(*Continued from first page.*)

which introduce a plain snaffle between his teeth, and hold it there with one hand and caresss 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 strap 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 certainly 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 bitting harness on a colt the first thing they do with him, buckling up the bitting as tight as they can draw it, to make him carry his head high, and then turn him out in a lot to run a half 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 bitting 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 raising it a little will loosen the bit, and then you can draw the bitting 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 his head 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.

If you put the bitting on very tight the first time, he cannot raise his head enough to loosen it, but will bear on it all the time, and paw, sweat and throw himself. Many horses have been killed by falling backward with the bitting on; their heads being drawn up, strike the ground with the whole weight of the body. Horses that have their heads drawn up tightly, should not have the bitting on more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE FROM SCARING.

It is an established rule in philosophy, that there is not an 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 convince 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. To exemplify this, take a horse that is very easily scared at an umbrella; take the horse into a tight stable, where you can have his attention, take him by the bridle, and hold the umbrella in your hand; when he first looks at it he will be afraid of it, and if he could he would soon be out of its reach; but hold it in your hand, let him look at it and feel it with his nose a few minutes, and than you can open and shut it as you please, occasionally letting him feel it with his nose, and soon he will care nothing about it.

In the same manner you can break any horse from scaring at things that may look frightful to him—logs, stumps by the roadside, or anything that you may wish to carry on him. If you wish to make a trial of this theory, just take a horse into the stable, and let him examine the frightful object a few minutes after his mode of examining things, and you will be perfectly satisfied. We have tried horses that would not suffer you to take an umbrella on them shut, and in fifteen minutes could open and shut it at pleasure, and they would pay no attention to it. There is something peculiar in the horse, (though it is because he has not the faculty of reasoning,) You can take an object that he is afraid of, take it only on one side, and as soon as the other eye beholds it, he will be afraid until he looks at it and touches it with his nose; then the will be broken on both sides.

HOW TO HARNESS A 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 same process as you did with the saddle, letting the colt examine your harness satisfactorily; then put it on carefully; 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, 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; horses 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 his 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 wonted 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 on 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 SUBDUE 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 the other bad and vicious horses put together. You often hear the expression, even from 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 him 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 of 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 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 feet as directed; hitch him to something, and cause him to pull 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 broken him from kicking. 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 LEARN A HORSE TO FOLLOW YOU.

Take him into a large stable or shed, take hold of the bridle or halter with your left hand, have a long switch or whip in your right, after caressing him a little put your right hand over his shoulder, with the whip extended back so that you can touch him up with the whip applied gently around his hind legs. Start him up a little, give him a gentle tap with the whip, walking him around the stable saying to him, "Come along boy;" or call him by his name, taking him around the stable a few times holding him by the bridle. After you have taken him around in this way a few times you can let go of the bridle, saying, "Come along boy," and if he stop, tap him up with the whip gently, and in a short time he will learn that you want him to follow you; then gradually get before him, have him to follow you around the stable in this way a few minutes, then he will understand what you want him to do. After you have taught him to follow you in the stable, take him into the stable lot, learn him to follow you in that a few minutes; then you can take him into the public road or street, and he will follow you there, and in a short time he will follow you wherever you want him to. You should often pat him and caress him, and give him to understand you do not intend to hurt him, and he will soon like to follow you. Men often get their horses afraid of them and keep them so, and it is their nature to keep out of danger when they apprehend it, after their manner of arriving at conclusions. The way horses arrive at conclusions is generally from experience.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO STAND WITHOUT HITCHING.

After you have taught your horse to follow you stand him in the centre of the stable, begin at his head to gentle him, gradually work backward. If he moves give him a gentle cut with the whip, and put him back upon the same spot from which he started. If he stands, caress him as before, and continue gentling him in this way until you can get around him without making him move. Keep walking around him, increasing your pace, and only touch him occasionally. Every time he moves put him back into the same place; go still farther from him, if he moves give him a cut with your whip, put him back in the same place. If he stands go to him frequently and caress him. Do not let him stand too long, but make him follow you around in the stable. Then stand him in another place and proceed as before. After you have him so that he will stand in the stable, take him out in the lot and place him there, and in a short time you can place him anywhere without hitching. You should not practice him longer than half an hour at a time.

ON BALEING.

If you have balky horses, it is your fault not the horses'; for if they do not pull true, there is some cause for it, and if you will remove the cause the effect will cease.

When your horse balks, he is excited, and does not know what you want him to do. When he gets a little excited, stop him five or ten minutes; let him become calm; go to the balky horse, pat him, and speak gently to him, and as soon as he is over his excitement, he will, nine cases out of ten, pull at the word; whipping and slashing and swearing only make the matter worse. After you have soothed him awhile, and his excitement has cooled down, take him by the bits; turn him away as far as you can; pull out the tongue; soothe him a little; unrein him; then step before the balky horse, and let the other start first; then you can take him anywhere you wish. A balky horse is always high-spirited, and starts quick; has pull out before the other starts; by standing before him, the other starts too.—By close application of this rule, you can make any balky horse pull.

If a horse has been badly spoiled, you should hitch him to the empty waggon and pull it around while on level ground; then put on a little load, and increase it gradually, caressing as before, and in a short time you will have a good horse that will work without troubling you.

Justice is a duty—generosity is a virtue. Yet the world is too apt to regard the first as a favour, and the latter as a folly.

THE HON. J. A. MACDONALD, EX-PREMIER OF CANADA.

The *Illustrated London News*, of July 3rd, contains a portrait of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, which is accompanied by the following brief memoir, embracing the most prominent incidents in his professional and parliamentary career:—"John A. Macdonald, the late Attorney General for Western Canada, was born at Glasgow in 1815. He is the eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald, (a member of a respectable family in Sutherlandshire, and for many years a manufacturer in Glasgow,) who, with his family, emigrated to Canada in 1820. The subject of our memoir received his early education in the Royal Grammar School, in Kingston, under the care of Dr. Wilson, Fellow of Oxford, and Mr. Baxter, his successor, and, having chosen the bar for his profession, was admitted to Osgoode Hall in 1826. Early distinguished for great quickness, talent, and happy address, he became a general favorite with the profession, and those frequenting the courts. In 1838, he successfully defended a large number of prisoners implicated in the rebellion of 1837-8; and again, in 1839, his professional services were engaged for the defence of the so-called General Von Shultz, a prominent leader of a numerous band of American sympathisers, who, with ten of his misguided followers, paid the forfeit of their lives for their insane attempt to revolutionize Canada. In 1844, Mr. Macdonald entered political life as member for Kingston, under the auspices and leadership of Mr. Draper, C. B, the present Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Canada West, and two years afterwards accepted the office of Receiver General. He was then transferred to the Crown Lands Department, wherein his valuable services were suddenly brought to a close by the change of Government in 1848, when the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration came in.

From that time till the Autumn of 1854 he sat on the Opposition benches, taking a prominent part in the debates, and exhibiting his varied powers of argument and sarcasm, ever happy in presenting the subject under discussion in some new and unexpected light, taking it out of the beaten track, and enriching it with classic and historical allusions. In 1854, on a change of the Administration, Mr. Macdonald accepted the office of Attorney General, under Sir Allan MacNab, bart., and continued to hold the post when Sir Allan resigned, and was succeeded by Hon. T. E. Tache, until 1857, when he was called upon, on the retirement of the latter, to form the administration of which he was lately the leader. During the whole of this period—not the least eventful in the constitutional history of the Province—the chief conduct of the business of the House devolved upon him, and he was, in fact, the animating spirit and chief moving power of those administrations. The vexed questions of State Endowment, of the Seignorial Tenure and of the reconstruction of the Legislative Council upon the elective principle, were amongst the prominent subjects which marked the legislation of the day. His powers as a debater are of a high order, and nowhere has he been more successful or more in his element than in the parliamentary arena, where his varied knowledge, combined with profound acquaintance with constitutional law, and singular perspicuity and ingenuity, have left him without a rival.'

MARRIAGE—Robert Southey says a man may be cheerful and contented in celibacy, but I do not think he can ever be happy; it is an unnatural state, and the best feelings of his nature are never called into action. The risks of marriage are for the greater part on the woman's side. Women have so little the power of choice, that it is not perhaps fair to say that they are less likely to choose well than we are; but I am persuaded that they are more frequently deceived in the attachments they form, and their opinions concerning men are less accurate than men's opinion of their sex. Now, if a lady were to reproach me for having said this, I should only reply that it was another mode of saying there are more good wives in the world than there are good husbands, which I verily believe. I know of nothing which a good and sensible man is so certain to find, if he looks for it, as a good wife.—*Rural New Yorker.*

HUDSON BAY CO'S PROPERTY IN THE U. S.—The N. Y. Times states that an offer is pending from the Hudson Bay Company to dispose of all their property in the United States to our Government. Under the provisions of the treaty of 1845, the Company hold a number of forts, posts, and trading houses situated in our territory, together with large stocks of horses, sheep and cattle. Lord Napier has been authorized to sell the entire of this property for the sum of $600,000, which is considered by competent judges to be very cheap. Several meetings were held on the subject at the State Department during the last winter, and the Secretary of State was favorable to the purchase, but there was a doubt as to the disposition of Congress to make the necessary appropriation, and, therefore, the sale was not effected.

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When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's Garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find their way to every part, and completely rout and release the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passage for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of he silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

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