt, he must be rendered familiar with it by caressing him and permitting him to examine the article with his nose. Then place a portion of it over his head, occasionally giving it a slight pull, and in a few minutes he will be accustomed to these liberties, and then the halter may be fastened on properly. To teach him to lead is another difficulty. Stand a little on one side, rub his nose and forehead, take hold of the strap and pull gently, and at the same time touch him very lightly with the end of a long whip across his hind legs. This will make him start and advance a few steps. Repeat the operation several times, and he will soon learn to follow you by simply pulling the halter. The process of saddling and bridling is similar. The mouth of the colt should be frequently handled, after which introduce a plain snaffle between his teeth and hold it there with one hand and caress him with the other. After a time he will allow the bridle to be placed upon him. The saddle can now be brought in and rubbed against his nose, his neck and his legs; next hang the stirrup across his back, and gradually insinuate the saddle into its place. The girth should not be fastened until he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the saddle. The first time the girth is buckled it should be done so loosely as not to attract his attention; subsequently it can be tightened without inspiring him with fear, which, if fastened immediately it would most assuredly do. In this manner the wildest colt can be effectually subjugated by such imperceptible degrees that he gives tacit obedience before he is aware of his altered condition.

THE PROPER WAY TO BIT A COLT.

Farmers often put a biting harness on a colt the first thing they do with him, buckling up the biting as tight as they can draw it, to make him carry his head high, and then turn him out in a lot to run half a day at a time. This is one of the worst punishments that they could inflict on a colt, and very injurious to a young horse that has been used to running in pasture with his head down.

A horse should be well accustomed to the bit before you put on the biting harness, and when you first bit him you should only rein his head up to that point where he naturally holds it, let that be high or low; he will soon learn that he cannot lower his head, and that raising it a little will loosen the bit in his mouth. This will give him the idea of raising his head to loosen the bit and then you can draw the biting a little tighter every time you put it on, and he will still raise his head to loosen it. By this means you will gradually get him to carry it and neck in the position you wish him to carry it, and give him a graceful carriage, without hurting him, making him angry, or causing his mouth to get sore.

HOW TO HARNESS THE COLT.

You should, by all means, have your harness made to fit your horse, especially the collar. Hundreds of horses have been spoiled by collars that do not fit as they should. A little attention to this matter beforehand will facilitate your progress very much. Take your harness into the stable; go through the whole process that you did with the saddle, letting the colt examine your harness satisfactorily; and after you have it all complete, put on your lines; use them gently, as he is rather skittish, until he is used to them a little; then lead him back and forth in the stable until he does not seem to mind the fitting of the harness to his body; then take hold of the end of the traces and pull slightly at first, increasing your strength until he will pull you across the stable back and forth; then hitch him to whatever you wish him to pull.

TO HITCH UP THE COLT.

This should be done with great caution, first letting him examine the buggy or sulky in his own way of examining objects; then carefully hitch him up; having everything safe, let him start the buggy empty, and pull that at first in that way; then get in, and let him take it slow, and he will not be near so apt to scare, and by degrees you will be making a good work-beast.

If you want to have a horse that will be true to pull, and that thinks he could pull a mountain, never hitch him to anything that he cannot pull, and after he is used to pulling, he just thinks that he can pull anything, because he always has, and he does not know anything about his strength beyond his experience.

THE KIND OF BIT, AND HOW TO ACCUSTOM A COLT TO IT.

You should use a large, smooth, snaffle bit, so as not to hurt his mouth, with a bar on each side to prevent the bit from pulling through either way. This you should attach to the head-stall of your bridle and put it on your colt without any reins to it, and let him run loose in a large stable or shed some time, until he becomes a little used to the bit, and will bear it without trying to get it out of his mouth. It would be well, if convenient, to repeat this several times before you do anything more with

the colt; as soon as he will bear the bit, attach a single rein to it, without any martingale. You should also have a halter on your colt, or a bridle made after the fashion of a halter, with a strap to it, so that you can hold or lead him about without pulling on the bit much. He is now ready for the saddle.

HOW TO MOUNT THE COLT.

First soothe him well on both sides, about the saddle, and all over, until he will stand still without holding, and is not afraid to see you anywhere about him.

As soon as you have him thus gentled, get a small block, about one foot or eighteen inches in height, and set it down by the side of him, about where you want to stand to mount him; step up on this, raising yourself very gently; notice every change of position very closely, and, if you were to step suddenly on the block, it would be very apt to scare him; but by raising yourself gradually on it, he will see you without being frightened, in a position very near the same as when you are on his back.

As soon as he will bear this without alarm, untie the stirrup-strap next to you, and put your left foot into the stirrup, and stand square over it, holding your knee against the horse and your toe out, so as not to touch him under the shoulder with the toe of your boot. Place your right hand on the front of the saddle, and on the opposite side of you, taking hold of a portion of the mane and reins, as they hang loosely over the neck, with your left hand; then gradually bear your weight on the stirrup, and on your right hand, until the horse feels your whole weight on the saddle.—Repeat this several times, each time raising yourself a little higher from the block, until he will allow you to raise your leg over his croup and place yourself in the saddle.

There are three great advantages in having a block to mount from. First, a sudden change of position is very apt to frighten a young horse who has never been handled. He will allow you to walk up to him and stand by his side without scaring at you, because you have wanted him to that position, but if you get down on your hands and knees and crawl toward him, he will be very much frightened; and upon the same principle, he would frighten at your new position if you had the power to hold yourself over his back without touching him. Then, the first great advantage of the block is to gradually accustom him to that new position in which he will see you when you ride him.

Secondly, by the process of leaning your weight in the stirrups and in your hand, you can gradually accustom him to your weight, so as not to frighten him by having him feel it all at once. And, in the third place, the block elevates you so that you will not have to make a spring in order to get on the horse's back, but from it you can gradually raise yourself into the saddle.

SUBSEQUENT EDUCATIONAL LESSONS IN HORSE-TAMING—HOW TO SUBDUCE A KICKING HORSE.

A kicking horse is the worst kind of a horse to undertake to subdue, and more dreaded by man than any other; indeed, it would not be too much to say that they are more dreaded than all other bad and vicious horses put together. You often hear the expression, even from the horse-jockeys themselves, "I don't care what he does, so he doesn't kick." Now, a kicking horse can be broken from kicking in harness, and effectually broken, too, though it will require some time to manage him safely; but perseverance and patience by this rule will do it effectually. When you go to harness a horse that you know nothing about, if you want to find out whether he is a kicking horse or not, you can ascertain that fact by stroking in the flank where the hair lies upwards, which you can discover easily on any horse; just stroke him down with the ends of your fingers, and if he does not switch his tail, and shake his head, and lay back his ears, or some of these, you need not fear his kicking; if he does any or all these, set him down for a kicking horse, and watch him closely.

When you harness a kicking horse, have a strap about three feet long, with a buckle on one end; have several holes punched in the strap; wrap it once around his leg just above the hoof; lift up his foot touching his body; put the strap around the arm of his leg, and buckle it; then you can go behind him, and pull back on the traces; you must not fear his kicking while his foot is up, for it is impossible for him to do it. Practice him in this way awhile, and he will soon learn to walk on three legs. You should not hitch him up until you have practiced him with his leg up two or three times, pulling on the traces, and walking him along. After you have practiced him a few times in this way take up his foot as directed; hitch him to something, and cause him to pull it a short distance; then take him out; caress him every time you work with him. You will find it more convenient to fasten up his left fore-foot, because that is the side you are on. After you have had him hitched up once or twice you should get a long strap; put it around his foot as before directed (above the hoof and below the pastern joint); put it through a ring in your harness; take hold of it in your hand; hitch him up gently, and if he makes a motion to kick, you can pull up his foot and prevent it. You should use this strap until you have him broken from kicking, which will not take very long. You should hitch a kicking horse by himself; you can manage him better in this way than to hitch him by the side of another horse.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE FROM SCARING.

It is an established rule in philosophy, that there is no effect without a cause, and if so, there must be some cause for the scaring of a horse. The horse scares either from imagination or from pain. Now, it is a law of his nature, that if you will confine him that any object will not hurt him, there is no danger of his scaring at it, no matter how frightful it may be in appearance.