

# The Horse Management Home Study Course

Originally Published in 8 Parts

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1. Colt Training

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## Book 1 Colt

## Training

## HORSE TRAINING

### Preliminary Instructions

In beginning these lessons it is important to know something of the animal you are to teach and a few of the fundamental principles of teaching. I shall attempt to use words understood by the common man rather than the technical terms understood by the few.

All animals have bones, muscles and nerves. Of course they have a circulatory system, organs of digestion etc, but for our purposes the first three are very important. The bones are the framework of the machine, the muscles the motor power, and the nerves with the brain as their centre, the controlling power.

Many animals excel the horse in strength of bone and muscle but much of their power is not available because of the lack of development of the controlling power, the nerves. Such an animal may be exceedingly powerful but very sluggish and awkward in action.

Among the animals of equal or greater strength than the horse, it is the most useful to man because of its superior nervous development, by which it has almost perfect control of its muscles and bones and gives instant response to any outside stimulus.

It is because of this highly developed nervous organization that the horse has displaced so largely all other beasts of burden among civilized people. Of the one hundred million horses in use, eighty million are used by the most highly civilized nations of the north temperate zone, because the horse has proven best adapted to the strenuous life of these nations.

On the other hand, the horse has often been given credit for a great deal more intelligence than he deserves. Many would attribute to the horse all the faculties possessed by man. If you have such a notion, I want to disabuse you of it at once.

## LESSON 1

The horse cannot reason. I make this statement not merely as a theory but as a fact based upon more than twenty years of close observation and close contact with many thousands of horses. In this respect there is a vast gulf between man and horse that no horse will ever cross.

The horse is superior to man in muscular strength and is often superior in the sense of seeing, hearing and smelling. But man has the great leverage of reason that gives him definite power over the horse and other animals.

Man and the lower animals receive their knowledge of the outside world through special the organs of seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling. Nerves carry messages from these organs to the brain and spinal cord, and other nerves carry messages out from the brain and spinal cord to the proper muscles and product the proper actions.

With the horse and other animals, all actions are the result of stimulus applied through one or more of the special senses, and a response sent out on the line of least resistance.

Thus man and the animal are alike, but man does not necessarily stop here.

The message he receives from the outside world through the senses of seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling are reconstructed and analysed. The makes theories and suppositions, and finally obtains causes. Much of man's knowledge is obtained by this mental reconstruction.

Therefore man learns through the medium of written or spoken language, from the mistakes and successes of others, without having seen the thing itself.

But who can conceive of a colt being instructed by its mother how it ought to behave when it should be hitched up?

I will show the differences between the instinct of the horse and the reason of man by the following illustration. A man and a horse approach an engine while the steam is hissing from the escape valve. They both through the sense of hearing and seeing, have the knowledge of the engine and steam conveyed to the brain. The horse, following and instinctive fear that has been transmitted through many generations, has an impulse sent to the muscles of the limbs, and he tries to get away from the frightful object.

## LESSON 1

The man sees the same objects and hears the same noises and is not afraid, because he, by his reasoning power, knows that the escaping steam is an indication of safety by relieving the pressure. In other words, the horse only recognizes objects and actions, while man goes back to the cause and effect. Example after example might be mentioned to prove that the horse receives its impressions by repetitions of acts conveyed to the brain through the senses, and not by any reflective power whatsoever.

The fact that a horse does not reason is not only proven by observation, but is also verified by an examination of the horse's brain.

It is not only exceedingly small in proportion to the size of the body as compared with a man's brain, but the convolutions or wrinkles on the surface of the cerebrum are almost lacking.

Thus a study of its actions not only fails to show its ability to reason but its brain has no place to perform the process. Not only is a horse's brain simple as compared with man's, but there is no communication between the two sides. A horse may not fear an object on one side and be very fearful of it on the other side. The horse's brain lacks co-operation even more than between the two sides, for the horse has to learn objects at the various angles, on the sides and rear, above and below the eyes.

Since the horse does not talk and does not have any comprehension of language to begin with, you will have to begin through some common channel of understanding. This is through the medium of feeling. Later this method of communication will be merged into that of voice and motions. As for instance, a touch of the whip will mean at first, "Go on"; later a motion of the whip will have the same effect, and at last the word "Get-up" will mean the same thing.

When you talk to the horse through the sense of touch, take into consideration the nervous organization of the animal. To some horses a sharp stroke of the whip may be very cruel, because of the extreme sensitivity of their nerves, when to another horse of low breeding, the same stroke would only attract its attention.

Since you must talk to your pupil through signs, do not become vexed if it does not respond to your signs correctly, but rather blame yourself for not having made the signs correctly.

## LESSON 1

Watch the horse's eyes, ears and muscles for they are the mediums through which it will convey intentions to you.

Watch the horse's eyes, ears and muscles for they are the mediums through which it will convey intentions to you.

The ears forward and not rigid indicates contentment and peace. The ears forward and rigid is the horse's method of saying that there is danger ahead. The ears slightly backward and not rigid indicate his attention is drawn to the rear; if the ears are rigid, there is danger to the horse in the rear. The ears turned backward close to the head and rigid, indicate a fighting mood.

If the objects are at the side, the ears act separately, each indicating as above.

The eyes act in harmony with the ears. The ears rigid and the eyes wide open indicate fear. The ears rigid and the eyes contracted denote fight. As long as the muscles feel hard and tense to the touch, you have not the proper control of your horse. Whenever the muscles relax and feel soft and pliable to the touch, it is a sure sign that you have him under complete control. As you become more adept, the conditions of the muscles will convey more to you than any other feature. By these means of expression, the horse will never lie to you, treat him just as frankly, and never lie to him.

Watch your horse intently that you may know his every mood, and act accordingly. You can not train a horse and only put half your attention to your work, but be on the alert and keen, ready to take advantage of any indication of submission. Be sure in beginning a lesson you thoroughly know just what you want to accomplish, and go directly to that one thing without any red tape or wandering from the point. Accomplish just one thing and no more, or you will confuse your horse.

Remember that since the horse cannot reason, that you are fixing impressions through his nervous system, that by constant repetition become habits. If impressions are repeated that you do not want, you have a bad habit. If such impressions as you do like are repeated, you have a good habit. They are neither good nor bad to the horse, simply his method of answering any given stimulus. It is your business to see that the proper response is obtained to a given stimulus and repeat, repeat until the habit is fixed.



The greater resistance you get from your subject, the greater the impression made when you gain, and the more indelibly will the good habit be fixed. It is not profitable to begin with a colt under eighteen months or two years of age, for the reason that its resistance is not so great and its brain more pliable, consequently the habits are more easily changed and much more opportunity given to undesirable habits to creep in.

The young colt is no more fit to fix its attention upon the training necessary for it to know, than your five-year-old child is mature enough to learn psychology. It is a mistake to think that you can break a very young colt easier than one grown, for the opposite is true. It takes more time and more skill to obtain a certain result from a colt a few weeks old than one eighteen months or two years old. The more nearly mature the body the more mature the brain and nervous system will be. The fact that the two year old colt is stronger is no reason why it should know its strength. In fact, you must never let the horse know that it is as strong as you are. The more he learns his power, the harder he will be to subdue.



THIS IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF A TWO WEEKS OLD COLT.  
(TOO MUCH OF A BABY TO RETAIN TRAINING.)

Understand that, as stated before, you have the advantage of the horse because you can reason and he can not. He will oppose your reason with muscular strength. Whenever you lose your temper, you lose the power to reason, and place yourself upon the same plane as the colt, where he has the advantage because he is stronger than man. Moreover, do not abuse your horse for you lose his confidence and madden him. A man ought to be ashamed to abuse a horse that acts only from instinct, because he does not do what man has probably reached through a long process of reasoning.

#### FIRST LESSON GIVEN THE COLT.

Turn the colt loose, with nothing on its head, into an enclosure about twenty-five feet square. I prefer a carriage house or barn floor, with all obstructions removed, and with a height of at least twelve feet. If the floor is smooth, hard material, great caution must be used to prevent the colt falling. Remove all

feed or chickens, etc. that would attract the colt's attention. Take the whip in the right hand and enter the enclosure with the colt. Snap the whip a few times to attract the colt's attention. The colt will run to get away from you. Follow it around the enclosure a few times, you remaining near the center, and occasionally snapping him around the heels with the whip. After he has gone around the enclosure two or three times, walk directly toward the corner in which the colt stops, giving him the opportunity to turn to you. If he rushes by you, repeat until he turns his head toward you, when you approach him quietly. If he turns his heels toward you, either to kick or run away, strike him sharply around the hind leg. Keep on approaching him and striking him around the hind legs until he keeps his head toward you.

As soon as he keeps his head toward you, until he allows you to approach, caress him by gently stroking the under part of the neck down toward the shoulder. Before stepping forward to caress, place the whip under the left arm and approach the left side of the colt. After caressing, gently place the whip over the animal's rump, and with the left hand gently touch the colt on the shoulder. Give a very slight tap and at the same time move away from the colt saying, "Come here", take a few steps backward bearing to the right, thus drawing the colt slightly to its left, being sure to look the colt in the eye at the time. He will step forward from the effect of the touch of the whip and will stop when you stop, nearly always with his shoulder touching your arm; caress on the neck and shoulder again, and move off with another slight tap of the whip, moving backward to your right, looking the colt in the left eye, saying, "Come here," as before. This time you can go twice the distance, probably, that you could go before. Caress the colt for obeying, and punish it by striking it around the hind legs for leaving you.

Repeat three or four times as at first, always turning the same direction. Now you may put the whip under the left arm and move backward as before repeating the touch on the shoulder and the command, "Come here" but omitting the stroke of the whip. The colt anticipating the stroke moves forward. Soon the touch on the shoulder may be omitted, also, and you have the action of the whip and the touch of the hand on the shoulder reduced to the simple command, "Come here," It is well in reducing these actions to the simple command, to intimate that you are going to tap without tapping, or motion as though touching the shoulder without touching. These motions made just at the proper time, greatly influence the colt to do the proper thing. Just as soon as it will follow at command, you moving backward, it is time to train the other eye, for, remember the colt is two sided.

Go to the colt's right shoulder by slipping under its neck, placing your back toward the shoulder, left hand against the shoulder, with whip in the right, over the colt's rump, keeping your face turned to colt, looking it in the right eye. Repeat the process as for other side, excepting this time move forward to your right and keep the colt's right eye toward you. It will require some little strategy on your part, for the colt will continually try to get its trained eye (left eye) toward you. You will soon succeed in having it follow you as well on this

side as at first. If he at any time refuses to obey your commands or turns away from you, give him a stroke with the whip. Caress him when he quickly obeys and even caress him when he first turns his head and shows an inclination to obey.

I have had colts taught this lesson so thoroughly that, after giving it, I would instruct my assistants to take away the pen which we had so arranged that it could be taken apart and put together almost instantly and I would start off with the colt and have it follow me all about the large tent, along the edge of the seats and through the crowd anywhere I would go. The lesson was so firmly impressed on his mind that he knew nothing else but to follow.

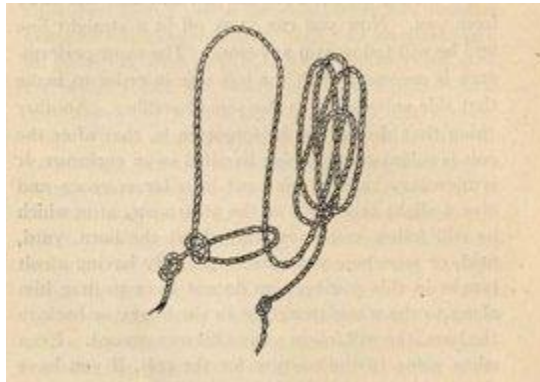
During one of my exhibitions in Fort Wayne, Indiana, Mr. Chas. Fulton, one of the prominent livery-men of that place, had me handle two very fine, highly bred colts about two years old. During the forenoon, I took one of the colts and gave it the Confidence lesson. That afternoon my first assistant took the other colt and gave the same lesson. That evening we took both colts, each following his trainer, into the tent and gave an exhibition with them to show our pupils how thorough these lessons could be made.

These two colts were taken through a drill entirely new to them, first making them follow the trainers side by side, then one turning in obedience to his trainer to the left, the other to the right, crossing in the center of the ring, back again, marching double file, etc, and without making the slightest error or showing the slightest disposition to follow anyone but his original trainer, and without paying the slightest attention to each other. This performance was highly appreciated by the audience, and they could hardly believe their own eyes. The entire time taken up with the two colts, including the training during the day, did not exceed more than two hours at most. The secret of the whole business was that we had their entire attention during the training and never allowed them for a moment to get advantage of us.

Immediately following the above lesson we would advise teaching the colt the proper meaning of the use of the whip. The best way to do this is to stand at the colt's shoulder and make gentle movements about the colt with the whip, being careful not to strike him with it. After he shows no fear of the whip being moved about his head while you are standing in this position, then step in front of the colt and move the whip about his head, not with a quick jerky movement, but with a gentle, regular, rotary movement. Then step forward and touch him with the whip, very gently, either at the side, shoulder or rump, move backward and say, "Come here." The colt will step forward, when you should caress him. After he is taught the proper meaning of the whip and that it will not hurt him when being brought about his head or body and that he must respond to its movements only when it touches him, it is easy to lay the whip on the right side, the trainer standing with his back to the colt and at the point of the right shoulder, allow the whip to move down over the hind quarters and down the hind leg. As it touches the leg, well down, move toward the right, still touching the colt with your back at the shoulder, and say,

"Come here." The colt will follow you with a circular movement, and so long as you stay at the point of the right shoulder, moving in a circle yourself, that is, keeping in the same tracks almost, and turning the body and feet only, and keeping the whip in the same position (along the lower part of the colt's leg) the colt will move his hind quarters in a circle in his effort to keep his head toward you and his heels away from you.

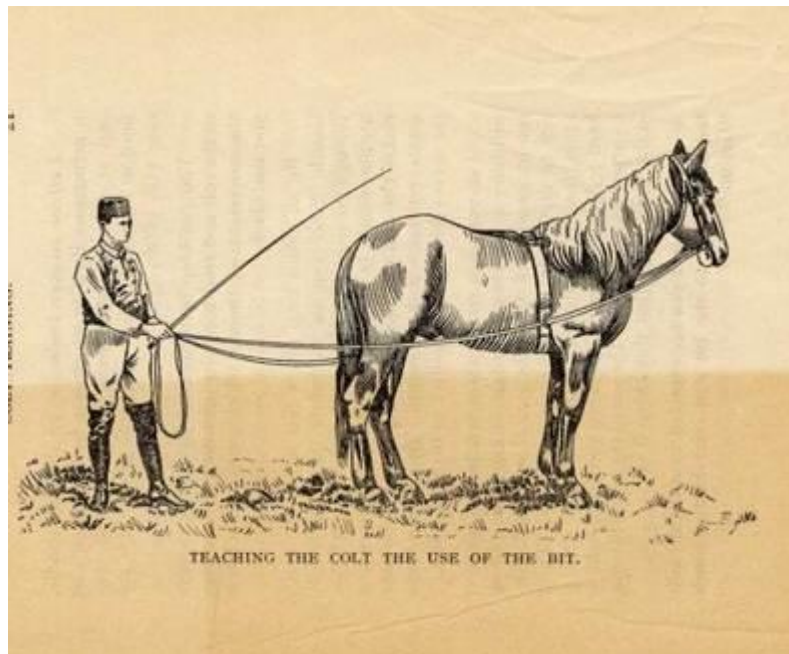
Now you can start off in a straight line and he will follow you as before. The same performance is necessary with the left side in order to make that side submissive to the same handling. Another thing that should not be forgotten is, that after the colt is submissive to being handled in an enclosure, it is necessary to take him out in a larger space and give a slight repetition of the treatment, after which he will follow you anywhere, about the barn, yard, field, or anywhere you care to go. By having a colt taught in this manner you do not have to drag him along to the water-trough or to the buggy or back to the barn; he will follow you of his own accord. Even when going to the pasture for the colt, if you have thoroughly impressed this lesson, all that is necessary is to take a small stick, or in many cases nothing at all, get near the colt, say, "Come here," and he will follow you to the barn, away from the other horses. Many of our students may not have an enclosure of the proper size, in which to give this lesson, and I, therefore, give the following alternative that will apply in a large lot or one corner of a field.



Place upon the colt's head a war bridle made as follows: Take a piece of 1 inch window sash cord, fifteen feet long. Tie a knot in one end and a half knot ten or eleven inches from the same end. Slip the rope in the colt's mouth, with the half knot on the right side, drawing the end of the rope from the left side around the lower jaw fasten the end knot in the half knot, thus making a stationary loop around the lower jaw. Now take the long end of the rope up the right side of the head over the head just back of the ears and draw through the loop on the left side of the jaw. This stationary loop, to fit properly, ought to be an inch or so below where the bit goes and tight enough to merely let a finger between it and the jaw. Take hold of the rope about three feet from the long end. This rope is to be used to take the place of an enclosure and is not, in any sense, to take the place of the whip. It is not used for a continuous pull, but for a quick, sharp jerk.

Take your colt to the place you expect to train him and turn him loose, excepting now you have the rope in your hand. Strike him with the whip as before and when he gets to the end of the rope say, "Come here," at the same time giving a sharp jerk on the rope and a tap with the whip around the hind legs. Proceed as given for the barn training. Excepting when using the rope as a boundary line, leave it entirely slack. The colt will soon learn that he can only go so far without feeling the punishment in his mouth and the cuts of the whip. Do not try to make the colt come to you by means of the rope, make it do that by using the whip as described in the first part of this lesson.

Aside from using the rope instead of a fence, it will be of assistance in pulling the colt's head over when you start to train the second side. After the colt has learned to know the distance beyond which it should not go, the rope may be thrown up over its back and, when taught to follow both directions, removed entirely. Care must be taken not to use the rope too much and to use it with discretion. If used with too much power, the colt might be thrown or maddened so that its mind would be transferred to the rope away from the lesson.



## SECOND LESSON.

TEACHING THE COMMAND "GET-UP." For this lesson an enclosure such as a barn lot or a large barn floor is to be preferred to the public highway or open field. After taking the colt into the enclosure put on an open bridle with as easy bit, such as the Beery Bit

adjusted as for an easy bit, and no rein, also put on a surcingle or the skeleton part of the harness and run the lines through the rings at the side of the surcingle or the shaft carriers of the harness. This brings the lines below the hips and gives you the leverage to prevent the colt turning toward you, as it was taught in the first or Confidence lesson

I advise an open bridle for, by the open bridle, it accustoms itself to see objects from all directions and at different angles more readily than if confined to the one direction or straight ahead, as is the case with blinds. You can keep better control by having the eye of the colt and read better its intentions by watching the movements of the eye which you can not do if you use blinds. By all means keep severe bits out of the colt's mouth. Since you are to control the horse largely through the nerves of the mouth, a bit that will lacerate the mouth in the least, deadens the nerves and makes the skin calloused, enabling the horse to offer greater resistance with the mouth. An easy bit keeps the nerves delicate and sensitive to the least touch.

I do not use a rein in these first lessons, since it will have a tendency to irritate or cause the colt to run backward, and this is the very thing that you desire to prevent in this lesson, in particular. Then, again, the colt is liable to dip down and give itself a hard jerk in the mouth just when you desire to have its attention elsewhere. The use of the rein will come in due time; until that time, keep it off.

In this lesson you are expected to make the colt respond readily to the bit and start at the words "Get-up." After you have properly harnessed the colt, start it in any easy way as a touch of the whip, and without the use of the command. Allow the colt to go almost where it pleases for two or three minutes. The object in letting it go where it pleases for a very short time is to accustom it to go away from you, a thing just opposite the first lesson, and allow it to become familiar to the feeling of a piece of iron in its mouth and the driver walking behind it, both entirely new to it. After allowing it to go a short distance, stop it by a sudden, see-saw jerk. Do not make this a severe jerk nor a straight pull back. Relax the tension of the lines immediately when the colt shows signs of stopping. Let the colt stand a few seconds, take up the slack in your lines and be prepared to teach "Get-up."

Speak distinctly, "Get-up," pause two or three seconds, then strike the hind quarters a tap with the whip, sufficiently to arouse him. Don't brutally cut him, nor tickle him, but give him a stroke sufficiently hard to cause him to move forward. After advancing partly around the enclosure, stop him as before, without the command to stop. When starting the colt even with the tap of the whip, you should give a very slight pull on ONE line, to give him the intimation that you are ready to go. This pull is to be given very slightly. The mere twist of the wrist will be sufficient. It merely puts him on his guard for what is to follow, and for that reason, it should be given directly with the command, "Get-up."

After the colt has stood still for a few seconds, give the command, "Get-up," together with a slight pull of the line, and immediately follow with the stroke of the whip as before, go a short distance and stop him again as directed . Now you have given the colt two actions of the whip, following the command, "Get- up," and the intimation of the line.

By the first two actions the colt has so associated the tap of the whip, the intimation of the line and the command, "Get-up" that if you look him in the eye, watching closely his every movement, when you say, "Get-up", give an intimation with the line and give a slight movement as though you were going to follow with the action of the whip. The colt, in order to avoid the stroke of the whip will start. Now he receives his first impression that the sound "Get- up" means, "Go forward," or in other words, you are opening up the avenue through the ear to his nerve centers whereas before you have had only the nerves extending from the hide. Let the colt advance a very short space and stop him, advance and caress him on the shoulder. Be very careful to keep the outside line tight when approaching the shoulder, so as to detract his attention from the first lesson you taught him, or he is liable to attempt to follow you, and thus divert his attention from the lesson you are now teaching him. After caressing him, walk back carefully, keeping the outside line just tight enough to keep him in his tracks, and again take up your station behind. It is now a matter of repetition, using a slight demonstration with whip and line till he moves promptly at word of command.

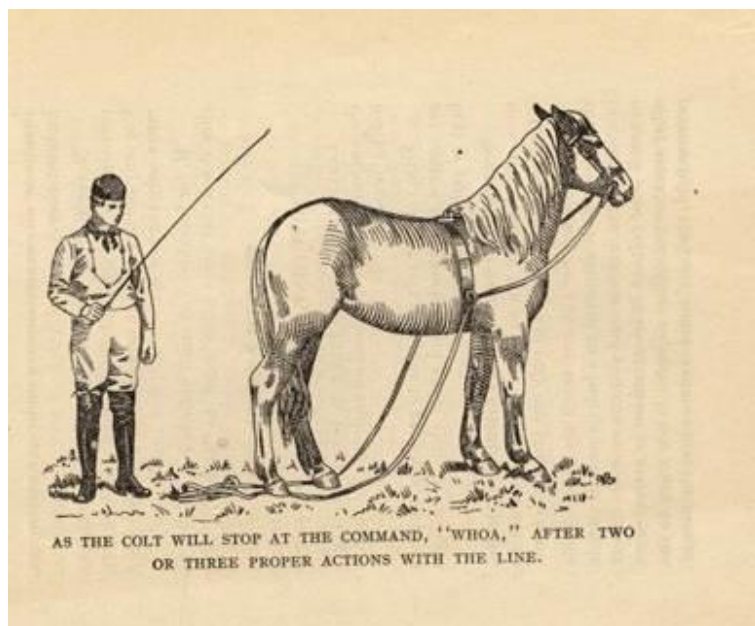
After he will start at the command, when bearing toward the left, it is then necessary to turn him to the right in order to break the right eye and ear to the command, and the right side to the touch of the line. After giving the colt the command, "Get-up," on the left side and he moves forward, reach forward with the right hand and grasp the right line well forward, slacken the left line just enough to permit the colt to turn suddenly toward the right and give a powerful pull with the right line. He will turn toward the right. You will find that he will appear wild and unbroken at first, and will need a few repetitions of the command, "Get-up." and the use of the whip. Now you have taught him the meaning of the words "Get-up," and as soon as he responds readily to the command and will turn to the right and the left at the touch of the lines, you are ready to stop. The cause of many improperly broken horses is accounted for in their early training. Most men make mistakes in trying to teach too many different things in one lesson and in making the lessons too long. An hour spent with the colt is worth more than six hours, if you keep the colt's attention every minute of the hour. If you work more than an hour the colt becomes listless and inattentive, because you are working on his nerves, and they are as yet, easily tired out, owing to the fact that these particular nerves have never before been brought into play. Therefore, make the lessons short and teach but one thing at a time. But what you do teach, have THOROUGHLY understood.

One of the things to be avoided in this lesson is the use of the word, "Whoa." Under no circumstances use it. It would be meaningless to the colt unless an action was associated with the command, and should you do this you would invariably confuse the colt and run the words, "Get-up" and "Whoa" into one another and fail to teach either. You will find that it will take some little will power on your part to keep from saying "Whoa" in this lesson. Another thing to be avoided in this and subsequent lessons is not to lay the foundation for a lugger on the bit, by holding too hard on the lines when training the colt. You should keep sufficient tension on the lines as will enable you to keep the colt well in hand, but do not pull hard enough to cause him to lug against the bit. Right here is where the luggers on the bit are made. They are allowed to go against the bit too hard and the trainer constantly pulling hard on the lines simply educates the colt to lug. This can easily be prevented by having just the proper tension on the lines.

### THIRD LESSON.

TEACHING THE COMMAND, "WHOA" Harness the colt as in the previous lesson, and have it in the same enclosure. In this lesson give the colt a thorough review of the previous lesson and add the additional command, "Whoa." If you have said "Whoa" before this, you might as well have said any other word in any language so far as the colt knowing it meant "stop."

The meaning of this command will only become apparent to the colt when it is associated with an action, and the first time you use the command, be sure that you are in a position to follow with the action. We now suppose that you have started the colt with the command, "Get-up", and it is obedient to the bit, and you are now ready to stop. Pull the left line tight, and hold steady with the left hand; grasp the right line about a foot ahead of the left hand, the right line not drawn tight. Say "Whoa" decisively and distinctly, and immediately follow with a sharp jerk on the right line, followed by slackening both lines. If necessary to stop the colt, repeat the word and action.





It helps the colt to receive the impression if it is stopped the first few times at the same spot. The third or fourth time coming around to this spot, it probably will stop at command without the action of the lines. As soon as the colt shows an inclination to stop at this spot, without either action or command, force it on by the command, "Get-up", and stop it at another place. It will be necessary to follow the command with an action at this new place. Repeat the command, and the action, if necessary, until the colt stops at the command at any place, without the action and with the lines as in the illustration. Always relax the lines as soon as the colt stops. Teach the colt that "Whoa" means "Stop," whether you are behind it or at either side. It is not thoroughly trained with this word until it stops with you ten, fifteen or twenty-five feet away. This is the most important command you have to teach your horse. Your life or the lives of your friends or others may sometimes depend upon your horse being so thoroughly trained to stop at command, that under all circumstances or under any excitement, he must obey.

Never use the word unless you mean it, and be prepared to let your colt understand you mean it. Use only the one word to mean stop and let that word mean only the one act. If, for instance, you want your horse merely to slow down, use some other word, as "steady."

#### FOURTH LESSON.

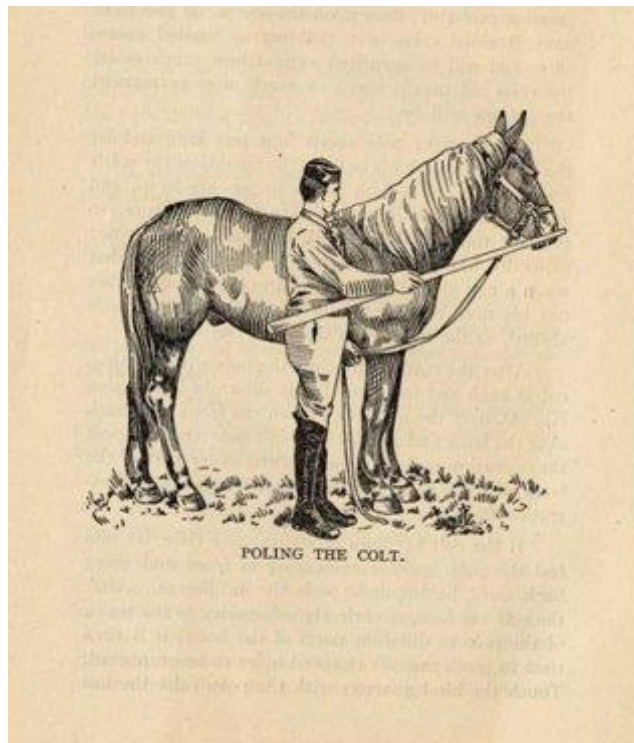
**HITCHING UP THE COLT.** Leaving the halter or bridle on, take the colt into the enclosure. I recommend an enclosure for the following reasons:

First, if the colt attempts to get away, you can get control of it quicker and easier than in an open field or public highway.

Second. You want the colt's attention to the lessons, and there are not so many things to attract its attention. A horse thinks of only one thing at a time. A school teacher can't go to a ball game or a parade just outside the window, and you can no more expect to teach your colt while its attention is attracted to other stock or unfamiliar objects. When going to the pasture field, the colts' mind is more upon the idea of grazing, probably, than upon the lesson. If you have never trained colts in a building or limited enclosure, you will be surprised to find how much easier the colts are taught and how much more permanent the lessons will be. Take a light pole about four feet long and let the colt feel it with his nose. The tip end of the colt's nose is the same to him as our fingers are to us, and as we handle an object to ascertain its nature, so the colt touches objects with his nose. This is not generally known by horsemen. They imagine that when a colt slowly approaches an object and reaches out his nose that he wants to smell of it. This is absurd, as the horse only wants to feel of it.

After the colt has touched the pole with his nose, rub it back and forth gently, as shown in the illustration below over the mane and down the front legs, back over the back and against the hind quarters. Repeat the operation on both sides rubbing every part of the body with the pole until the colt will stand as in the next illustration. If the colt becomes excited at any time, let him feel the pole again, commencing in front and going back until he becomes perfectly indifferent.

After the colt has become perfectly submissive to the touch of the pole to different parts of the body, it is then time to teach the colt to stand quiet to be cruppered. Touch the hind quarters with the pole, raise the tail carefully and gradually lay the pole across the quarters, about on line with the end of the tail bone. Raise the tail carefully with the left hand, and slip the pole upward a few inches; pause a moment and repeat. Continue with this educational process until the pole is directly under the tail, laying across the quarters. Make your motions very carefully so as not to excite or hurt the colt. When you have cruppered it with the pole, raise the tail carefully and take the pole out from under the tail, being careful not to hurt the colt in any manner. You will find by one or two repetitions, you will have a colt that will never be any trouble to crupper. Whatever you do, never jerk the crupper out from under the tail, for by doing this you often hurt the colt severely and lay the foundation for a colt bad to crupper, which often results in a horse that will kick at the slightest provocation. After once making the colt gentle to crupper by my method, they are always gentle.

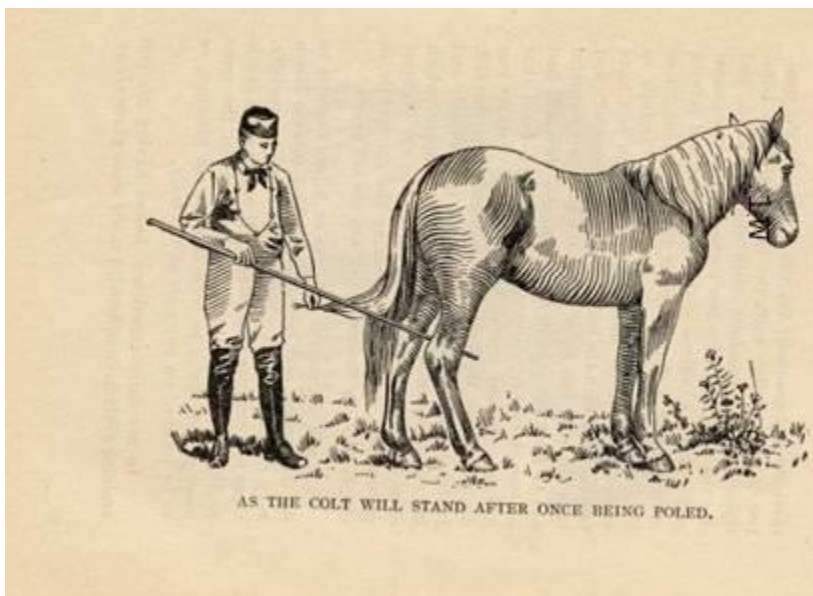


It will not require over ten or fifteen minutes to do this poling and cruppering. This process has a very desirable effect upon all colts, and, especially, those of a nervous disposition. It makes them gentle to the touch of harness, chains or

even the cross piece of the shafts to come against the quarters, or to be touched on any part of the body.

In my early experience, before having my colt training system, completed, I made some grave errors. For instance; I went on the theory that if a little drill in poling a colt was good, A GREAT DEAL MORE OF IT WOULD BE BETTER. After making a certain green colt gentle to be touched pretty roughly all over with a pole, I thought it would be well to make the hind legs and quarters gentle and submissive to anything coming in contact with them, so that the colt would not become frightened, in case the holdback straps would break in going down a hill and the cross-piece of the shafts would bang against the colt's legs. I took an old rake with the teeth all knocked out of it, and every time I stopped the colt, I would jam the rake against its quarters. I gave it two or three lessons of this kind before hitching it up. I did not discover my mistake until I hitched it to the buggy, when to my surprise and disappointment the colt stopped as soon as the breeching touched it. I took in the whole situation at a glance and saw exactly what I had done. I simply had made the point too impressive (and especially before it had ever been hitched up.) I had taught it to do just what it did, and that was to stop as soon as any pressure came in contact with its quarters.

It is useless for me to say that it was exceedingly difficult for me to overcome this almost indelible impression and have it go along smoothly even though the weight of the wagon did come against it occasionally. I mention this case to guard you from doing something just as absurd, and also to show that it is not good policy to go to extremes. By following the lessons as I now have them perfected and have presented them to you in this course, you will be successful in handling any colt.



You are now ready to harness your colt to hitch up. Place the harness on gently and be sure every part is good and strong. Never place old or weak harness on a colt, then you will run no risk of ruining the colt by the harness

breaking at the critical moment, nor will the colt be irritated by having sore spots rubbed on it by rivets or rough places.

You now rein it up for the first time. Do not rein it high. Drive the colt with the harness on, out upon the highway, and give it a repetition of the previous lessons, on "Get-up, " "Whoa, " turning either to the right or left in response to the touch of the lines. It will at first act as though it had not been taught much, because the environment is entirely different, but by firmness and a few repetitions it will become, in a few minutes, as obedient here as it was in the enclosure. Familiarize the colt with the vehicle by allowing it to touch and examine it according to its own way of understanding. Have an assistant pull the vehicle around the colt a few times that it may see it at all angles. Take the pole again with which you poled it and rub it along its side where the shafts come and across the hind quarters, where the breeching strikes it. Now have the assistant pull the vehicle up and hitch the colt up. The poling process has made way for the shafts and there ought to be no trouble in hitching up the colt. After you are sure everything is secure, gently shake the shafts to let the colt know they are there. Have the assistant take the bit with the left hand and the shaft in the right, the driver remaining on the ground with the lines. At the command, "Get-up," the assistant should force the colt off his feet to either the right or left, then straight ahead, giving him all the assistance he can in turning the shafts . Only go a step or two and then allow the colt to stop and think what he has done. After pausing a moment or two, repeat the work. After starting and stopping a few times, climb into the rig carefully and start with the aid of the assistant. After making a short turn or two have the assistant take the end of the strap or rope, which has been previously attached to the bridle bit, and stand away five or ten feet from the colt and assist in turning a time or two, if necessary. Next have the assistant take a short hold on his strap and step to the right side and assist you in turning in that direction. Here some care should be taken for this is a critical moment. At first the colt will show some sign of fear, but if the turn is made carefully and in conformity with the understanding of the colt, he will very soon find that it is just as harmless to turn in one direction as another. Make a turn or two to the right then again to the left, and if the turns are made properly you can now dispense with the help of your assistant. The fact that the colt shows some signs of fear when turned to the right after going nicely to the left is but other evidence that the colt, to be properly broken, must be broken ALL OVER, "top, bottom and both sides.

It is presumed that this preliminary driving is done in a large open lot, or on a broad level highway, where there is plenty of room to turn. After the colt has learned to turn the vehicle in either direction and starts and stop at the commands, you may now take a short drive upon the highway.

## TRAINING THE EYE AND EAR TO OBJECTS OF FEAR.

After the colt has had his first drive and before you hitch him up for the second drive, it is necessary to familiarize him with objects and noises that will probably frighten him on the road. The first drive his mind was so taken up with the touch of the shafts and the vehicle behind him, that he gave no attention to objects along the road, which later may probably frighten him. It is best to give this lesson in the enclosure with nothing but bridle, lines and surcingle on the horse

You have no use for the rein, for you want the horse to have free use of its head that it may see, hear and touch objects freely. Stand the colt in the center of the enclosure with the lines on the ground straight behind the colt, have an assistant keep a couple feet behind the lines. Now you start from the rear, about twenty feet from the horse, swing back and forth a few times, like a pendulum, repeating the command, "Whoa," every two or three steps, gradually increase the arc until you make a complete circle around the colt. This accustoms the colt to your command from different directions and concentrates its mind upon standing in its tracks. Your assistant has, meanwhile, done nothing except if the colt started, grab the lines and give it a set back. After the colt obeys you from any angle, take an old tin pan or anything with which you can make a noise, and start from the front of the colt in the same circle as before. Start the racket very carefully at first, only going as fast as the colt can understand it. As you get directly behind the colt go very carefully, for you are passing the point where he gets the impression from the other ear and eye. It is best to lessen the noise, and if the colt is very nervous, stop the noise until you pass this point, then start the noise again, gradually increasing as you near the front. Increase the noise the second round, and this time you will not have to entirely stop the din when you reach the rear but ought to ease up a little. The third round the colt ought to stand in his tracks while you make all the noise you can. Your assistant has, during this time, allowed the lines to lie on the ground, except when necessary to grab them to enforce your commands. After the third round you can run around as fast as you please and your assistants may go entirely away from the colt. This training of the colt to noises can be done in two or three minutes if done as instructed, and as soon as he pays no attention to the noise. There is no need prolonging the time, for it would only be lost as far as training the colt is concerned. You are now ready to train the colt to endure the sight of different objects. Have your assistant take a couple dozen old newspapers, spread out so they will make a large bunch, in each hand. He should stand facing the colt, about a rod in front of it with his arms uplifted, waving the papers to attract the colt's attention. Have the assistant move backwards and you drive the colt directly toward the assistant. Drive straight forward until the colt's head comes between the outstretched arms of the moving assistant. The assistant slowly closes in with both arms so

that he touches both sides of the neck just back of the head, simultaneously stop the colt, and have the assistant rub the papers about the horse's head and neck, and down its legs to convince him they are harmless. Now have the assistant start backwards, you starting the colt, the assistant dropping the papers, one at a time, immediately under the colt's neck, so he will have to walk directly over them. Let the colt stop and touch them if he wishes to do so. Now pile the papers in a large pile and drive the colt over them again and again until he is perfectly indifferent to them. The process of getting the colt used to flags and umbrellas is the same as for papers, excepting, of course you do not have him walk over the umbrellas, but you may have a black cloth in your hand also that you may drop under his feet, instead. Hang a robe on the fence and drive him up to it. Let him take his time in going up, encouraging him by saying "Be careful, walk right up to it, "etc., until he walks up to it and touches it. Have the assistant shake the robe gently to show the colt it is harmless even in motion. Repeat the process with a sheet, or anything that will attract his attention, on the clothes line or fence. By this time he ought to be convinced you will ask him to go no place that will harm him. You are now ready to hitch up and give the second drive. It is better to use no rein in this drive so your horse may have free use of its head and neck. Anything that frightens him in the least should be driven up to and the colt allowed to touch it. Never let him hurry past any object that frightens him. Time spent in these early drives is not by any means lost, as it may save time and dollars later.

**GENERAL REMARKS.** If these lessons are followed in detail, you will have a well-trained colt, with no bad habits, and one that will have confidence in you and under your control at all times. The colt ought now to be driven three or four times to fix the impressions already made. Impressions repeated become habits. A well broken horse is an animal with good habits, not one with reason. After three or four drives these habits will become so thoroughly fixed that the colt can be turned out any length of time, two years if necessary, and when taken up will be as much under your control as when you quit with him. If you have carefully followed this system, lesson by lesson and step by step, you need not fear that the third or fourth time you drive your colt, it will suddenly develop a new form of resistance and cause you trouble. It is often you hear someone say after they had "broken" their colt in the usual hap- hazard way, "Why, my colt went alright until the fifth or sixth time I drove him, when he suddenly scared at some fool thing and got away from me." These lessons will forestall and prevent any such occurrence.

The reason the other fellow's colt ran away was because it had not learned to have confidence in the driver and had not the meaning of the commands firmly impressed. Just as you had to know how to add, subtract, multiply and divide before you could solve problems in percentage or mensuration, so must the colt be taught some fundamental facts in a systematic manner. No one of

these five lessons should occupy more than an hour, and often can be finished in half that time providing you have the undivided attention of the colt. Succeed in gaining your point however, before quitting the lesson. Never take your colt in the stall until he comprehends the point of the lesson. When you have gained the object sought in the lesson, quit. There is nothing gained by working a wearied colt. One lesson a day is sufficient. When one lesson is given, it is better for the colt to have its own way the remainder of the day so that what has been taught will be more lasting and the mind will be in a more receptive mood for the next lesson. Allowing an hour for each of the five lessons, and an hour for each of the three drives, you have a well broken colt with eight hours solid work. This would be impossible in eight consecutive hours and besides benefiting the colt by doing the work in eight different days, it ought to be recreation for you and allow you to keep in an excellent mood which is absolutely essential to success.

#### TEAM TRAINING.

If you expect to use your colt only hitched double, give him the first three lessons alone and the fourth lesson may be given hitched by the side of another horse, the training being pursued practically the same as in single driving. If you have two colts, you are training to be worked together, give each the first three lessons alone. If the colts do not match well in disposition, much can be done in these first three lessons to match them. Restrain the impulsive one and urge the slower one so that when hitched together in the fourth lesson they will have nearly the same gait and respond simultaneously to the commands. The fifth lesson should be given to the colts separately. It is well in the first few drives to change sides with the colts, so they will become accustomed to being hitched on either side.

MOUNTING. Whether the colt is to be used for the saddle or driving he should have the first three lessons. The fifth lesson should be given also if you want a safe, tractable, riding horse. After he has had these lessons, by placing your arms over his back and gradually allowing your weight to bear upon him, first on one side and then on the other, you ought to have no trouble in skillfully getting astride him, either from a block or by the help of an assistant. The training the colt has already had will make it obedient to the bit and the commands, "Whoa" and "Get-up," while you are on its back, as well as driving it.

#### BACKING.

After the colt has been driven a few times, it is early enough to teach it to back. To teach it this command, have the harness on and the colt reined up. With the colt standing, draw the left line tight, give the command, "Back," and follow immediately with a sharp raking pull with the right line. The colt will

involuntarily step back. Follow immediately with the same command and seesaw pull. Make it take several steps backward and then stop it by the command, "Whoa." Repeat the command, "Back," and pulling back, gradually decreasing the force of the lines until it backs at command without the pull of the lines. It is now ready to hitch to a rig and repeat the lesson.

The first attempt to back with a rig should be made with the driver on the ground by the side of the rig and an assistant behind the rig pulling it back, at first, to relieve the colt of its weight. The assistant can gradually allow the colt to push back an increasing weight until it pushes the entire weight of the rig. Then the driver may get in the vehicle and repeat the lesson from that point.

#### CONDITION OF THE COLT.

It is not profitable to undertake to train a colt that is in poor condition. The more healthy and vigorous the body, the better will be the condition of the nerves and the brain to retain what you wish to teach. A dull, listless colt will be slow and sluggish in learning. A colt will remain in better condition for handling if kept in the barn on dry feed than if kept in pasture. Be kind to your colt at all times. When you first put a bit in his mouth be careful that he does not have his tongue over it, as he is very apt to do, when you are apt to jerk and lacerate the tongue at the roots and cause him to acquire the habit of tongue lolling. Have the bit fit snugly, but not too tight against the mouth. Always make it your aim to prevent the wrong thing happening rather than getting it out of the colt after it has happened. The proper use of the voice often tides the colt over a critical place. Words in a confident, calm tone often smooth excitement; words given in a firm, commanding tone, often force the colt on when its manner indicates sullenness. Just as you do your best when surrounded by pleasant influences, so will your horse respond to kind words and caresses. Harsh words and the frequent application of the whip by an ill-natured driver, often use more of the horse's energy than the work it does. A colt trained by the systematic process you have studied will be worth much more than one not so trained. It will stand tests that others not so trained would not stand after three or four years' driving. Counting the money value alone, you have spent your time profitably. Besides this, you have a colt that is trustworthy and that will be a pleasure to use as long as it lives. You have trained it without injury to itself or yourself and it will repay you in honest, unbegrudging toil, and thank you in its best manner, for the opportunity to do so.





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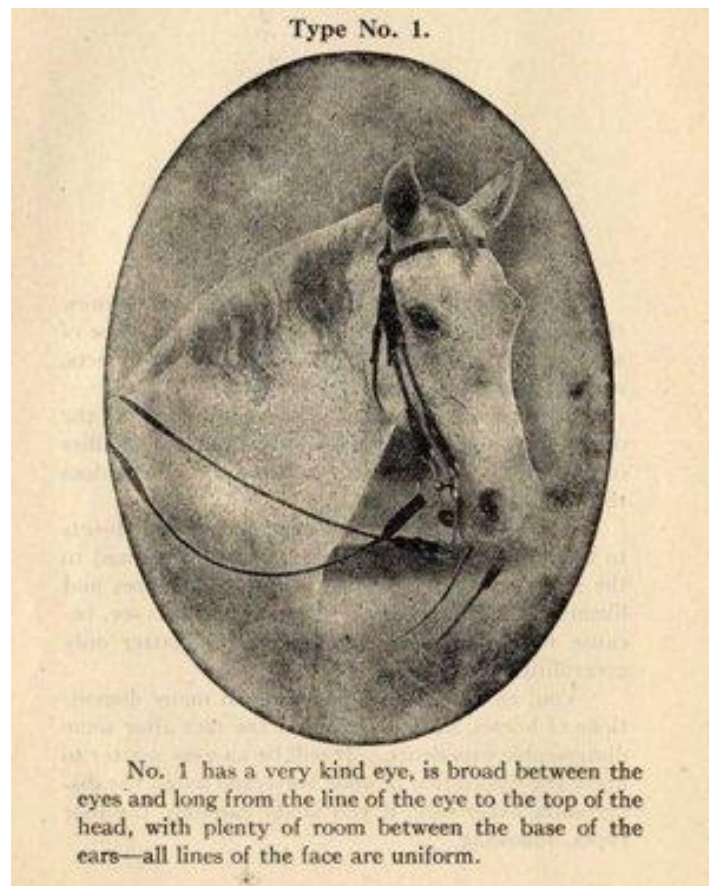
- 1). Colt Training
- 2.) Disposition & Subjection
- 3). Kicking & Balking
- 4). Shying & Running Away
- 5). Bad To Shoe & Halter Pulling
- 6). Promiscuous Vices
- 7). Afraid Of Automobile & The Story Of Kate
- 8). Trick Training & The Story Of Queen's Life

# Book 2 Disposition & Subjection

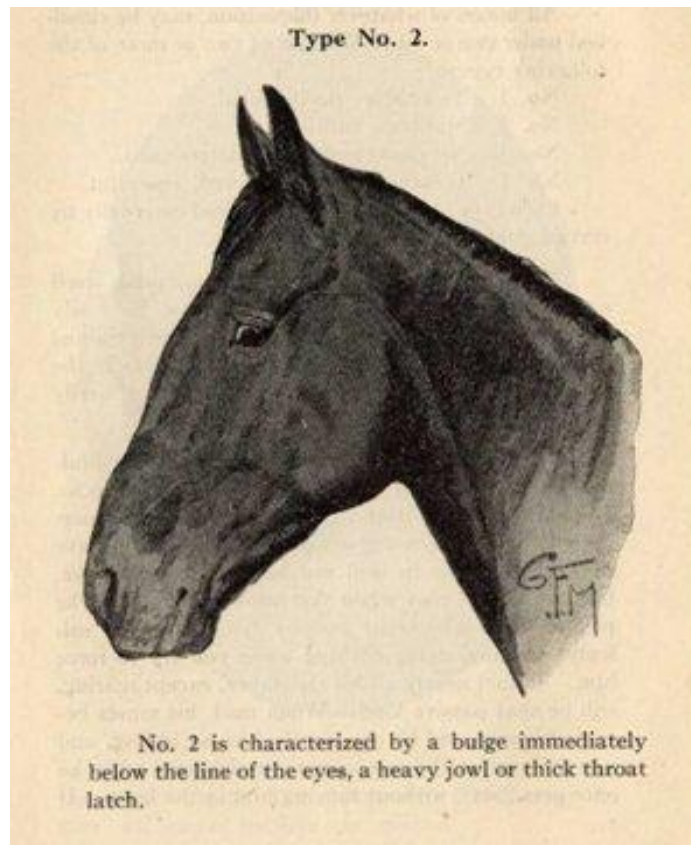
The first thing necessary in any science is to know the name of the object studied. The name, to be of any value, must separate it from all other objects, without any confusion or ambiguity. The botanist separates his plants into orders, the orders are subdivided into families, and the families into species. The student of birds and animals does the same thing. What seems to be a great mass of confused objects to the ordinary man is more simple and organized to the scientist. The scientist will see differences and likenesses that the ordinary man will fail to see, because the former sees details, and the latter only generalities. You, no doubt, have encountered many dispositions of horses but only realized the fact after some disagreeable experience. It will be an easy matter to know the disposition of your horse and avoid the disagreeable experience, if you study carefully the four types following.

Each type of disposition is indicated externally by certain conformations of the head.

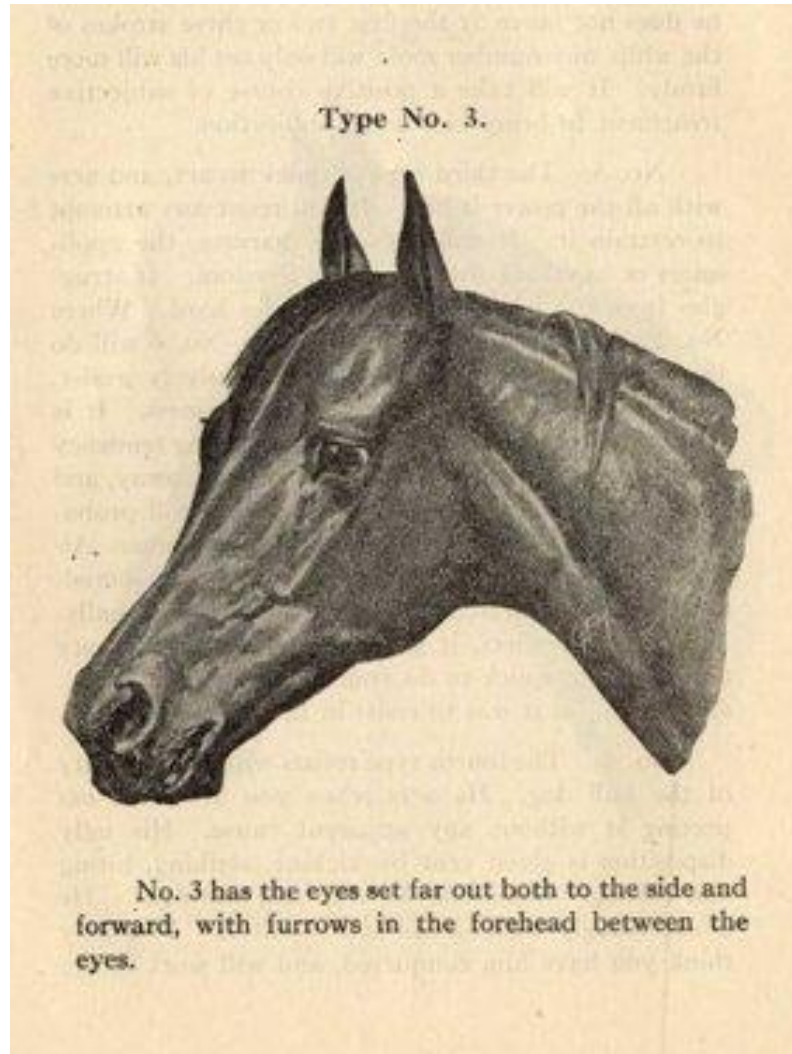
No. 1 will be very easily taught, adapting itself easily to various conditions. It cannot be easily frightened nor provoked to bad habits. When trained it is worthy of the utmost confidence. This is the type that should be taken for a trick horse or family driver.



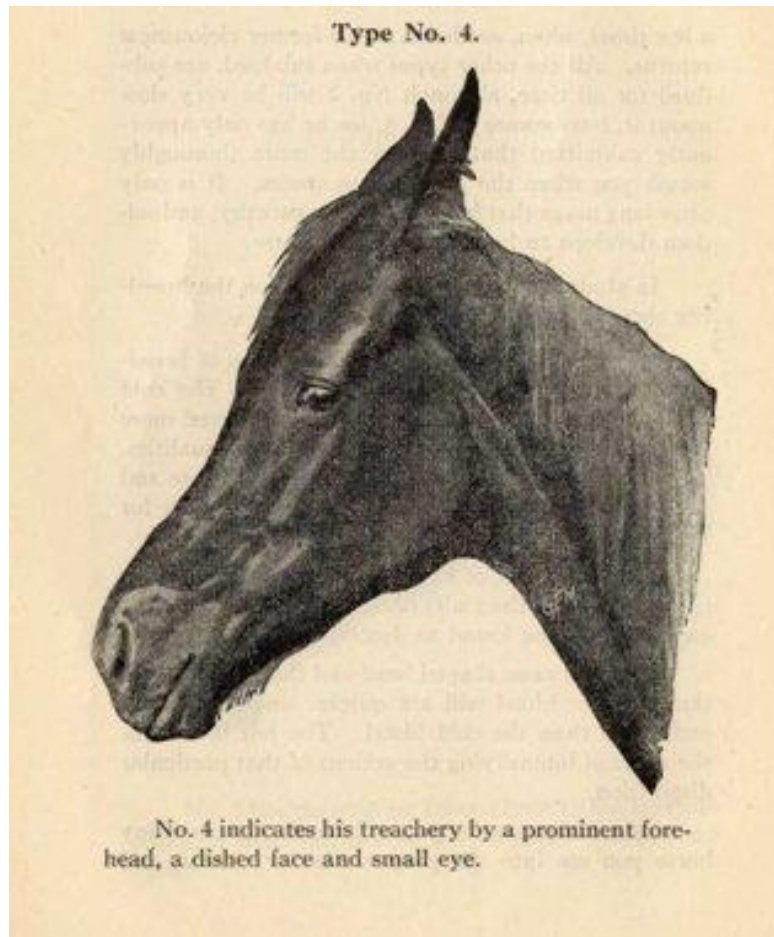
No. 2 is difficult to conquer when once his willfulness crops out and it usually finds occasion to do so. It requires a long time to train him, for he is persistent. He does not give up easily. You will have to work hard for he will not be on the aggressive, but will take it easy when you allow him to do as he pleases and will resist you by lying down or sullenly standing, doing nothing while you try to force him. In fact nearly all his resistance, except rearing will be that passive kind. When mad, his senses become blunted and he apparently has no feeling and you may inflict the most severe punishment when he once gets "set" without moving him in the least.



If he does not move at the first two or three strokes of the whip, any number more will only set his will more firmly. It will take a positive course of subjective treatment to bring him under subjection.



No.3. The third type is quick to act, and acts with all the power it has. It will resist any attempt to restrain it. It will resist the harness, the appliances or anything that limits its freedom. It struggles from the beginning and struggles hard. Where No. 2 allowed you to do all the work, No. 3 will do the work itself, and you need only passively resist. This type acts through fear and nervousness. It is easily frightened and, therefore has a strong tendency to develop the habits of shying and running away and if restrained so that it can not get away will probably kick itself out. This type very seldom balks. Although this type resists hard, it is soon conquered, and, when once overcome, surrenders unconditionally. When it surrenders, it gives up everything at once and is just as quick to do your will when it understands you, as it was to resist in the beginning.



No. 4. The fourth type resists with the tenacity of the bull dog. He acts when you are least expecting it without any apparent cause. His ugly disposition is given vent by kicking, striking, biting and bolting. Sometimes he will balk and fight. He is exceedingly treacherous and resentful. You may think you have him conquered, and will work nicely a few times when suddenly, all his former viciousness returns. All the other types when subdued are subdued for all time, although No. 2 will be very slow about it, but beware of No. 4, for he has only apparently submitted that he may the more thoroughly smash you when the proper time comes. It is only after long usage that he becomes trustworthy and seldom develops to be a steady work horse.

In studying these types of disposition the breeding should be taken into consideration.

For our purpose there are two classes of breeding, the cold blooded and hot blooded. The cold blooded are those of the draft blood, being bred more for muscle and steadiness than any other qualities. The hot

blooded class includes the coach horse and saddle or driving horses. This class is bred more for nerve and endurance than the other classes. The four types of heads are found in both kinds of breeding and the traits of character accompanying each type will be found as described. With the same shaped head and the same disposition, the hot blood will act quicker and show more endurance than the cold blood. The hot blood has the effect of intensifying the actions of that particular disposition.

By a little practice you will be able to place any horse you see into the proper class or classes and know at once what its natural inclinations are and know which type predominates. Because he has these natural inclinations however, is no reason why he should be spoiled or vicious. Many a man has become a public benefactor who would have been a criminal if he had allowed his natural propensities to govern him. It is just so with the horse. If he is properly trained these bad tendencies are kept in the background and allowed to perish unused, while the weaker tendencies were brought to the front and strengthened by use. I have a good example in my old trick horse, Charley. He is a combination of types 2 and 3. He is full below the eyes, and this fullness extends well up between the eyes. He is narrow between the eyes and very short between the eyes and ears. This combination indicates stubbornness, nervousness and fear with no good "horse sense." These qualities Charley, as a two year old, exhibited in the superlative degree. These natural qualities were so overcome by patient training that he has been considered one of the greatest trick horses in the world and the multitudes that saw him perform often expressed the opinion that he had more sense than any horse living.

In these early stages of training these natural tendencies are very close to the surface and carelessness or false methods allows them to predominate. The oftener they are allowed to assert themselves the more fixed becomes the bad habit. So tenacious are the bad habits of types 2 and 4 that if they are allowed to cling to a horse for a few years, especially if the animal is an old one, the time to break the habit is worth as much as the horse. Therefore, should you have a horse twelve or fourteen years old of these types with a bad habit fully fixed, you had better humanely dispose of it and put your attention to a younger animal. When there is a combination of types, the predominating type is mentioned first, as when 3-2 should be used, there is a combination of types three and two, and type three predominates. Throughout the lessons when combinations of types are mentioned the predominating type is mentioned first. Do not get the idea that the types are mentioned in a descending order. They are placed in the order found to bring out the different dispositions



by contrast. Arranged in any other order the contrast would not be so marked and consequently not so easily learned. When types two and three have been trained by our system of Colt Training there is no reason why they should not be as gentle and as much to be depended upon as type No. 1. Probably type No. 3 might be preferred as a young gentleman's driving horse and type 2 by ladies and elderly people who wish a horse that does not scare or shy in the least. However, this is only a suggestion, as each person may have a preference to a certain disposition.

Type No. 1 represents the ideal or perfect head, and like ideal people, is not often found. Do not be too quick to place an old pet family horse in this class simply because you know it to be perfectly gentle and trustworthy. The natural tendency of your particular horse has been overcome by years of training or shows you what someone would have to contend with if they had not used proper precaution in training him. You will be surprised when you observe closely a great number of the horse's heads, how few strictly No. 1 are to be found. By far the greater number of horses have No. 2 and No. 3 predominating. In some localities No. 2 will predominate above all others and in other localities No. 3 will predominate in numbers. Type No. 4 is like ill-natured, vicious people. They do exist, but constitute an exceedingly small minority. You will very seldom find a horse wholly in type No. 4. Some phase of the type will be found in combination with one of the other types, and very seldom does type No. 4 predominate in the combination. In studying horses' heads, never be satisfied with a distant or hurried view for many horses will, upon closer examination, show a different disposition from that which the general outline of the head, seen from a distance, seemed to indicate. Many times the true disposition is only ascertained by running the hand down the face. What did not appear to the eye may be revealed to the touch as a bulge or depression. No head can be fully read without a front and side view, as is shown in the illustrations on following pages.

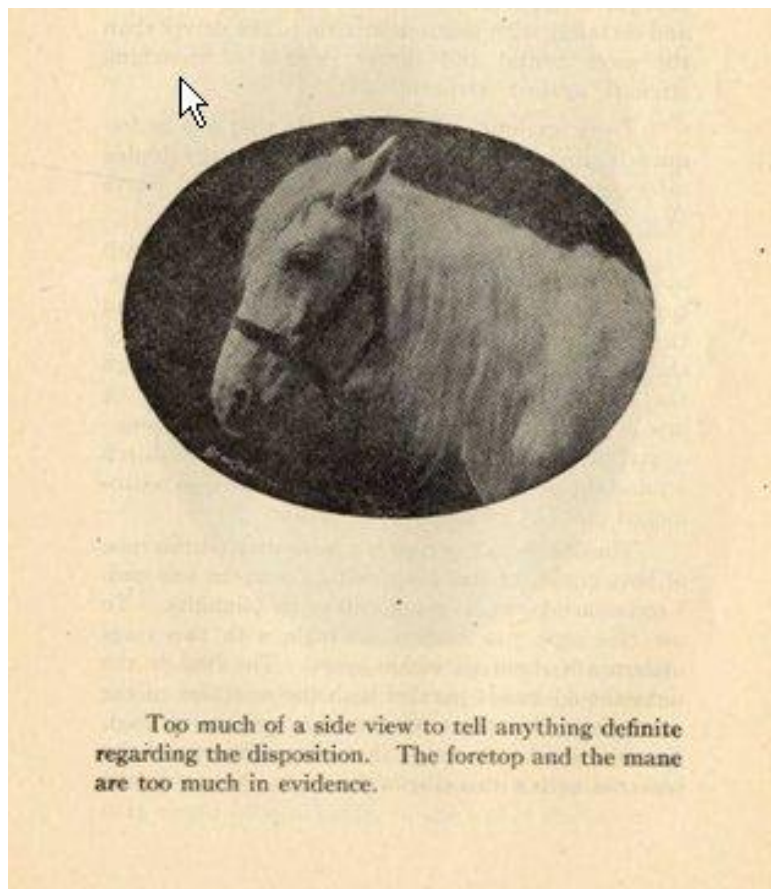
### The Causes Of 13 Bad Habits

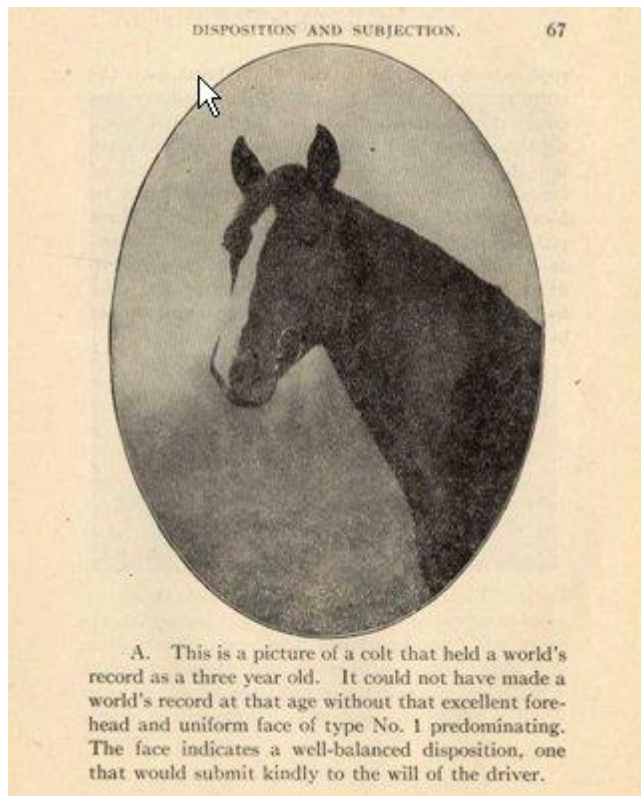
Horses become addicted to a bad habit in two ways and upon the manner of contracting the habit depends, to a great extent, its treatment. The first source of bad habits is improper colt training. This arises often by deadening the nerves of the mouth by severe, jaw-breaking bits, by lacerating the roots of the tongue, by allowing the colt to get its tongue over the bit in the first biting lesson then hitching in shafts before it is half ready for that lesson. In all cases where habits began in their early training, general subjection must be followed by a completion of their colt education.

The second source of bad habits is accidents. A horse well trained and under excellent control may be in an accident of some kind in which he succeeded in getting beyond the control of the driver for a short time. But probably that time was sufficiently long for the horse to learn his power for the first time. The accident made such an impression upon his nerves that any similar environment would recall that sensation of power, and immediately he would be beyond the control of the driver. It is often by some serious accident in which maybe the horse was badly injured, that many of the very best horses are spoiled. All such horses need only the subjective treatment to reduce them again under complete obedience and they will be as trustworthy as before. It is necessary to administer kind treatment and caresses as soon as the horse shows the least signs of submission otherwise the purpose of subjection is lost. It is not the aim in subjection to break the spirit of the horse, but to break the habit. I do not like to hear the word "break" applied to a horse except in the sense of breaking a habit. Many speak of "breaking" their colt, and, to their shame, they have "broken" their spirit and that superb pride that makes them the most admired of all animals. Whatever the habit might be, or whatever the disposition of the horse, the fact remains that the horse has learned to know his strength and, consequently, the first thing necessary is to impress the horse with the fact that man is his master. After he thoroughly acknowledges that man is his superior, it becomes a matter of education from that time on. Some appliances are necessary to overcome the superior physical strength of the horse. By means

of some simple appliances the horse can be quickly brought under control without any danger to itself and certainly with much more ease to the driver than the more brutal and slower process of matching strength against strength. There are four or five appliances that will be frequently used in subjection. The guy line, the double safety ropes, Pulley Breaking Bridle, Second Form War Bridle and the Throwing Appliances. The guy line is made as follows: Take a strap about sixteen feet long with a snap in one end. Fasten a ring at such a distance that will fit snugly around the neck about half way down. Pass the loose end of the strap down the left side of the head, through the mouth back under the jaw and between the jaw and strap coming from the neck, thus forming a stationary loop around the neck and half-hitch around the jaw. This should never be used in a prolonged pull but in short, quick jerks. The double safety rope is a half-hitch cotton rope of best grade 18 feet long with a snap in one end. I recommend cotton on account of its pliability. To use this rope you need a surcingle with two rings underneath about six inches apart. The ring on the right should be set parallel with the direction of the surcingle. This prevents the rope getting twisted. You also need foot straps that fit neatly around the pasterns, each with a ring in the rear. Now with the

rope extended toward the rear of the horse, pass the strap through the ring on the right side of the surcingle, down through the ring in the right foot strap, up through the left ring of the surcingle and snap into the ring on the left foot strap. Pads should be fastened to the horse's knees, so that it will not be blemished when thrown on anything hard. These pads should be made of a double thickness of leather, or very heavy leather and so padded and cupped as to fit the knee and stay in place no matter what the horses' resistance might be. The foot-straps should be very smooth and pliable to prevent irritation..





(B)



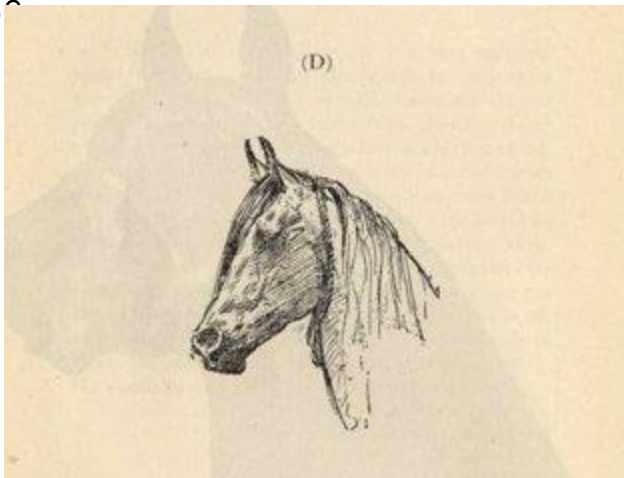
In this head type four predominates. The small eye and dished face would cause one to be on the look-out for some resentment and treachery. This horse would rather be left alone than petted. The furrows by the eye and the eye standing out prominently throw in enough of type No. 3 to make a lively subject.

C.



C . This is the photograph of a very spirited, highly bred animal . This photograph is taken from the proper angle to read its disposition, since you see both the side and the face. The skinned, bony face and thin, distended nostril, indicate its hot blood. The wide open eye and furrows in the forehead soon place him in type No. 3. Hot blood with type No. 3 gives plenty of stamina and ambition. He would be extremely sensitive to any ill treatment and would resent quick and hard. The broadness between the eyes and between the ears makes him blend with type No. 1. When under your control, this type makes the very best driving horse. He has ambition enough to be on the alert at all times, and requires no urging. He would be quick to obey and easily taught.

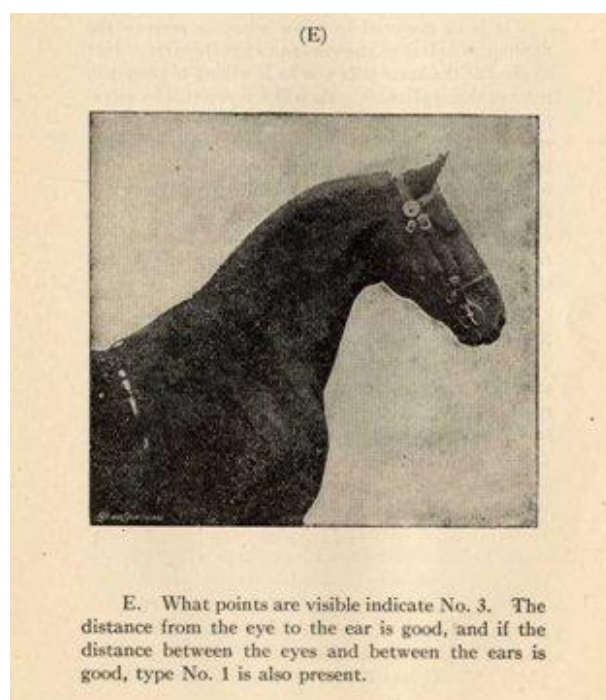
D. This is a head often found among the broncos. The expanded nostril and keen eye indicate its readiness to resent anything coming near him. His resistance would be instant and hard. On account of his experience with man being unpleasant being limited probably to the branding iron and lasso, he considers man his enemy and will fight to defend himself. He belongs to No.3 type.



THE PULLEY BREAKING BRIDLE, ETC. The Pulley Breaking Bridle is made of the best three-ply rope, five-sixteenths of an inch thick. It is used where quick, decisive action is desired. It can be placed on the horse in a moment, ready for instant use. This bridle alone will eradicate a great many of the minor habits in horses such as being afraid of umbrellas, bad to ride, groom, lead, harness, clip, crupper, bad to shoe, etc. The beauty of this bridle is the bit is made rather large so it will not lacerate the mouth. The cord working through a pulley loosens the rope as soon as you stop pulling consequently you are able to use just such severity as the case



demands. If the horse is not very bad, and simply needs his attention diverted a little, just a few pulls is all that will be necessary, but if he is a desperate case, you have reserved all the power you desire. To get full effects from it, you should give quick short jerks right in the act of the horse's resistance and as he submits you should cease the pulling and treat him kindly by making gentle movements about him. If he should still show further resistance, repeat the dose then give him a chance to comprehend that the punishment was for his willful resistance. The success of this bridle lies in the peculiar action of the rope across the nerves centering to the spinal cord, just back of the horse's ears where it is not covered by bone which actually destroys his power of resistance. This is done without injury to the horse as the effect is gone as soon as the pressure is removed. This simple device may be used to good advantage in connection with the other appliances in further retaining the horses' resistance after having had general subjection. The second form war bridle is the same as described in the lesson on Colt Training. It is a 5/16 inch sash cord rope, fifteen feet long, one end making a stationary loop around the lower jaw the free end passing just back of the ears from the right side down the left side and through the loop. This form should never be used for a continuous pull but for quick jerking. To throw a horse properly a strong halter, a surcingle with crupper and back straps, a leg strap and a strap sixteen feet long are needed. Fasten the left front foot to the surcingle as shown in the cut. Snap the strap into a ring on the top of the surcingle, pass it through the halter ring and back through a ring attached on the right side of the surcingle five inches below the one on top. Stand off to the right of the horse holding the end of the strap. Gradually pull his head back until in his struggles he rolls over on his left side. By holding the strap tight as you can, hold him down any length of time you wish.

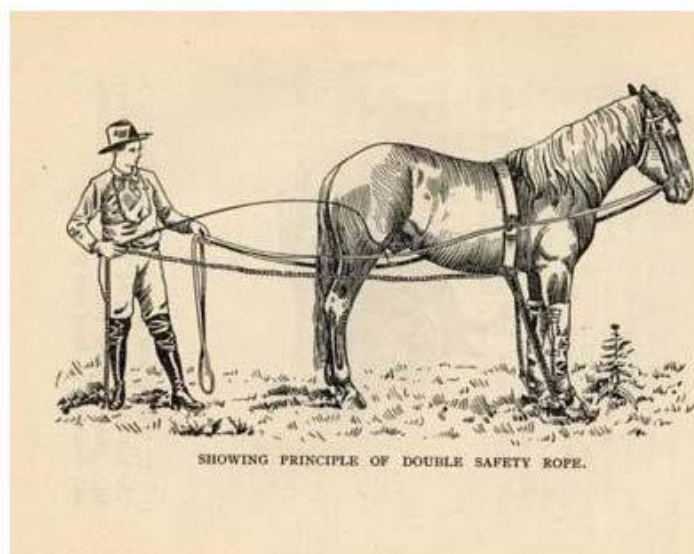
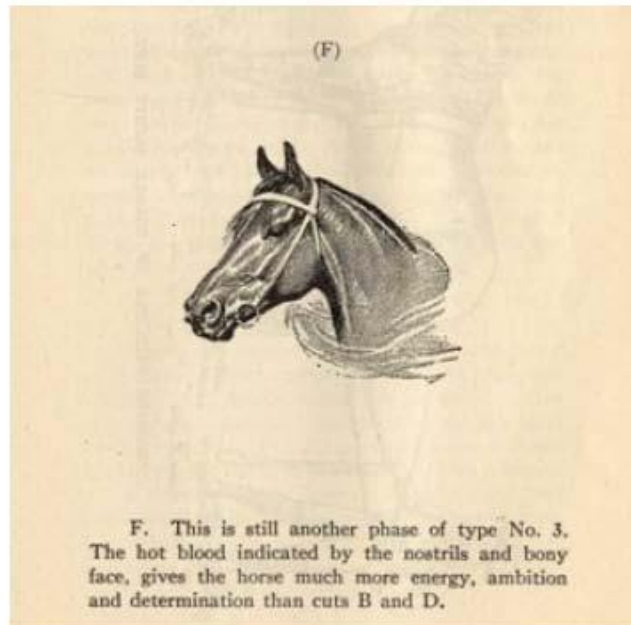


These appliances are used for general subjection that is, to teach the horse you can overcome his strength. The more specific information necessary to conquer some special vice will come under a later lesson under that particular head.

It is as essential to know when to remove the appliances as it is to know when to put them on. Just as soon as the horse tells you he is willing to obey you, remove the appliances. He will tell you this by relaxing his tense muscles or his softened eye or attentive ear. It is best to remove the appliances gradually, that is when using the double safety rope it is well in most instances to reduce it from a double to a single safety rope and then from that to nothing. The guy line can be taken from the neck and about the jaw and snapped in the bridle bit ring for a turn or two and then taken off, etc. It is very seldom you will find a horse with type No. 1 predominating, with a bad habit. When you do find a bad habit with this type it has been brought about by a severe accident, or very foolish management. If the habit is of long standing the double safety rope will have to be

DOUBLE SAFETY ROPE.

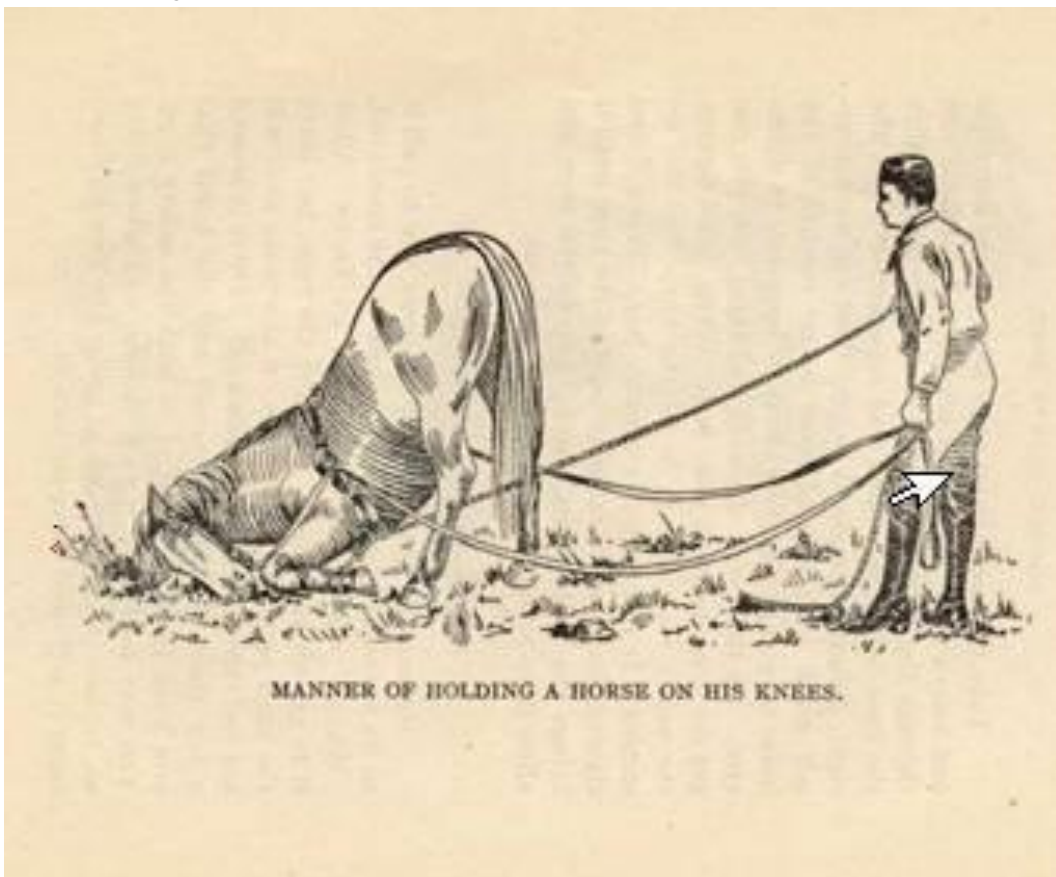
applied.



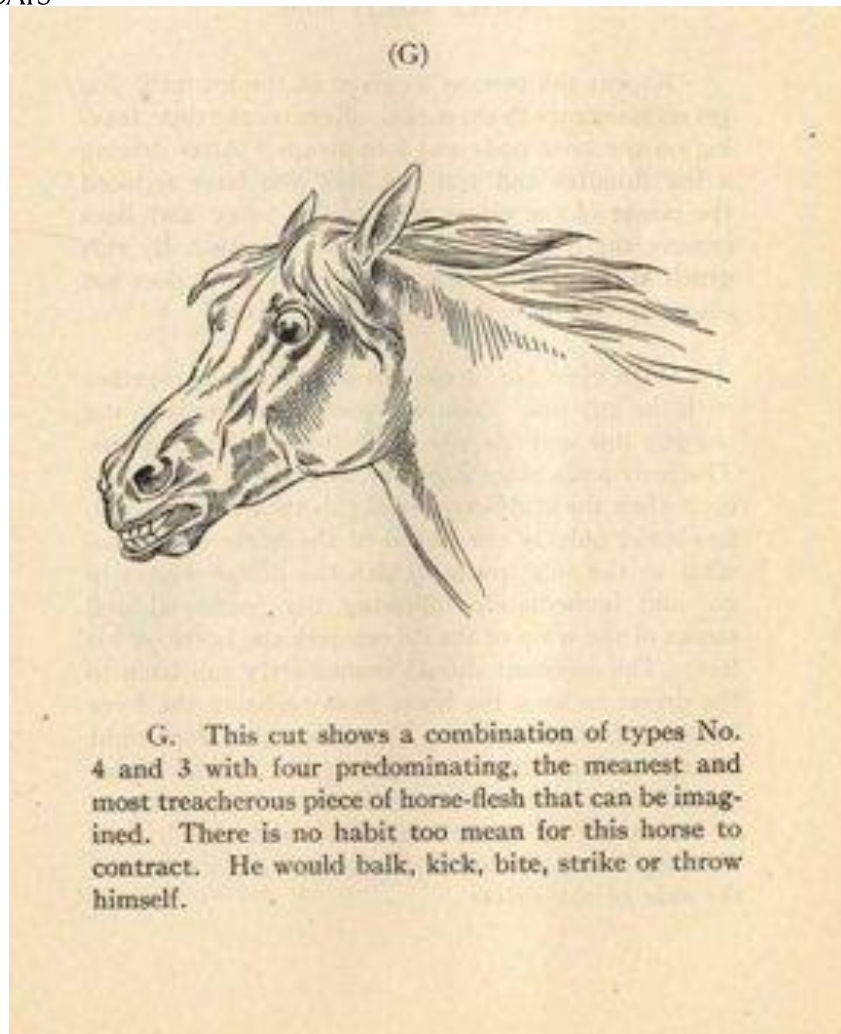
Take the horse in an open lot with the surcingle and safety rope applied as above and the lines run through the rings in the side of the surcingle. With the lines in the left hand and rope and whip in the right, give the command to go. You can save yourself much walking and have better control of the horse by going in a circle thirty or forty feet in diameter. By the use of the whip and tight line, you can get the horse to resist you. Say, "Whoa," and tighten the safety rope enough to let the horse feel the restraint. It will probably resist. Say, "Whoa," and tighten the rope. Gradually tighten the rope until it brings the horse to its knees. Loosen the rope and allow it to stand erect and rest a moment.

#### HOLDING HORSE ON KNEES.

Repeat the process until it allows you to pull it to its knees without resistance, and at the command, "Whoa," will quietly remain on its knees. Allow it to get up and stand. Remove the rope but leave the knee pads and foot straps on the horse so it will not feel that all restraint is removed. Drive it around a few times to assure yourself and the horse that you have the same control as with the safety rope. You may now hitch it to a vehicle, and when doing so, replace the safety rope as under the new environment it will need more subjection.



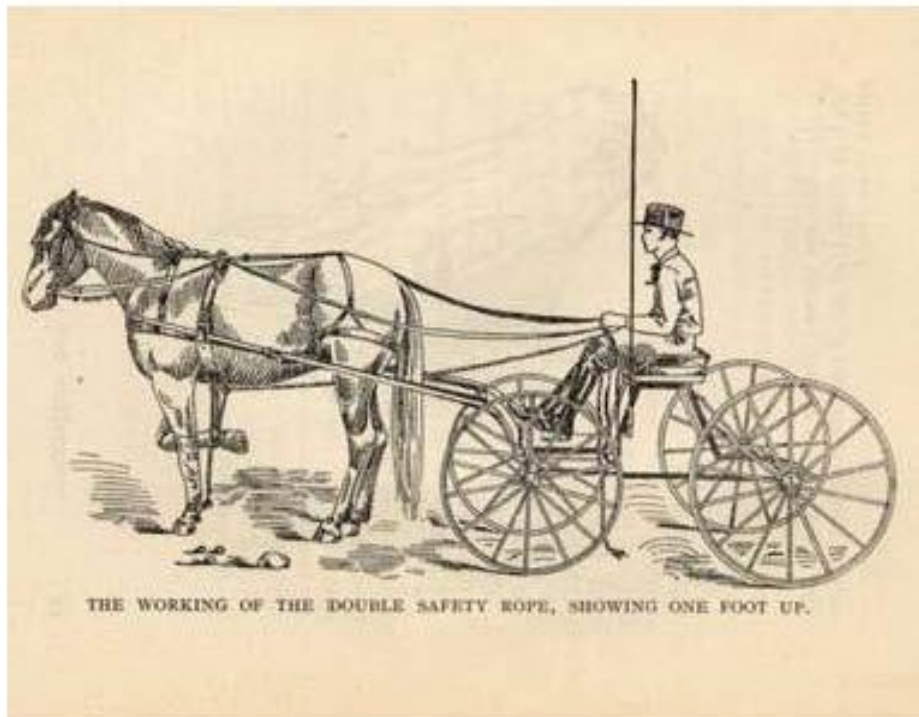
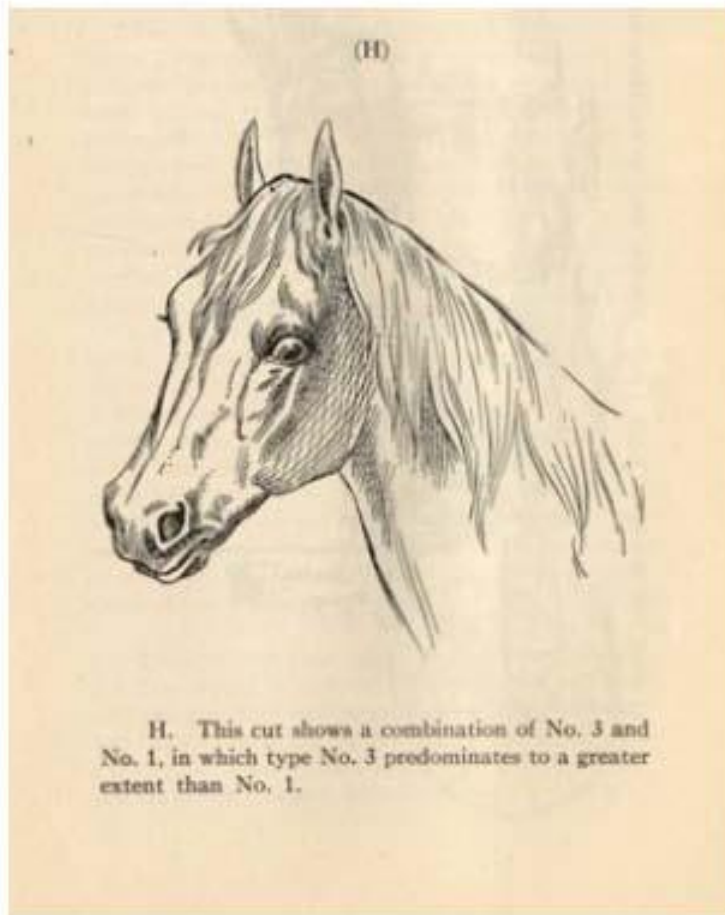
MANNER OF HOLDING A HORSE ON HIS KNEES.



#### DOUBLE SAFETY ROPE.

Repeat the process as given in the lot until you get no resistance to the ropes. Remove the rope, leaving on the knee pads and foot straps. After driving a few minutes and you feel sure you have reduced the power of the safety rope to the voice and lines remove the foot straps and the knee pads. By this gradual removal of the appliances the horse does not associate his subjection to the appliances.

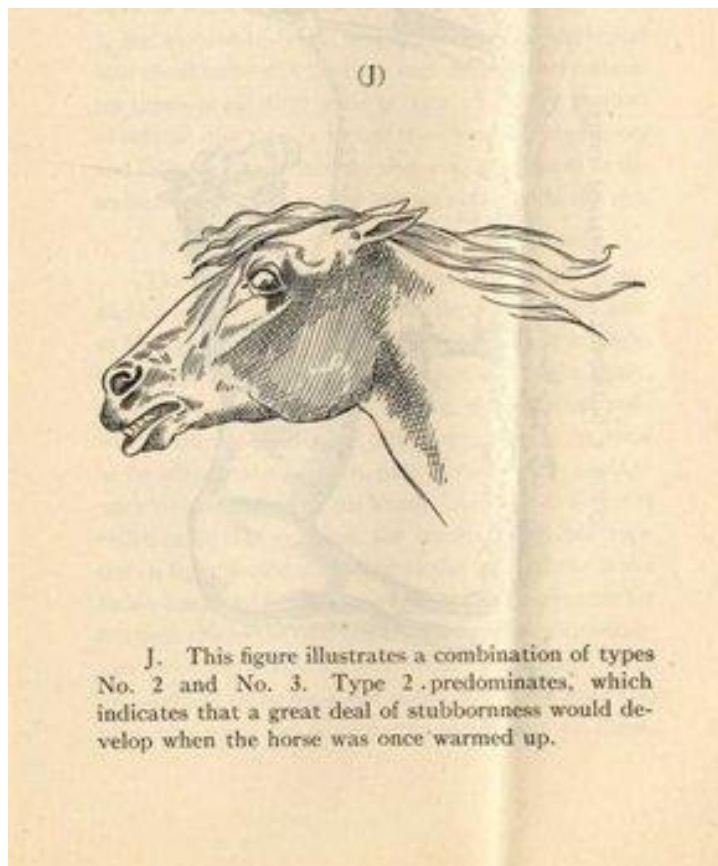
With type No. 2 use the safety ropes together with the guy line. You will need an assistant to use the guy line and one who will attend to his business. The assistant's place is at the side of the driver except when the stubbornness of this type asserts itself. He should quickly run ahead of the horse and somewhat to the side toward which the driver wishes to go and immediately following the command and stroke of the whip of the driver, jerk the horse off his feet. The assistant should immediately run back to the driver to keep the horse from realizing the force has come from the front. Draw the safety rope tight enough to keep the horse fighting it. At the slightest indication to balk, the assistant should run forward as before giving his jerk in unison with the driver's "Get-up" and stroke of the whip, and vanish by the side of the driver.



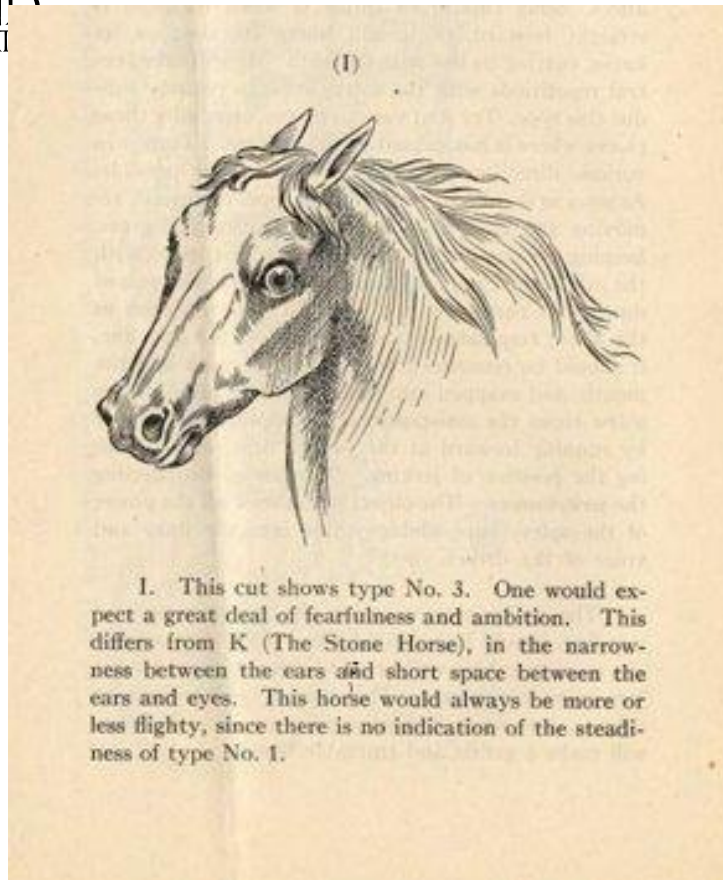
Tighten the safety rope, throwing the horse to its' knees, being careful to throw it when its head is straight forward, or it will bump its nose on its knees, cutting its lips with its teeth. It will take several repetitions

with the safety rope to entirely subdue this type. Try it at various places, especially those places where it has caused trouble before. Turn it in various directions. Get all the resistance possible. As soon as it submits to the safety rope, remove it, removing the knee pads and foot straps by degrees, keeping the guy line on a while. The first lesson with the safety rope you may feel that you have not gained much but persevere and you will win. As soon as the horse responds to a slight jerk on the guy line it should be removed from around the neck and the mouth and snapped into the bit. After using it here a few times the assistant can accomplish his purpose by running forward at the proper time and assuming the position of jerking. The horse, anticipating the jerk, moves. The object is to throw all the power of the safety rope and guy line into the lines and voice of the driver.

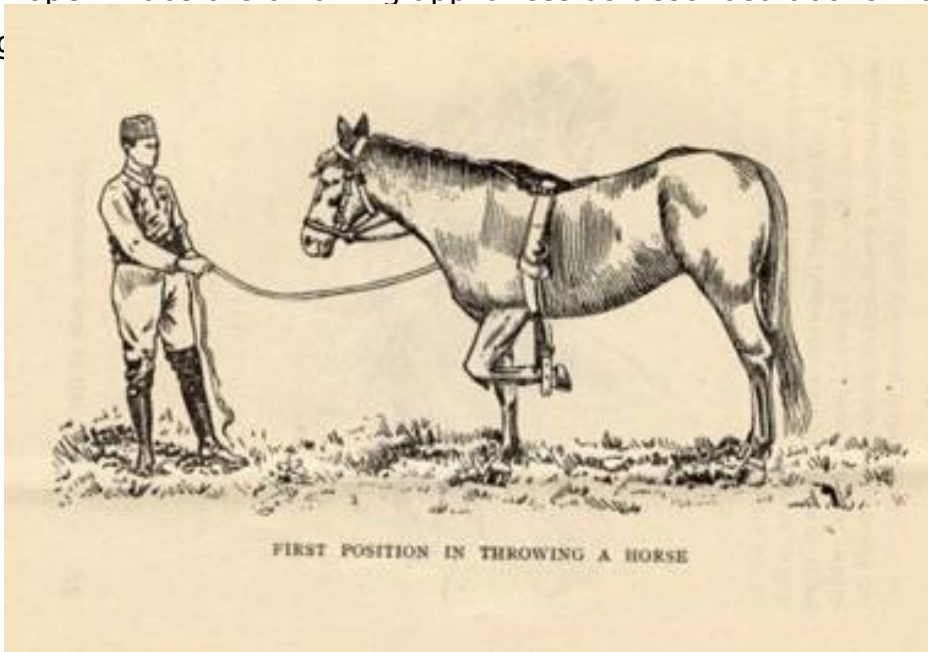
The entire process, using the safety ropes and guy line, should be repeated when hitched to a vehicle, no matter how well he was subdued in the lot before being hitched up. This type is very tedious to subdue, but when it finally gives up its willfulness, will make a gentle and tractable horse.





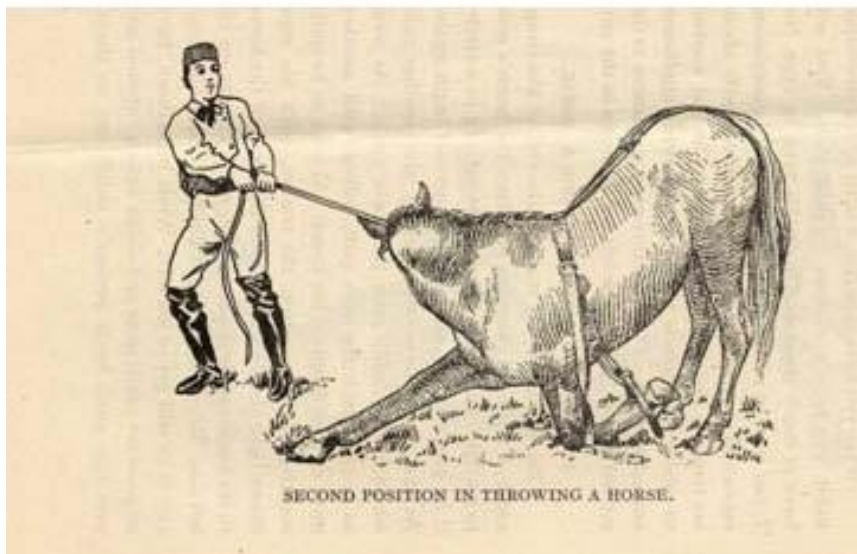
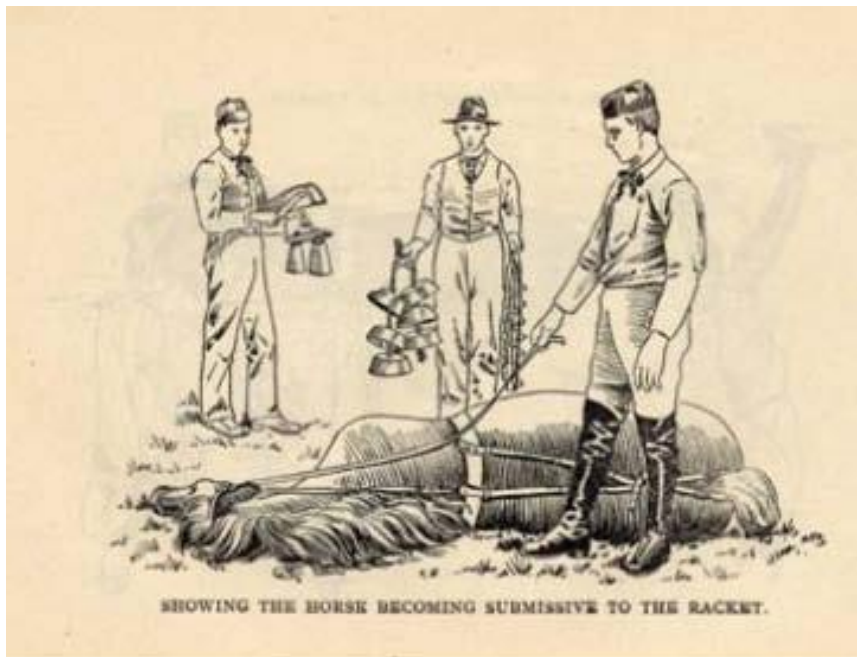


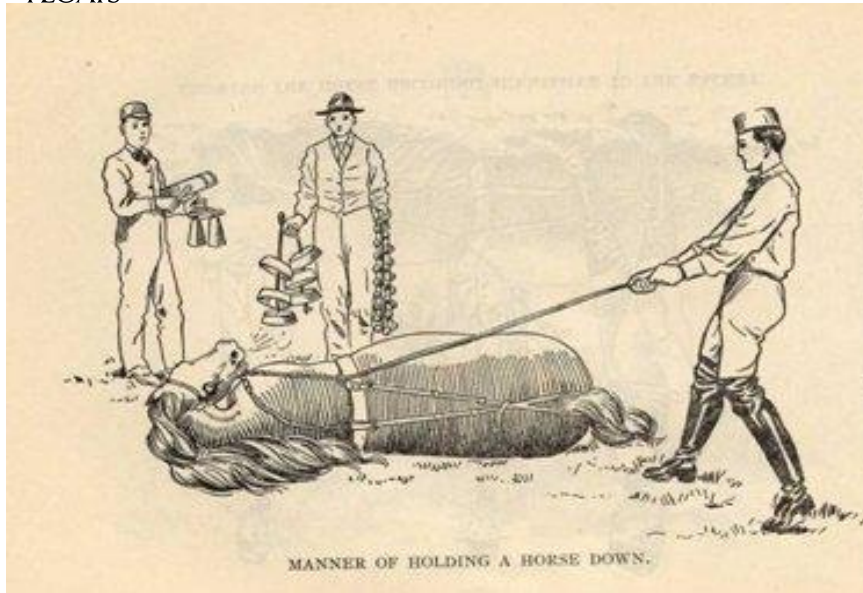
When you have type No. 3 with a well developed habit, you have a cyclone to deal with. You will have as much resistance from this type as type No.2, but instead of being prolonged, it will be condensed into about one-tenth the time and consequently about ten times as exciting while it lasts. The best method to subdue this type is to use the throwing appliances and safety rope. Place the throwing appliances as described above. Fasten the left leg



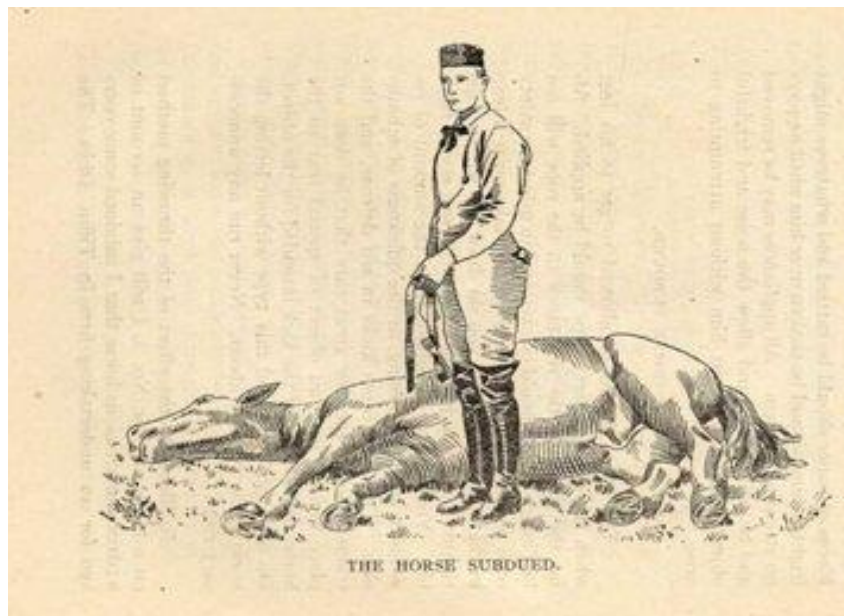
FIRST POSITION IN THROWING A HORSE. The trainer should stand at the end of the strap, and by a powerful sweeping pull turn the horse's nose to his right side. The horse starts turning in a circle, if he goes too fast, slacken the rope and begin again. As soon as the horse stops turning, give another pull which will probably start the horse again. As soon as he stops resisting each pull, follow with another until he goes down on his knees. As soon as he quits resisting in that position, the trainer, with his rope drawn tight should walk around the front of the horse to his back and by a strong pull, roll him over on his left side. Keep the rope tight until he ceases his struggles or he will get to his feet. While he is down, have an assistant rattle pans and sleigh bells all around and over him until he is perfectly indifferent to them

Pieces of paper should be rattled and whatever might frighten him, should be shaken over him until he pays no attention to them. All appliances may be removed and he will still lie and allow the noise and frightful objects to be all about him without attempting to arise.





THE HORSE SUBDUED. The horse should be allowed to get to his feet when the double safety rope should be applied. After the throwing the resistance to the rope will not last long. Care should be exercised in using the safety rope with this type, for it is apt to make quite a leap in the start and cause you to draw the safety rope tighter than intended and give the horse a severe beginning at the quickness of submission. This type often kicks in self defense, and the trainer should exercise great care that he does not place himself near an object of special fear to the horse, or he may get the kick intended for the object. Do not rush up behind this type without letting the horse know you are about. Never run any unnecessary risks.

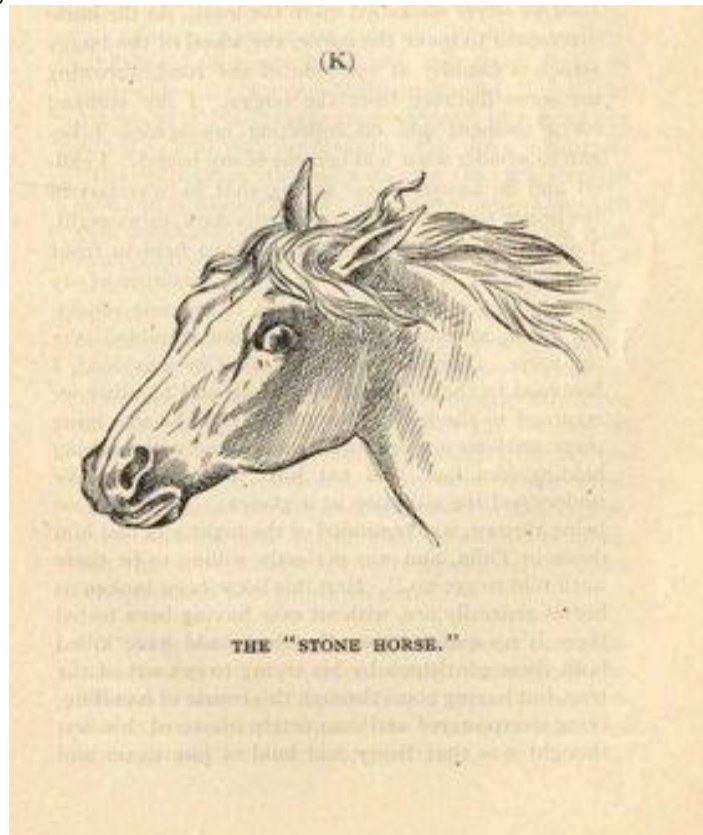


To illustrate the effect of the throwing method on a horse of type No. 3, I will give an account of a particularly vicious horse that I subdued some years ago for an undertaking firm in Tiffin, Ohio. The name of one member of the firm was a Mr. Stone, and the horse was known as the "Stone Horse."

#### THE "STONE HORSE."

This cut illustrates the disposition of the Stone Horse : Large eyes, well to the front and extending from the side, with furrows on the forehead by the side of the eyes. This indicates the No. 3 type very strongly. Its extreme fear and ambition made it a vicious fighter. The broadness between the eyes and the height of the forehead indicates good sense after its viciousness was conquered. We had no more than arrived in Tiffin until we heard of this horse, and people would say: "I'll join the class, providing I can see the 'Stone Horse' subdued." He was so well known in and about the town on account of his propensity for demolishing everything he was hitched to that he was given up by all as an unbreakable beast and consequently turned out to grass with no hope of ever being able to find anyone that would tackle him. We had no trouble in making up a large class through the strength of advertising and agreeing to make gentle, hitch up and drive this particular horse. He was a powerful horse and resisted the method of disabling and throwing with all the power and strength he had. However, after a long struggle and persistent effort to keep on his feet, he was compelled to lie on his side, and submitted to the most severe tests that could be given, viz.: The rattling of tin pans, covering him with papers, firing of firecrackers, grinding of horse fiddles, sleigh bells ringing and all kinds of noises. After he became submissive to this test, the straps were removed, and he was so thoroughly subdued that I stood on top of him while he was yet on his side with a revolver in hand and fired blank cartridges, without his moving a muscle. He yielded so completely to this method of subjection, that it was scarcely necessary to put the safety ropes on him even for the first drive.

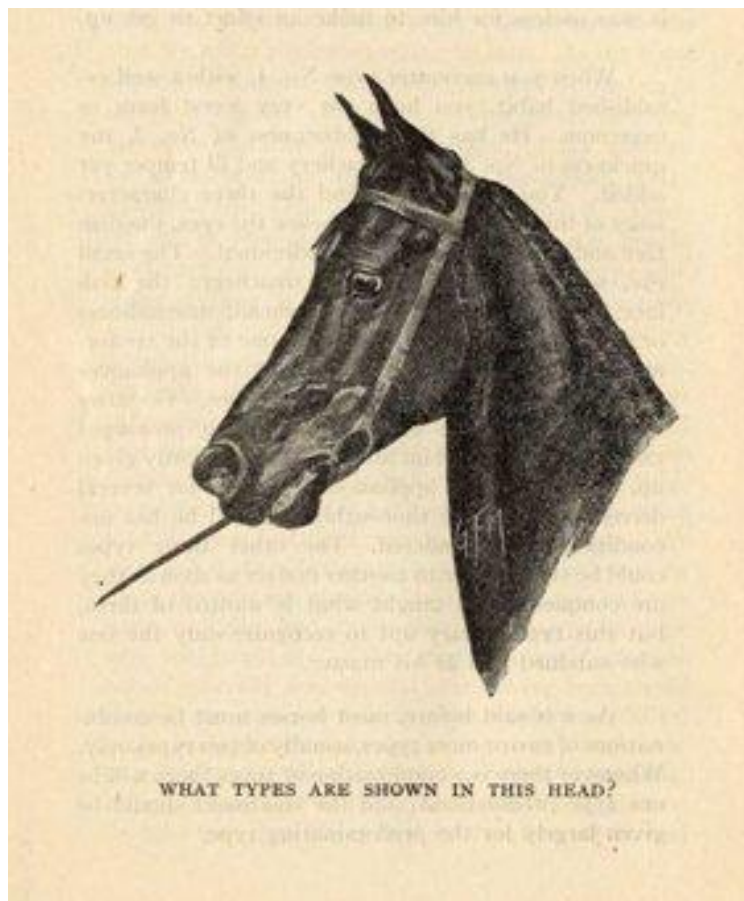
Now for the illustration: About a year afterwards I was giving instructions in Toledo, Ohio, and while driving my own educated horse without bridle or lines on the streets of that city, one of these men (having moved to that place) saw me. He motioned for me to drive to the curbing where he was standing, when he asked me if I remembered the "Stone horse" that I had handled in Tiffin. I told him that I did. He then said that he would like to tell me of a circumstance that happened while driving that horse a few weeks after I had handled him. Here is the story as told to me: "A gentleman friend and myself were out one very dark night, for a little frolic, and were driving this horse. We were going at a rather reckless



rate, and on approaching a very sharp turn in the road we never slackened up in the least . As the horse attempted to make the curve, the wheel of the buggy struck a boulder at the side of the road, throwing me some distance from the buggy. I lay stunned for a moment and on collecting my senses, I began to wonder what had become of my friend. I called and he answered me saying that he was fast in the buggy top. It was a wretchedly dark, rainy night. You could hardly see your hand when held in front of your face. I started to go to the assistance of my friend and in going I stumbled over some object. On feeling around I found that I had stumbled over the horse. Thinking, of course, that he was dead, I hastened to the rescue of my friend, and together we returned to the horse, only to find that he was lying there without a sign of excitement and with nothing holding him fast and not hurt in the least. We understood the situation at a glance. The horse, on being thrown, was reminded of the night you had him down in Tiffin and was perfectly willing to lie there until told to get up. Had this horse been broken as horses generally are, without ever having been tested there is no question but that he would have killed both these gentlemen by his trying to get out of the trap, but having come through this course of handling, being overpowered and completely mastered, his first thought was that Beery had hold of him again and it was useless for him to make an effort to get up.

When you encounter type No. 4, with a well established habit, you have the very worst form to overcome. He has the stubbornness of No. 2, the quickness of No. 3, with treachery and ill temper yet added. You may seldom find the three characteristics of this type (the fullness below the eyes, the dish face and small eye) in any one individual. The small eye wherever found, indicates treachery; the dish face, ill temper, and the full forehead, unsteadiness or disposition to bolt. When any one of the conformation of No. 4 is found, use all the appliances recommended for the other three types. Go after this horse hard or it will be an extremely prolonged task. Do not trust him after he has apparently given up, but carry your appliances with you for several drives until you are thoroughly satisfied he has unconditionally surrendered. The other three types could be turned over to another master as soon as they are conquered and taught what is wanted of them, but this type is very apt to recognize only the one who subdued him as his master.

As was said before, most horses must be combinations of two or more types, usually of two types only. Wherever there is a combination of types there will be one type predominant, and the treatment should be given largely for the predominating type.





In using appliances this one thing **MUST** be kept constantly in view, viz.: Appliances are used to teach the horse that you are more powerful than he, that he must recognize your authority. That same power and authority must be transferred to the lines and voice or the use of the appliances will be of no advantage.

NEVER use the appliances as a preventative. A preventative is not a cure. A kicking strap may prevent the horse from kicking, but it does not remove the desire to kick and the first time you forget it, or it is not even adjusted properly, the horse proves this fact beyond the possibility of a doubt. The appliances must eradicate the desire, and if used as directed, this will be accomplished.

Originally Published in 8 Parts

1. Colt Training

2. Disposition & Subjection

3. Kicking & Balking

4. Shying & Running Away

5. Bad To Shoe & Halter Pulling

6. Promiscuous Vices

7. Afraid Of Automobile & The Story Of Kate

8. Trick Training & The Story Of Queen's Life

## Book 3 Kicking &

## Baulking

## LESSON No. 3.

### KICKING

Nature has provided all animals with some means of defense. The dog has sharp teeth, the cat, teeth and claws, the hog, special tusks, the cow sharp horns and the horse solid hard hoofs. Kicking is the horse's principal method of defense. In nature biting and striking may be the preliminaries to a battle, or the minor difficulties may be settled with the fore feet and mouth, but the principal battles are fought with the hind feet. In kicking, the horse is only using a means of defense that was given him for that purpose by nature. In a domesticated state, the horse has no more need to kick than a cow to use her horns. But that the instinct is not by any means dead is too well indicated by the number of inquiries that have come to my office the last few years in reference to this particular habit.

The specific causes for kicking are numerous, but they may be reduced to two fundamental reasons. The first cause I will mention is the disposition of the horse. The types No. 3 and No. 4 have the instinct of self-defense so highly developed that at the least indication of danger or mistreatment they defend themselves. This tendency is so marked in some individuals of these types that they kick at the very slightest provocation. As the habit grows the lack of any provocation becomes more and more noticeable until we say it is its disposition to kick.

Because it has this disposition is no reason why it should be classed as an outlaw and not capable of being managed. Its natural tendencies will only require you to be more patient and persevering to make it as tractable as any other type. The cause of by far the greater majority of kickers is not a bad disposition but bad management and ignorance in colt training.

By training your colt by the method given in Lesson No 1, you will never need this lesson for him. In applying this lesson you have to do the work that someone else has left undone when the horse received its colt training.

When a horse goes to kicking when the holdback strap breaks and leaves the cross piece of the shafts against it, it is only an indication that his hind quarters were not properly educated when he was a colt. Kicking because the line gets under the tail is another indication of only a part of the body being trained. I can not place too much emphasis upon the

thousands of horses brought to me to be broken of a bad habit. A few minutes for a few days in their early training spent in making every part of their body submissive would have saved many hundreds of accidents.

The poling process, explained in the first lesson, may seem simple and useless but it is the means of preventing many horses from becoming confirmed kickers.

This reminds me of a circumstance that happened years ago in my first work. I was handling a colt and had, so I thought, made the work very thorough but I had not poled him. I had the fellow hitched up and had driven him quite a distance everything going apparently all right, when in switching his tail he caught the line with it and bringing this line in contact with the unbroken member of the body, he immediately became unmanageable with the result that we had a regular smash-up breaking the harness and rig all to pieces. After this accident it was necessary to give the colt a lesson in subjection before the had impression that was made, through my ignorance in ever attempting to hitch the colt up before every member of the body, was educated. Do not make this mistake yourself and be sure that every member of the colt's body has been accustomed to the touch of the harness so that the touch of the lines or the breeching will not frighten him.

Through bad management and lack of early colt training, not only types No. 3 and No. 4 are made to kick, but also types No. 1 and No. 2 have been driven to the same habit. I say "driven" to it, because any horse with any life about it will in desperation defend itself.

I believe that every horse that becomes a kicker (excepting some in type No. 4) does so in self-defense. Of course after it is repeated a few times he learns his power and it becomes a vicious habit. Since there are these two steps in forming the habit there are two things necessary to fix in the minds of the kicker. First, submission, second, he must learn that whatever caused him to kick will not hurt him now.

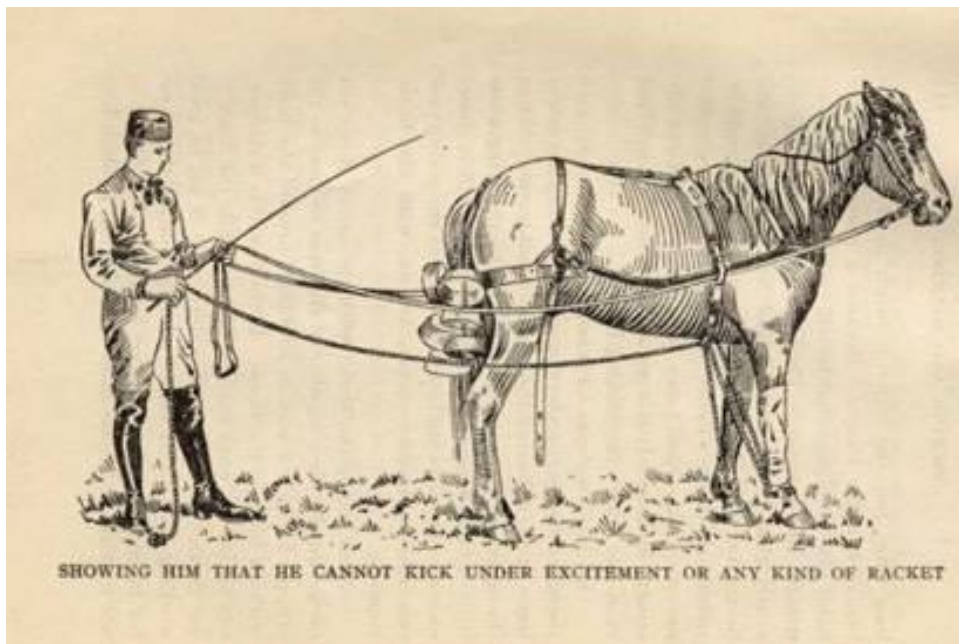
Rough handling is injurious and does no good. Study your horse carefully and try to analyze its condition of mind. The treatment for any habit depends upon the disposition of the animal, its age and the length of time it has been addicted to the habit.

An old horse or one that has had a habit for many months or years, is much more difficult to break than a young animal or one that has exercised a habit but a few times. A horse may kick much harder the first time or two it kicks, than one that has kicked off and on for a long time but the latter is much more difficult to break than the former. Because a horse works his habit easy is no sign that he will be easy to break, but usually the opposite. The

causes of kicking are so nearly alike in types No.1 and No.3 that they will be treated alike and also No.2 and No.4 should be treated the same. Types Nos. 1 and 3 may be called nervous kickers, and types Nos.2 and 4, sullen or obstinate kickers. It is very seldom that you will find type No. 2 with the kicking habit.

With the nervous kickers (No. 1 and No. 3), give the general subjection by throwing and using the safety ropes as prescribed in the lesson on subjection. When the horse shows complete subjection by throwing while it is yet down pole it all over its body until it shows no resistance to being touched. Repeat the poling process while the safety ropes are on with the horse standing.

After poling the horse, with the safety ropes yet on we usually tie a number of tin pans or cans to the crupper in such a way as to dangle around the hock without hurting the horse. If the horse is a dangerous kicker the pans may be tied on while the horse is yet down. Be sure your safety rope is on in good working order and that you can control the horse for he may do some vicious kicking. The object is not to make the horse more nervous, but to show him that you can control him when he is doing his worst. If that end can not be accomplished, the pans had better be left off.



Have some one make all the racket possible. When he shows any inclination to kick, bring him to his knees with the safety rope until he pays no attention to the racket or dangling pans (providing you have used them.) If there is any particular place or object that usually causes him to kick, repeat the work there. If the kicker is old or confirmed in the habit, the lesson should be repeated a half hour each day or a longer time if the case requires it, for two or three days before hitching up. If the horse is young or has only kicked a few times, one lesson should be sufficient. In either case the safety rope should be used and racket made about him, or, if you prefer, the tin pans tied to the crupper after the horse has been hitched to whatever sort of vehicle to which he would be most apt to kick. At the least sign of resistance, put him on his knees with the safety rope to let him know that you have the same power over him when hitched as when not. Before removing the safety rope (both before hitching him up and after he is hitched), say "Whoa," and give him a severe set back with the lines, by having the left line tight and giving a severe pull with the right. Repeat this after



removing the ropes, as it has the effect of giving him to understand you have the same power over him with the lines that you had with the ropes. Watch your horse carefully for a few drives, and by this wrench of the lines and a sharp "Take care," you can prevent him kicking and soon have the habit entirely overcome. Take every precaution to keep him under control, for if he should kick again after having been subdued, he would be as confident of his superior strength as he was before subjection and he will also learn to know when the appliances are on

and when they are off. I do not want you to get the idea that these types (No. 1 and No. 3) are desperate characters, they simply need the proper handling when once the habit becomes fixed and if our instructions are carried out there is no reason why you should not have complete success in the handling of the above types.

With the sullen kickers (types No. 2 and No. 4) throwing does not do much good (excepting a lively No. 4). Use the safety ropes and guy line until the submission is perfect. With No. 4 or a No. 2 well confirmed in the habit, use a second form war bridle, instead of a guy line. When the horse has entirely submitted give it a good poling. Drive it until you get no resistance to the safety rope, then give it a strong pull and a twitch with the lines, as described above, and remove the ropes and repeat the pull and twitch. As soon as you feel that you can get along without the assistant using the war bridle, have the rope run back through the left line terret ring to you and you may have both the lines and war bridle. After the subjection is repeated after being hitched up, the same may be done with the war bridle rope and at the least inclination to kick a severe jerk will remind the horse of its subjective treatment and stop all desire to kick. The war bridle should be used under the bridle and rein. By degrees the force of the war bridle can be transferred to the lines and you have your horse under complete control.

With a horse of the latter type it requires patience and perseverance. The appliances should be carried for some time and if there are any indications of the horse not yielding to the lines give him a lesson in subjection and remove them immediately. Do not use the appliances too frequently but use them hard while you do use them. Be careful with a kicker that you do not place yourself in unnecessary danger by having the horse substitute you for some other object. If the methods described above are used closely, you need have no hesitancy but that you can break the worst of kickers. I have used the same methods in all my work and never failed, notwithstanding the most confirmed and vicious horses were often brought to me to handle more to test my methods than that the owner had the least hope of its being broken of the habit.

It may be interesting to you to know the details of the breaking of one of the most vicious kickers that is recorded in the history of horsemanship. While I was giving an exhibition in Richmond, Indiana, I received a letter from a Mr. Lewis, of Jamestown, New York, who had noticed one of my advertisements, probably a "Beery Bit" advertisement, in one of his papers. He said he had a very valuable stallion eight years old that he would give me \$100 if I would come and break him for him. He said further that the horse had been hitched to a cart when two years old and had got away from several men who were helping to break him, and



had kicked the cart to pieces. He had run and kicked for miles with a part of the sulky clinging to him, which bruised and cut him in such a manner that from that time on he would scringe and kick at the sight of a rig or even a man coming up behind him. Many attempts had been made to break him, but all had failed. Since we had arranged to make a tour through the west, we replied that we could not afford to go for the \$100.00, but would go and break his horse if we could advertise and handle him publicly and receive the gate receipts in addition.

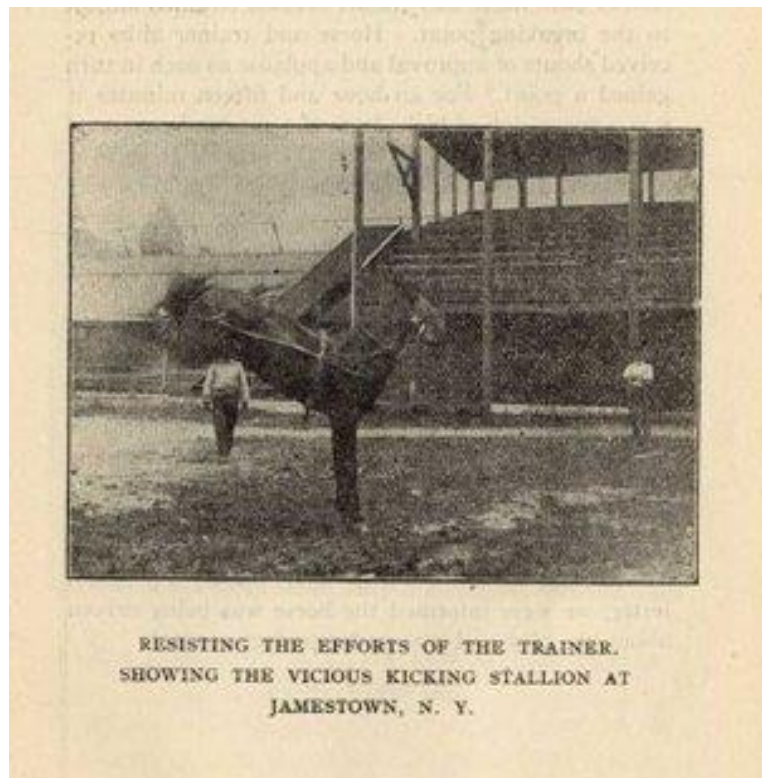
He replied immediately that he accepted my proposition and that there would be no trouble in getting a large audience, for the horse was known far and wide for his vicious kicking and the many failures to subdue him. We put our tent in storage and made the journey. When we arrived we were not disappointed in finding a subject that was to test to the utmost our skill as horsemen. He stood about sixteen hands high, well built and muscular. His beautiful form was well developed and powerful. He bore himself with pride and defiance for he had met in his eight years of life, no man or beast that could curb his indomitable will.

The Celeron Ball Park was secured for the performance. It was an ideal place situated as it was on the famous Chautauqua Lake, with its large pavilion and ball grounds beautifully lighted by electricity. We advertised in the city papers that this horse would be handled and when the night came it was proven to us beyond a doubt that this was one of the most famous horses we had ever found, for every seat in that great amphitheater was taken and an interesting, anxious crowd awaited the performance. When we first brought him out we placed the harness upon him to know for ourselves and to let the audience know just what sort of mettle we had to deal with. As fast as the harness could be placed upon him he would send them flying across the arena. We then placed the throwing appliances upon him and threw him, with him kicking and resisting every move he kicked while toppling over on his side and kicked while down. He kicked first with the one foot and then with the other and then with both. When shaking a string of tin pans over him while he was down every time we came within reach of his feet he would send them flying from our hands. After several minutes' work he lessened his resistance to such an extent that we felt justified in letting him on his feet with the safety ropes and guy line on. He began as fresh as at the beginning. He reared, he plunged and kicked at everything in sight. He tugged and strained at the safety ropes as he felt his forelegs restrained. He kicked while one fore foot was up, and kicked while on both front knees, with one foot and with both. I never saw a horse before nor one since, that could kick so hard, so quick, nor so continuously as that one. One of his tricks was a quick leap backward and a lightning kick at the driver, which kept the assistant busy with his strenuous pulls on the guy line.

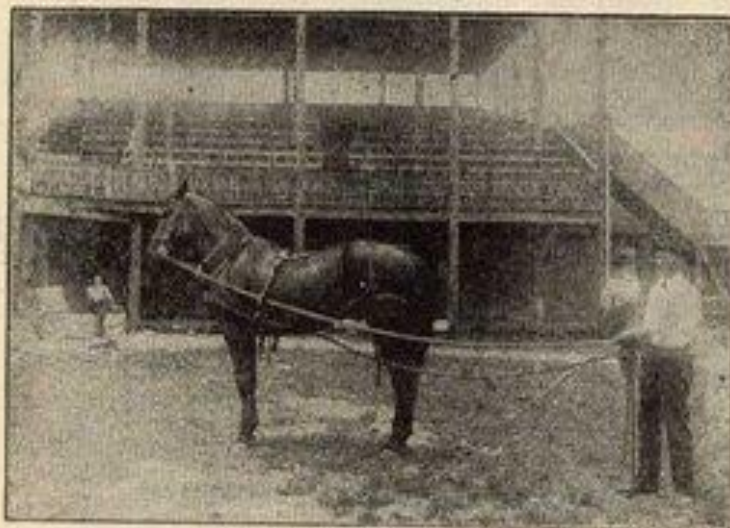
After an hour and a half of continual fight, myself and assistants, were so exhausted we could not continue the struggle and could see no apparent diminution in the strength of the horse. By consent of the audience we agreed to finish his subjection, hitch up and drive him the following evening. During the next day we took him in front of the amphitheater with no audience present, thinking he might show some signs of submission while his muscles were sore. To our great surprise he was as limber and vicious as ever, as is shown by the photograph taken that morning.

You will observe that he was kicking so rapidly that it was impossible for the camera to catch and photograph his heels. We immediately put him back in the paddock and he remained there until evening.

The spacious amphitheater was as crowded that evening as the evening before. We started in with the determination to subdue him and drive him if it took all night. At the first attempt to put on the double safety ropes the fight began. He was as game resisting and kicking as he was the night before. After he had ceased to resist somewhat the safety ropes, we snapped tin pans to his crupper. No sooner would they be snapped fast, than by one of his lightning strokes he would send a pan with the speed of a base ball against the netting in front of the amphitheater. The fight seemed to be getting harder and harder as we strained every nerve to come out victorious. The audience watched with intense eagerness, as the tension between the trainer and the horse reached breaking point.



Horse and trainer alike received shouts of approval and applause as each in turn gained a point. For an hour and fifteen minutes it was a succession of kicks from the one and continual tugging on the safety ropes on the other. It seemed a question to the audience as to which would be victorious, and they stood ready to bestow their praise upon either for having overcome such a worthy antagonist, when suddenly the horse changed from all the appearances of ferociousness to that of meekness. He realized his inferiority to the human mind. The audience saw the change almost as soon as the trainer, and as one man, they rose to their feet and sent forth cheer after cheer. The owner, a very noted and conservative horseman rushed to the center of the ring clapping his hands and shouting, "Good for you Beery! Good for you!" We hitched the horse to a buggy and drove him before the people while he acted to perfection. We left for home a little later but by a personal letter we were informed the horse was being driven about the city and was under perfect control.

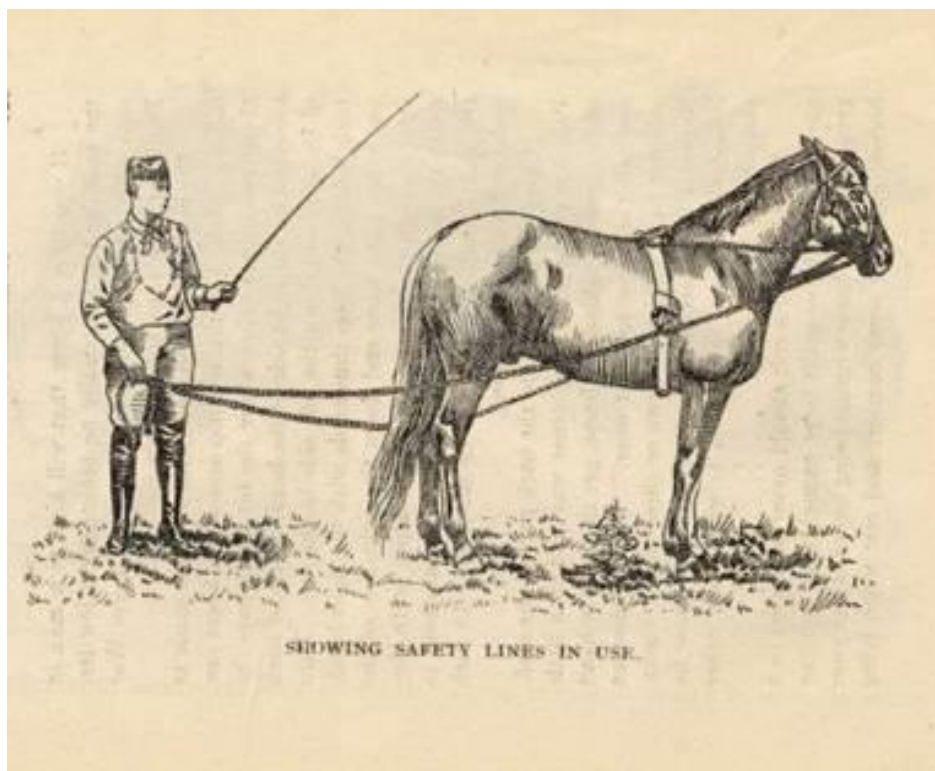


AS THE JAMESTOWN, N. Y., STALLION APPEARED AFTER  
BEING SUBDUED.

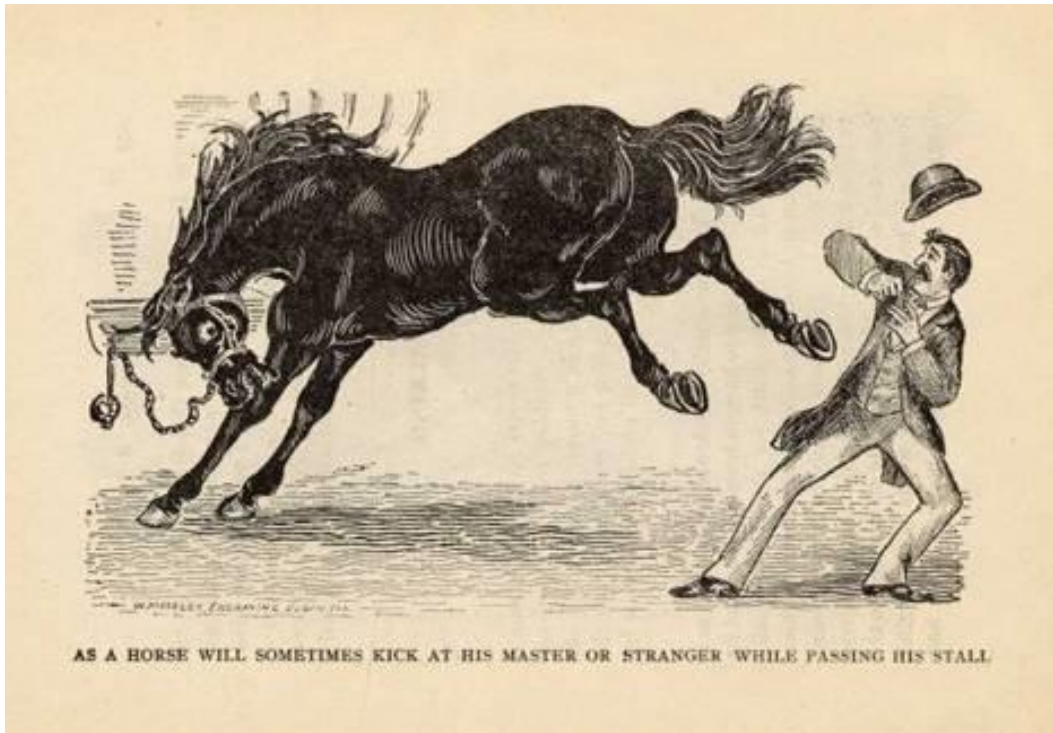
## SUPPLEMENTARY DEVICES FOR KICKERS.

A horse that has a vicious habit will show it often especially if it is of long standing, by the expression. With teasing and ill-treatment a horse may often become more vicious than the conformation of the head would indicate, but it is usually indicated by the expression as the illustration on page 135 will show.

Put an overcheck on your horse with a ring in it just back of the ears. Take a cord eighteen feet long, run one end of it through a ring in surcingle at one side of the horse, through ring of the bridle bit, back through ring at top of surcingle, forward and snap into ring of overcheck. Next, take another cord of same length and put on opposite side in the same manner. Step behind and take the cords for lines. You then have a powerful purchase on his head with these lines, which will be good to teach a stubborn horse to stop at word of command. These lines are very effective for the kicker that gets its head against its breast and makes it impossible to control him by the mouth. The horse that bucks and kicks can soon be brought under control by these lines for by pulling on them the head is elevated straight into the air. But as I have said before, no more severity should be used than is required in order to secure obedience. When that is done, the driver should show his approval to the horse at once.



If you have a horse that will kick at a man in the stall he can very easily be broken by a few lessons with a modified form of the Second Form War Bridle, or with the Pulley Bridle. The modified Second Form War Bridle is made as follows: Make a stationary loop around the lower jaw about two inches below where the bit goes; pass the loose end up the right side of the head, over just back of the ears and down the left side to the eye. Turn back holding the loop thus made with the right hand, and retrace the loose end down the right side of the face, through the mouth, above the upper teeth, beneath the upper lip and up through the loop held in the right hand. This should be made of 5-16 inch sash cord, eighteen feet long. Carry the cord back to the back part of the stall. Pass out of the stall some other way and in a little while come up behind the horse, get the cord in hand and tell the horse to "Get over." If he makes an attempt to kick, give him two or three severe yanks. Repeat a few times until the horse learns to know he is under your power in the stall as well as any other place. A bad horse or a colt should never be placed in a narrow stall. Have stalls large enough that you can get around your horse without being crowded and your horses may have some comfort and rest when lying down.



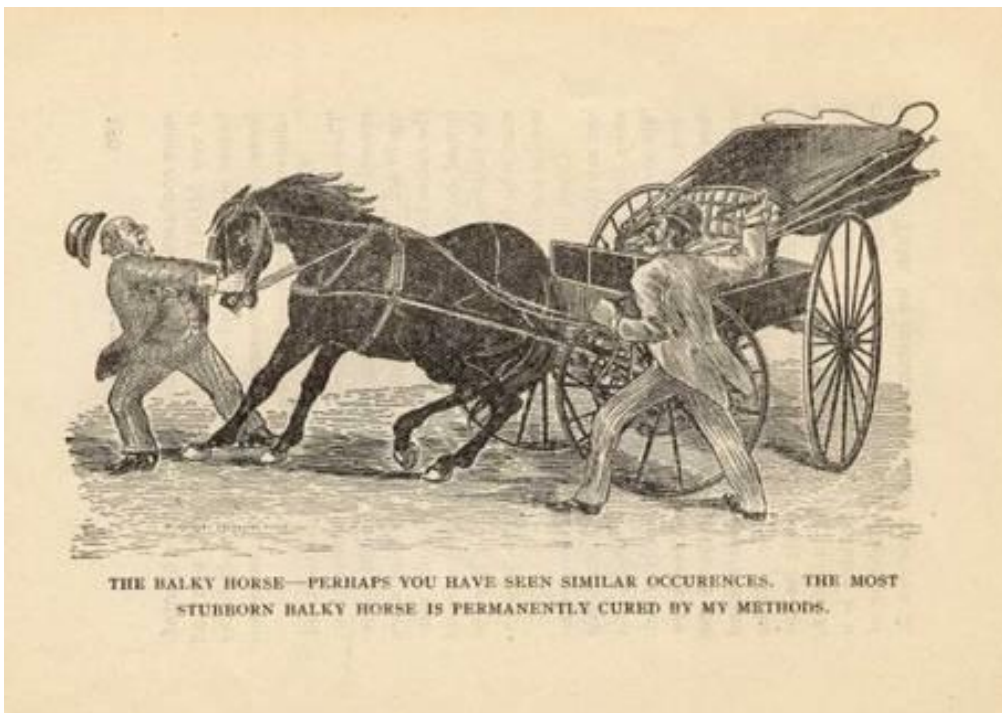
In breaking a horse that kicks in the stall, the lesson should be given from both sides so that he will be broken on both sides alike. Treat the horse kindly as soon as he submits or he will be confused as to the

reason of his punishment. Never allow a horse to be teased if you do not want a dangerous animal.

## BALKING

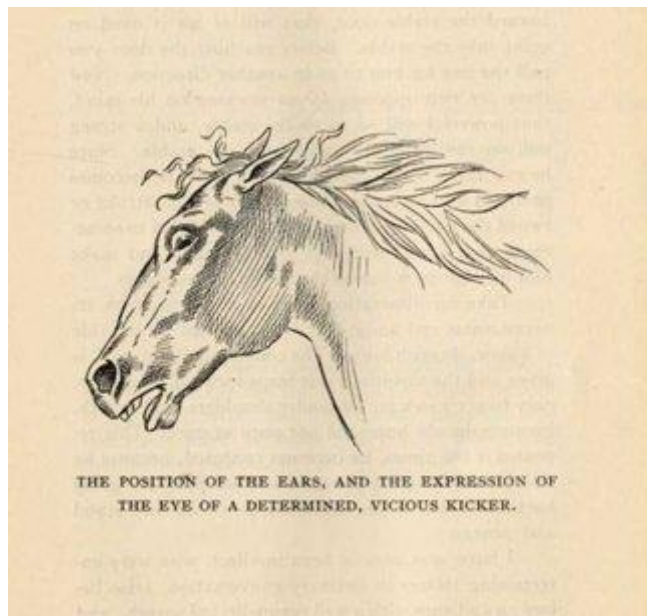
Of all the bad habits horses may have, balking is the most aggravating. Nothing tries one's patience more than to hitch up in a hurry, anxious to be off, only to find upon climbing into the vehicle that the horse is not ready to go and probably will not be for an hour or so.

A balky horse usually stands and looks back as if it expecting something to happen from the rear, and he very seldom is disappointed for the driver usually makes the air hot with a volley of words and the hissing of the whip. His words usually have no meaning to those who hear him and expect him to use common sense and of course have absolutely no meaning to the horse who understands but few words of the English language. Of course the horse becomes more and



more confused and his senses more and more blunted. If you MUST yell and slash with the whip you had better sing a song and step to one side and slash the fence. The horse's confusion would change to astonishment and he would, probably, move off. No horse balks simply because he wants to stand. There is a reason for a horse balking the first time, several repetitions of the cause, followed

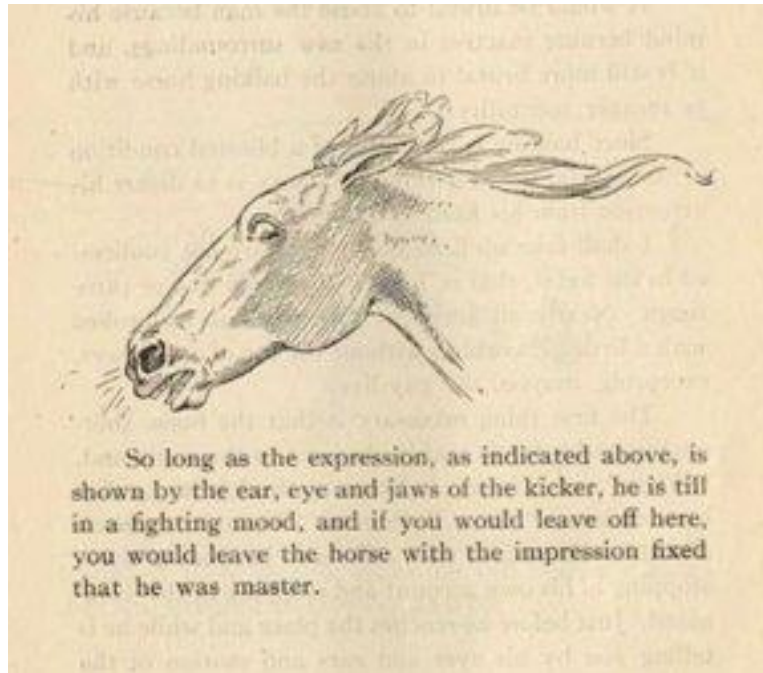
by the consequent act, become a habit and the habit remains when the cause has long since ceased to exist. The old, confirmed balker has long since forgotten the cause of his balking but he continues the habit just like the man who began using tobacco for dyspepsia continues its use after the dyspepsia has ceased. Often in teaching classes men would come to me and say that they had a horse that would not start just when they wanted him to. That the horse would not bite nor kick nor anything else mean, but simply stand. Now when they told us the horse balked we knew that it would not do any of the other things at the same time, because the condition of the horse's mind in balking will not permit of anything else. If he kicked or anything else he would immediately he out of the condition of mind to balk (except in No. 4, which sometimes kick for resentment.) Balking is a confused, inactive and almost insensible condition of the mind. Take, for instance, a colt of type No. 2.



He has a very strong will of his own and as you turn toward the stable door that will of his is fixed on going into the stable. Before reaching the door you pull the line for him to go in another direction. Now there are two opposing forces working on his mind, that powerful will to go to the stable and a strong pull on the bit to go away from the stable. Since he can think of but one thing at a time he becomes confused and sullen and stops. If the first stroke or two of the whip does not attract his attention to some thing else, others will only lock his mind and make him all the more insensible to his surroundings.

Take an illustration from type No. 3, with its nervousness and ambition . He is hitched by the side of a slow, sluggish horse . The command, "Getup, " is given and the ambitious colt leaps forward promptly, only to get

a jerk on his tender shoulders and mouth because the old horse did not obey at once. This repeated a few times, he becomes confused because he was jerked 'for going forward and whipped for going backward, and in his confusion he could only stand and prance. I have seen men of keen intellect who were entertaining talkers in ordinary conversation, arise before an audience with a well premeditated speech, be unable to say a word and become so confused they could hardly tell their own name and not know enough to sit down.

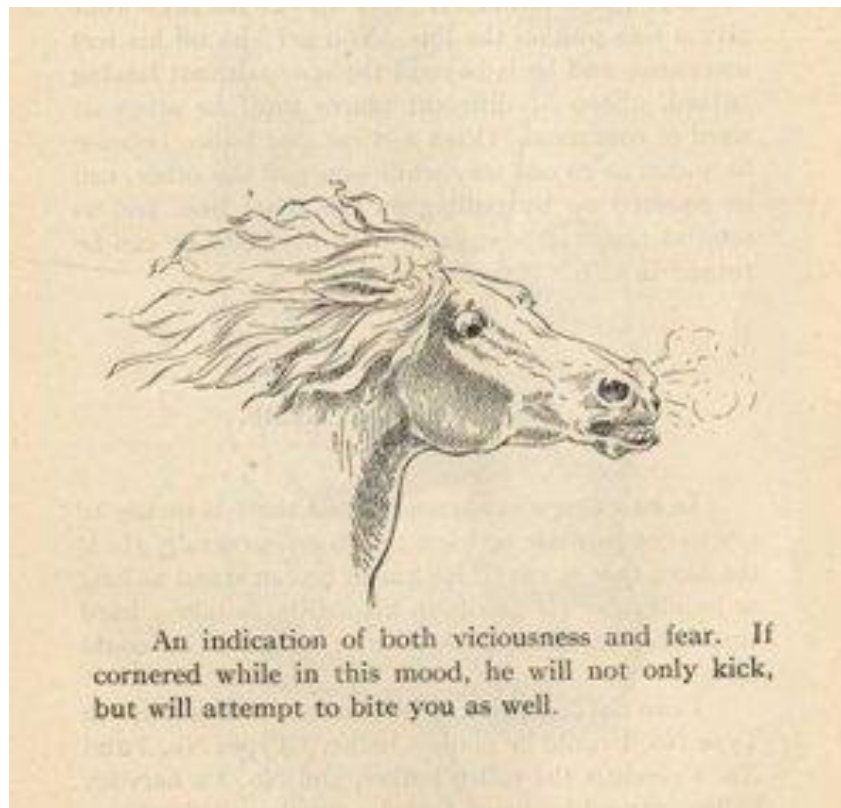


It is something of the same condition of mind the balking horse gets into. It would be brutal to abuse the man because his mind became inactive in the new surroundings and it is still more brutal to abuse the balking horse with its meager mentality. Since balking is the result of a blunted condition of the senses, the first thing necessary is to divert his attention from his fixed determination.

I shall take up first horses that are not confirmed in the habit, that is, have balked only two or three times. Nearly all horses of this type can be broken with a little generalship without the use of appliances excepting, maybe, the guy line. The first thing necessary is that the horse thoroughly understands and is obedient to the command, "Whoa" and "Get-up." You may think it funny that he shall know "Whoa," when he "Whoas" too much already. There is a vast difference between a horse stopping of his own account and stopping at the command. Just before he reaches the place and while he is telling you by his eyes and ears and motion of the head that he is



about to stop, say "Whoa," firmly, and give a powerful wrench on the lines. By stopping him before he stops of his own accord you have disconcerted him and thrown him into a receptive mood. When you feel that you have his attention drawn from

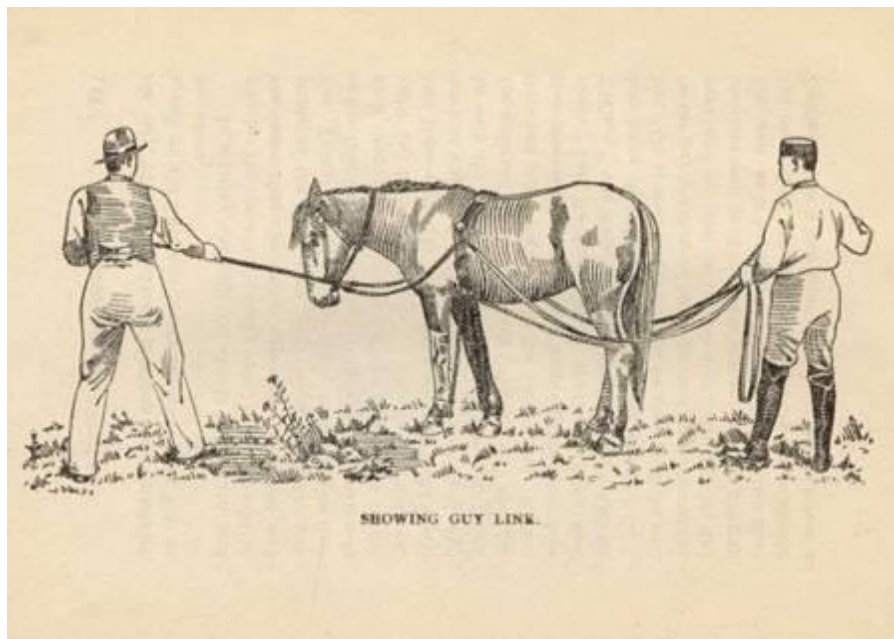


balking, give a confident, "Get-up" at the same time give a side pull on the line. You get him off his feet unawares, and lie is beyond the spot without having balked. Stop at different places until he stops at word of command. Often a horse that balks, because he wants to go one way while you pull the other, can be squared up by pulling on the other line, and as soon as the head is squared with the body he can be turned in either direction .

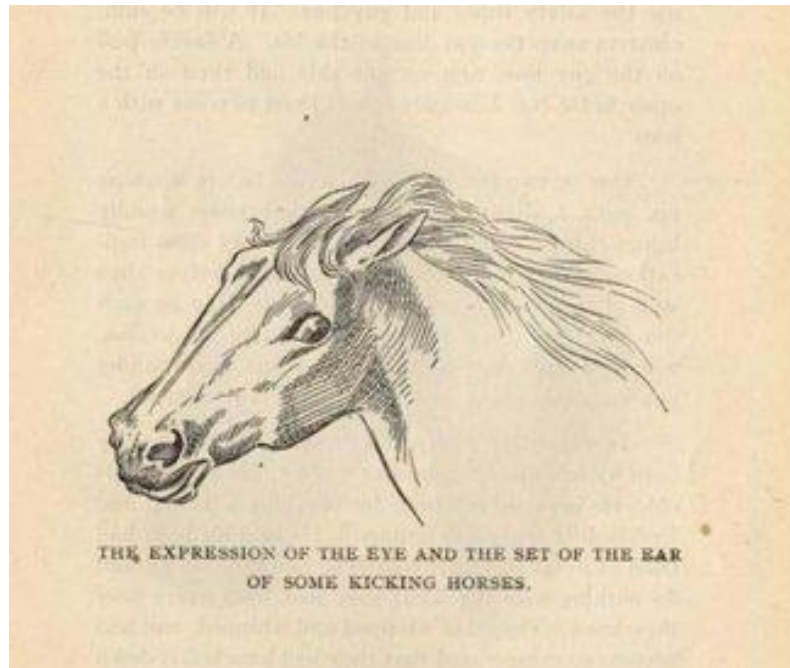
#### CONFIRMED BALKERS

In handling a confirmed balker there is no use to try to compromise or even try to out-general. He is too old a case to coax. He knows lie can stand as long as he pleases. He glories in his ability to take a hard thrashing, (at least I believe he would if lie could talk.) I can not imagine any means by which a horse in Type No. 1 could be trade a baulker. Types No. 2 and No. 4 produce the sullen balker, and No. 3 a nervous balker, caused by being fooled a number of times.

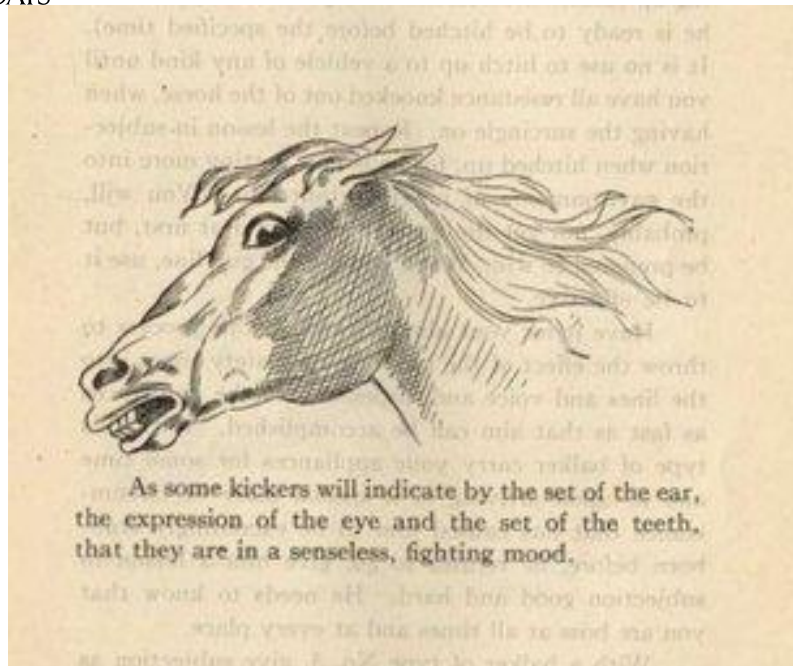
Take one of type No. 2 into a lot with the surcingle, safety rope and guy line in good condition and give a good lesson in general subjection. Pull the safety rope gradually to get all the resistance possible.



Say, "Whoa," and make him stop immediately by a pull on the lines and safety rope, bringing him to his knees. In starting, the assistant should be forward and whether the horse is in a balky mood or not, should, at the same time the driver gives the command and stroke of the whip, give a severe pull with the guy line. This should be repeated in quick succession four or five times the assistant crossing to the opposite side each time that the horse may be pulled first to the right and then to the left. I usually counted one, two, three, so that at "three" my assistant and I would work in unison, I with the whip and command, and he with the guy line. After four or five such pulls the assistant will need rest, say "Whoa," and with the lines and safety ropes, make the horse stand. Repeat this process of starting and stopping three or four times. Let the horse know that when you say, "Whoa," you mean it and mean it at once. Also let him know that "Getup" means, not simply "Go," but "Go at once." As soon as he goes at slight pull on the guy line it could be unfastened from around the neck and snapped in the bit ring. Do not let the assistant wait until the horse gets set but use the guy line and use it hard, on the slightest intimation that the horse does not want to go. This lesson should continue from a half hour to an hour, and a lesson a

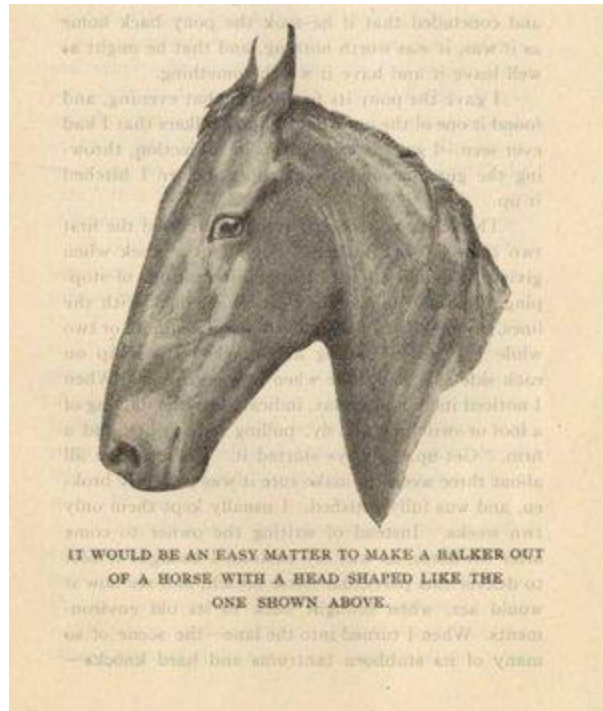


day given three or four days in succession before hitching up (unless the horse shows by his submission that he is ready to be hitched before the specified time) . It is no use to hitch up to a vehicle of any kind until you have all resistance knocked out of the horse, when having the surcingle on. Repeat the lesson in subjection when hitched up, for he is now getting more into the environments of previous tantrums. You will probably not get the resistance you did at first, but be prepared to win. When you use the guy line, use it to be effective. Have for your aim all through this process, to throw the effect of the guy line and safety ropes into the lines and voice and dispense with the appliances as fast as that aim can be accomplished. With this type of baulker carry your appliances for some time and if, upon arriving at a special place or circumstance that has caused him to be exceedingly stubborn before he refuses to go, give him a lesson in subjection good and hard. He needs to know that you are boss at all times and at every place. With a baulker of type No. 3, give subjection as prescribed for that type under general subjection. When you have thrown the horse while it is still down, snap the whip over it and at each side without touching it, so that it may learn the proper use of the whip. As soon as it lies quietly allow it to get up, and use the safety ropes and guy line. It will be sufficient to snap the guy line in the bit. A severe pull on the guy line first on one side and then on the other as for No. 2, usually causes them to come with a leap .



One or two lessons of subjection before hitching up with a slight repetition at that time, usually brings this type under control. When they show indications of balking, stop them suddenly before they stop of their own accord, and snap the whip on each side and over their back as you did in subjection which reminds them of that process, gets them under your control, and a firm, "Get-up," will start off.

In my early experience a man drove into my barn lot one morning, leading a pony five or six years old. He inquired my price for breaking a baulker, and I replied "twenty-five dollars." He said his boys had tried to break it but it balked so bad that they could do nothing with it. That they had tried every way they knew. They had whipped and whipped and had become so exasperated that they had knocked it down with a fence rail. He said he would like to have it broken but that the pony was not worth the twenty five dollars added to the purchase price. I refused to lower my fixed price and he started away. He had not driven far down the road when he turned and came back and said he had thought the matter over and concluded that if he took the pony back home as it was, it was worth nothing, and that he might as well leave it and have it worth something. I gave the pony its first lesson that evening and found it one of the most determined baulkers that I had ever seen. I gave it two lessons in subjection, throwing the guy line and safety ropes before I hitched it up.



The safety ropes and guy line were used the first two times it was hitched. For about a week when giving it its daily drives, it made indications of stopping. I would immediately give a set back with the lines, say, "Whoa, " and make it stand a minute or two while I stood in the rig and cracked the whip on each side as I had done when it was thrown. When I noticed its muscles relax, indicated by the moving of a foot or switching at a fly, pulling on one line and a firm, "Get-up," always started it. I drove it in all about three weeks to make sure it was perfectly broken, and was fully satisfied. I usually kept them only two weeks. Instead of writing the owner to come after his horse as was my custom, I thought it best to deliver this particular horse myself and see how it would act when brought back to its old environments. When I turned into the lane, the scene of so many of its stubborn tantrums and hard knocks the environment so reproduced its former state of mind that its ears began to turn back rigidly, its head to turn from side to side as is the custom of baulkers, and other indications told me the old environment was about to overcome all my careful training. It was only by exercising all my ingenuity, by stopping once or twice and attracting its attention to the whip, by a pull on a line now and then, or a sharp "Take care, " that I succeeded in getting up that lane without the pony balking. I told the owner how it was affected upon arriving home and said I had better give it some subjective treatment there to finish my work. I repeated the subjective treatment as I had given it, hitched it up, and lightly repeated it at different places and turned it over. I knew the pony would go all right for me or any one else that knew how to handle horses, but I did feel risky in turning that pony over to its balky drivers. But it retained its lessons and remained the family driving horse to a good old age.

There are a very few extreme cases among baulkers that lie down and refuse to get up. We have had such cases in the ring. I usually told the audience that my first assistant could blow the horse up. He would unexpectedly blow his breath hard into the horse's ear and at the same time I would hit the horse a sharp blow across the hind quarters with the whip, both together, so taking the horse by surprise that he leaped to his feet. In the few cases this did not reach, a pint of water was poured down the horse's nostril while his nose was held up. We used to tell our audience that the horse would have to get up then, or he would drown lying on dry ground. This never failed to have the desired effect. These remedies have no ill effect as some inhumane remedies we have heard of sometimes do. These latter cases mentioned come mostly in types No. 4, and a very few in type No.2. Type No.4 should be handled as types No.2 and No.3 together. Much more patience and longer training is necessary to subdue this type.

In handling all balkers it is necessary to keep your presence of mind and keep your attention fixed on your horse that you may anticipate its every action.

I never advise, especially the first two or three driving lessons, the combining of other business with the breaking of a horse or training of a colt. While your mind is on your other business it can not give the attention necessary to the training of a horse. Any rough, brutal treatment is worse than useless while anything that will attract the attention of the horse from his own sullen feelings is along the right channel. This point of the lesson we usually made very effective before the audience in the following manner. After a horse had shown his stubbornness and after working some time with the subjective treatment, just when we knew the horse was about to yield, we had him stop by the side of the center pole of the tent. I would appear angry and seize the long limber lashed whip saying as I slid so that I was tired of that horse's stubbornness and would whip him good and hard if he did not start. I began unmercifully striking over the horse's back and lashing the center pole. My first assistant heighten- ed the effect by yelling, "Cut it out!" "Stop, or I'll have you arrested, " etc. After the first three or four strokes the audience saw where the whip was really striking, an attendant seeing the horse's attention drawn to the noise of the whip that was not hurting him "mercifully" led him up a few steps and left me whipping the post. This left a firmer impression upon the audience of the ridiculousness of beating a balky horse than a lecture of many words.

Too many people use the whip just at the wrong time on a horse and lose the entire effect. A stroke particularly with a balker with the whip a few seconds too soon, is too soon, and a stroke a few seconds too late, is too late. If the whip is ever used, use it in a manner that will assist in getting the horse straightened up where you want him. Never use the

whip as a means of taking revenge on the horse. Always keep your own head and be ready to take advantage of the horse at every opportunity. The man that is everlastingly talking about being "kind" to a horse is frequently the most brutal. When making up a class we would sometimes meet men that would say, "Oh, I know how to handle a horse, you must be kind to them. Go see Mr. Jones about taking your lessons," etc. This same man knew about as much about the proper application of kindness as though such a thing never existed. As a rule he was the kind that would have his horse tied to the rack and would rush out of his office to make a quick trip somewhere. When he approached the horse it showed him by its every move that it was excited and impatient to be off. It would be champing the bit, stamping the ground, prancing around, etc. The man would untie the horse and go back to crawl into the buggy. The driver "clucks" at the horse in an effort to get him to move forward and the horse stands and looks back, first to one side, then to the other, but refuses to move. The driver is afraid to whip him now and so he gets out and pets the horse but without diverting his attention. He again gets into the buggy but knows that he dare not whip the horse for he might refuse to go for an hour or more if he did. After a little, the horse in a maddened fit, springs forward possibly leaping ten feet the first jump. The driver is thoroughly exasperated by now and as the horse is in motion and he knows that by whipping him he will not stop, he pulls out the whip and whips him unmercifully.

What has he done? He has actually caressed the horse for balking and whipped him for doing the very thing that he wanted him to do. This is the idea that some men have of the application of kindness. Whatever you do, do it in a manner that the horse can comprehend you. If he balks and through no fault of yours, he needs humane correction. The oftener you whip the balky horse the worse his habit becomes. When the horse is balking his mind is in such a maddened, senseless state that no matter what cruelties you used they would be worthless. Appeal to the dumb animal's understanding. Do not expect him to know more than you could possibly know with all your intellect, were you in the horse's place.

Originally Published in 8 Parts

1. Colt Training

2. Disposition & Subjection

3. Kicking & Balking

4. Shying & Running Away

5. Bad To Shoe & Halter Pulling

6. Promiscuous Vices

7. Afraid Of Automobile & The Story Of Kate

8. Trick Training & The Story Of Queen's Life



## Book 4 Shying &

## Running Away

## LESSON No. 4.

### SHYING & RUNNING AWAY

#### SHYING

The horse acquires the habit of shying by the same means that he acquires any other habit and that can, as a rule, be traced to improper handling at some time in the horse's training.

If the horse had come through my system of colt training he never would have developed the habit of shying. There would have been a complete understanding between the horse and driver. The horse would have had complete confidence in the driver and the driver entire confidence in the horse.

The improper use of the whip is, in nine cases out of ten, the cause of a horse shying when driven along the road. Types No. 2 and No. 4 seldom develop the habit, This habit is more often found in type No. 3 or a horse with this type predominating. I have always claimed that the driver shies or gets away from the true principles of horsemanship first. In all probability he is driving a high spirited colt of type No. 3, and he comes to a stone, stump or some other object that is inclined to frighten him. The horse, obeying a natural instinct, pauses in his gait in an effort to understand the meaning of this unusual object, or he may notice the object just as he gets even with it. In either case the driver, instead of allowing the horse an opportunity to examine the object, pulls out the whip and with it forces the horse past the object and in many cases whips him for five minutes afterwards in an effort to convince the horse of the absurdity of frightening at a stone or stump. He has now laid the foundation for a shyer and one or two repetitions of this kind and he is the driver of a confirmed shyer, one that will rush to the side of the road, or whirl and upset the rig, or possibly in its fright run off and break things to pieces. A horse can only think of one thing at a time, and while his mind is on the object and the driver applies the whip it is the object that inflicts the pain, and NOT the whip. If the horse could reason from cause to effect he would understand that the whip, and NOT the object was responsible for the pain and when passing the same spot at another time, would know that if he had paid no attention to the object he would not be hurt. This reasoning process is impossible for the horse to perform and for that reason, any time he sees the object, or one similar to it, he is reminded of the former experience, and the result is that he shies worse than ever. If I do not succeed in



impressing but ONE point on your mind in this Course of Lessons, I want this to be the point impressed: WHENEVER YOU WHIP A HORSE PAST AN OBJECT THAT HAS CAUSED HIM FRIGHT, IT IS THE OBJECT THAT INFLECTS THE PAIN IN THE HORSE'S WAY OF UNDERSTANDING, AND NOT THE WHIP.

After a horse has acquired the habit of shying it is absolutely necessary to give him a course of subjective treatment. When a horse will fight the method of disabling and throwing, this method should be used. Put on the surcingle, throwing halter, crupper attachment and throwing strap. Strap up the left front foot and proceed to lay him on his side, as described in Lesson No. 2. This work should be done on a grassy plot or in a barn lot so that the horse will not be injured in any way. After the horse is down, you should make all sorts of racket about him with tin pans, sleigh bells, etc. Papers, flags and umbrellas should be used about him so as to educate the sense of seeing.

Should he attempt to get to his feet, he should be confined on his side with the aid of the throwing strap, as described in Lesson No. 2. After he is perfectly submissive on his side paying no attention whatever to racket and objects, then let him on his feet and put on the safety ropes, bridle and lines, with the lines through the rings well down on the surcingle. Start the horse forward by the command, "Get-up," and action of the whip, if necessary.



If the horse has never been taught the proper use of the commands, "Whoa," "Steady" and "Get-up," these should be taught before attempting to educate him further for shying. When teaching the command, "Get-up," even to an old, confirmed shyer or a horse with any habit, for that matter the same method is used as that advised in Lesson No. 1. (Second lesson given a colt.)

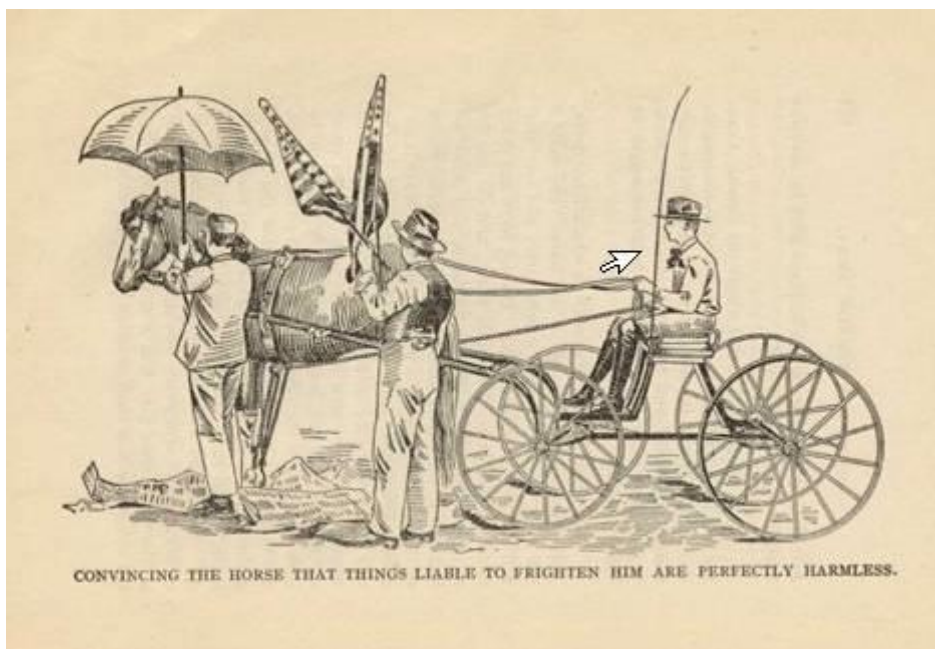


When teaching an older horse, one that is confirmed in a habit, use the command, "Whoa," instead of depending entirely on the use of the lines, as advised in "Colt Training" (Lesson No. 1). Just as you give the command, "Whoa," pull on the safety ropes and bring the horse to his knees. You understand of course, that in teaching this command the horse should be in motion for it would be impossible to pull him off his feet while he was standing still. An easy method of getting a horse on his knees is to watch him closely and just as he places the right front foot on the ground take the slack out of your rope and keep the left front foot up against the body by holding the rope tight. In the horse's struggles to regain the use of this foot he starts to lift the right and it is merely a matter of taking up the slack in the rope again for you to have both front feet under control. After the horse responds to the commands and will start and stop readily, have your assistant take a big bundle of papers, (two assistants are preferable, but if not available, one will do) and stand ten or fifteen feet in front of the horse with his back toward you and with the papers held in such a position that the horse can not see them. Give the command, "Get-up," and as the horse's head gets even with the assistant, he should throw the papers high in the air so they will light on the horse's head and shoulders dropping from high in the air. Just as the assistant throws the papers, give the command, "Whoa," and bring the horse to his knees. He will probably spring forward with a leap in an effort to get away from the papers. Immediately after throwing the papers, the assistant should spring forward and grab the horse's bit with one hand and with the other he should rub papers all about the horse's head, shoulders and body for a moment. Next let the assistant gather another arm load of papers and resume his position as before, at which time you will again drive the horse past him, when the same process should be gone through with.

About the third or fourth round the horse will submit to the papers coming down all about him. Next have your assistant pile the papers in a pile and drive the horse over them. Even after the horse is submissive to having the papers dropped down over him, the act of placing them on a pile makes them a new object of fear to the horse and it is sometimes necessary to have your assistant snap a guy line in the bit ring and assist you in driving into the papers the first time or two, after which dispense with his services and do the work your self.

Make all sorts of racket about the horse. Compel him to submit while on his feet just as thoroughly as he did while on his side. After he is perfectly submissive to racket and papers, test him to the sight of a robe or horse blanket on the fence or anything that is liable to frighten him.

You are now ready to make an educational drive. This does not mean to show the horse "the end of the road," but to make a careful drive and one that will do the horse some good. Do not have any other business except to drive this horse and do not let anything interfere with the business you have on hands. If you have some errand to perform, either do it BEFORE you begin with the horse or leave it undone. When you approach a stone or a log at the side of the road or your horse sees a couple of covered wagons belonging to a band of gypsies drawn up at the side of the road, instead of allowing the horse to turn with you in the side of the road, or to bear off on the opposite side of the road away from the object, gather your lines up properly and speak out commandingly, "Take care! Look out, sir! Walk right up to it!" Should he show an inclination to disobey you or draw away, straighten him up with the lines and at the same time give him a stroke with the whip. Do not strike him hard or often only just enough to



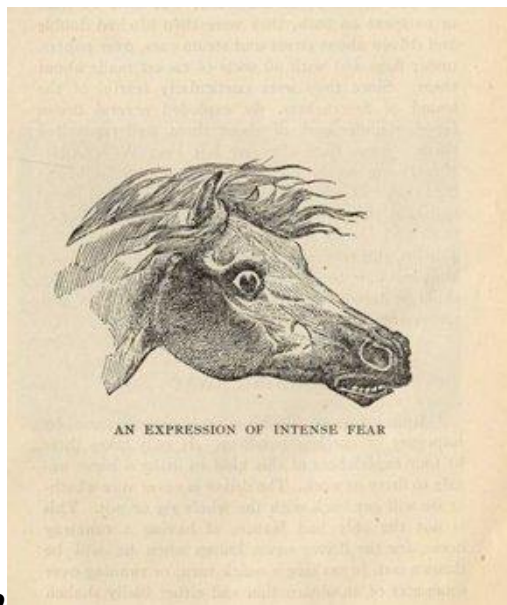
keep him well in hand and hold him to his post. There is a vast difference between whipping a horse for frightening at an object and in giving him a stroke with the whip in order to force him toward the object. The two methods have an exactly opposite meaning to the horse. If you whip as he is shying by or has passed the object, you have convinced him that the object hurt him, and have defeated the very point you hoped to gain. If you apply the whip to force him toward the object when he shows an inclination to stop or turn, you run the effect of the subjective treatment into the whip and, if you use your voice as directed, it and the whip will force him forward to the object.

Compel the horse to walk right up to and feel the object with his nose, so that he will be convinced that it is harmless. Continue this manner of approach for several drives and whenever your horse sees something along the road that he does not understand instead of trying to get a way from it he will want to walk right up to it and will not be really satisfied until he has examined it thoroughly. In leaving an object that has caused your horse to show fright, pull the horse carefully away from it with the line furthest away from the object, say, "Get-up," and leave the spot carefully. Should he show fear when leaving stop him with the command, "Whoa," and allow him to stand until his fear has subsided. Should the fear be too intense just as you start away, turn around and approach the object again. Be sure that the horse is perfectly reconciled and shows no fear whatever before leaving any object of fear. When your horse shies and starts to go to the side of the road away from the thing that has frightened him, instead of pulling the line nearest the object and throwing the head around toward the side and the body in a semi-circle away from the object, give a pull on the line AWAY from the object first. This straightens the head and neck and throws the body NEARER the object, and gives you instant control. If you wish to keep control of your horse, always keep the head and neck on a straight line with the body.

In order to show you how applicable this treatment for shyers is, I show you a picture of a team, valued at \$800.00, owned by Mr. J. C. Ulmer, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Ulmer is a very prominent liveryman of that city and at one time while instructing a class there he said to me that he had a very valuable team of sorrels that were unsafe for anyone to drive. He further stated that he had considerable money invested in them and in the condition they were in then they were worthless. I took these horses separately and gave them each a course of subjective treatment as I advised for shyers. Both horses being of the No. 3 type, very nervous and ambitious, made a very determined fight. It took skillful work to subdue them for they were both coach horses

and well muscled and hardened but after an hour or so spent on each, they were then hitched double and driven about street and steam cars, over papers, under flags and with all sorts of racket made about them. Since they were particularly fearful of the sound of firecrackers, we exploded several dozen bunches under and all about them and controlled them. Some time after we left Fort Wayne, Mr. Ulmer sent me the picture of the team and told me that they had driven perfectly after we handled them and that they were being used now for general cab work and driven to cabs for funerals, etc. Without a doubt, this team would have been worthless without knowing how to apply some method whereby they could be taught that paper, flags, noises, street and steam cars, etc., were harmless.





## RUNNING AWAY

Running away, like all other habits is caused by improper or careless handling. It only takes three or four experiences of this kind to make a horse unsafe to drive or work. The driver is never sure whether he will get back with the whole rig or not. This is not the only bad feature of having a runaway horse, for the driver never knows when he will be thrown out, in making a quick turn or running over some sort of an obstruction and either badly shaken

up or, possibly, crippled for life. I would rather risk my life behind a kicker or a shyer any day, than behind a runaway with no means of control except the lines before he has been properly subdued.



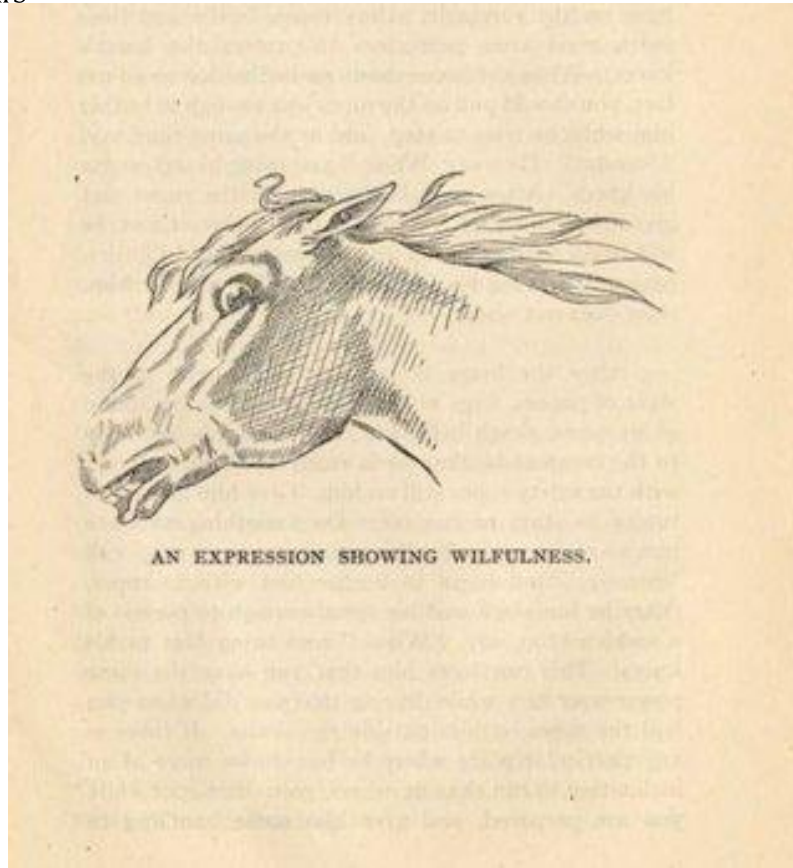
\$800.00 TEAM OWNED BY J. C. ULMER, FT. WAYNE, IND.

A great many runaway horses have had the most severe jaw breaking bits used on them. Most drivers imagine that if they put a severe jaw breaking bit on the runaway horse that they have a means of control. They continue in this belief until the horse becomes frightened or sees an opportunity to run off, and then in spite of the action of the jaw breaking bit, the horse runs away and smashes things to pieces. I have seen horses' tongues almost torn from the mouth, sometimes hanging by a very small piece of flesh or muscle, caused by the use of harsh bits in the drivers' effort to restrain the runaway horse.

After the habit has been once formed there is only one way to overcome it and this is by a complete course of subjective treatment. You must overpower his strength and convince him that you have control of him under excitement of any kind. The treatment for a runaway is similar to that used in subduing a shy horse. He should have racket made all over and around him, and anything liable to frighten him should be used about him. He should be drilled, THOROUGHLY on the commands, "Whoa," "Steady" and "Get Up."

To teach the command, "Steady," you should have on the surcingle, safety ropes, bridle and lines (with good knee protectors to protect the horse's knees). When the horse shows an inclination to go too fast, you should pull on the ropes just enough to bother him when he tries to step and at the same time say, "Steady." Then say, "Whoa," and bring him down on his knees. After he is bothered with the ropes and given the command, "Steady," two or three times, he will begin to slow up at word of command in anticipation of having his feet taken out from under him if he does not obey.

After the horse is perfectly indifferent to the sight of papers, flags and umbrellas, and to the sound of tin pans, sleigh bells, etc., and responds instantly to the commands then he is ready to be hitched up with the safety ropes still on him. Give him an opportunity to start to run off. Do something to force him to resist and when he gets down to a run, call "Steady," and begin to bother him with the ropes. After he has slackened his speed enough to permit of a sudden stop, say, "Whoa," and bring him to his knees. This convinces him that you have the same power over him while driving that you did when you had the ropes on him outside the shafts. If there is any particular place where he has shown more of an inclination to run than at others go to that spot while you are prepared, and give him some handling to counteract any bad impression that he might have associated with that place.



After he is perfectly submissive, and responds instantly to your commands while he is hitched up, then take off the safety ropes. Before removing the rope be sure that you have the power of the rope reduced to the lines and the sound of the voice. The habit of running away demands a great deal of precaution and in some cases more lessons of subjection. When the habit is fully set the horse will start to run almost involuntarily when excited or frightened. It is always best to carry the safety ropes for a few drives, and should he show an inclination to run, get right out and put the safety ropes on him again and bring him to his knees a few times. This will convince him that you still have power over him and can control him under all circumstances.

If the horse has a very blunt, hard mouth caused by the use of harsh bits, it would be advisable to train his mouth and make it flexible to the use of the bit by the use of the First Form War Bridle which is made as follows: Take a 5-16 inch sash cord rope fifteen feet long, make a STATIONARY loop around the horse's neck about half way between the throat latch and the shoulder, run the long end of the rope down through the horse's mouth from the right side back through the stationary loop around the neck. Now, by giving a few quick, sharp jerks on the rope you can make the mouth very sensitive so that the horse will respond to the touch of the lines. In this connection you will also have taught him to follow like a dog.

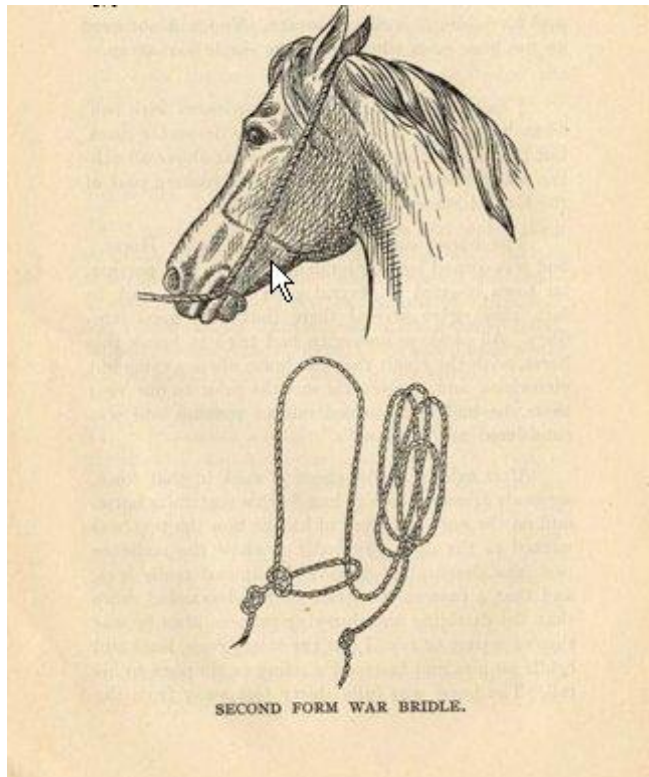
I have handled runaway horses and tested them so thoroughly that they became gentler while driving in a run than in any other way. When I was ready to slow down I would give the command, "Steady," when they would immediately slacken their speed. When they heard the command, "Whoa," they would stop so quickly that their feet would slide. After a horse has been given one lesson of subjective treatment, a single foot strap is often sufficient to remind him of his former treatment. This rope is placed on the horse as follows. Have a surcingle on the horse or two rings sewed on the belly band of the harness, take the rope, ordinarily used for a safety rope, run the end with the snap attached through the ring in a foot strap, which has previously been placed on either the right or left front foot (preferably the right, back and snap to the other ring in the surcingle or belly band. This gives you control of the one foot and when the horse shows an inclination to become unruly, you can tuck up this one front foot and have him at a disadvantage. You will not need to use knee pads when using the single foot strap.

I have had many exciting experiences with runaway horses and have handled some desperate cases, but the one that stands out paramount above all others was a horse that I handled in the eastern part of the United States some years ago.

The horse was known as the "Keller Horse," and was owned by a prominent grocer. This particular town boasted of several good horsemen and, in fact, there were several there that were good handlers. All of these horsemen had tried to break this horse with the result that the horse always came out victorious and for several months prior to our visit there, he had been turned out to pasture and was considered an "outlaw."

After exhibiting for about a week in that town, we made arrangements to handle this particular horse and on the night we were to handle him the tent was packed to the door. In order to show the audience just how desperately vicious the animal really was and that a case so desperate as his demanded more than the disabling and throwing process, after he was thrown a time or two, I put the safety rope, lines and bridle on him and fastened a string or tin pans to his tail. The horse was fully thirty feet away from the entrance at this time and no sooner had the pans been attached than he made a vicious spring in the air and landed about fifteen feet away kicking and striking with all his might. I threw him to his knees but he immediately sprang to his feet again and made another wild spring forward. This time he went right through the side wall of the tent taking me with him. I threw him again, just outside of the tent, but in my efforts to keep him on his knees, I became tangled up in the guy ropes of the tent and was forced to let go. The horse immediately made a break for the street and started toward the business section of the

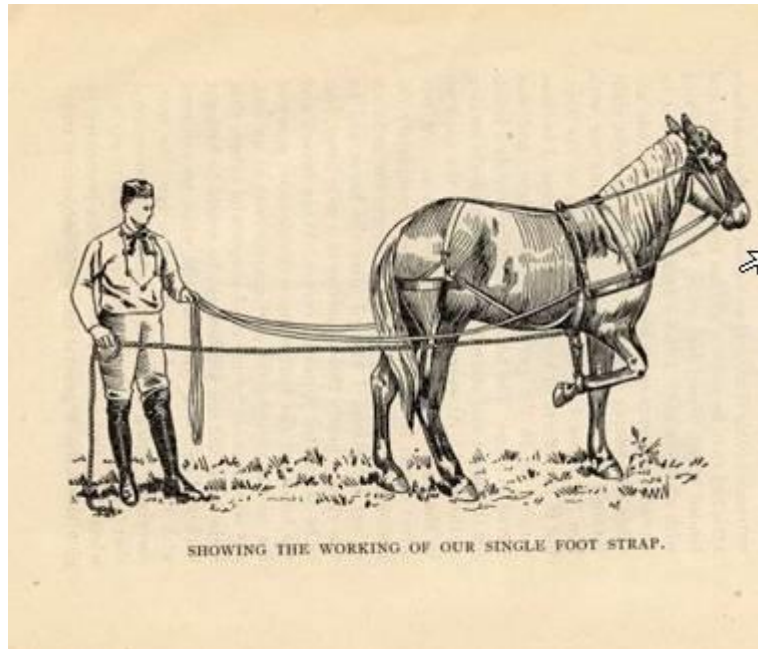
town. At every jump he kicked the pans up in the neighborhood of the trolley wires. At one street corner he ran into a mail box completely demolishing it. Without waiting to inform the audience of my intentions, I started after the horse and he was caught nearly three quarters of a mile away just as he attempted to turn a corner. When myself and the horse left the tent so unceremoniously, many of the people thought the performance was at an end, but were assured by my door-keeper and others that if the horse did not kill himself, he would be brought back and subdued. After a little while we returned with the horse and I preceded him into the tent carrying a string of tin pans, and gravely announced that "The Keller Horse would be subdued to-night," The crowd nearly went wild. We proceeded to give this horse a general course of subjective treatment



and made him perfectly submissive to tin pans, papers, flags, etc ., before leaving him up. Both the audience and myself were perfectly familiar with what he WOULD do before being subdued and proceeded to make the lesson thorough, after which we drove him over papers, under flags, umbrellas, etc. We even went so far as to fire several dozen bunches of firecrackers and drove him over them while they were going off all about them. All this treatment was necessary in order to overcome his former experience and to convince him that even though he had been master of the situation before, his days of mastery were over, as he was compelled to submit unconditionally. Several years later we visited the same town again and learned that the horse was being worked on a farm every day, without a sign of a return of the old habit.



This horse was well up in years and badly confirmed. Without the proper means of control and knowing how to apply them, he was worthless and would have continued to be a bill of expense to the owner. By the application of a systematic course of handling he was broken of the habit and became a tractable, reliable animal.



Another exciting experience with a TEAM of runaways, this time, occurred in one of the western towns where I was giving instructions. A wealthy gentleman owned a pair of handsome bay horses, of the No. 2 type. Ordinarily they were under good control. The exception to this rule was when they were driven down a hill they would immediately start on a run and if they were held back in the least they would both start kicking. We made arrangements to handle these horses privately, getting a very handsome fee for the work. We gave both horses a lesson in general subjection but both had the habit so reduced to the very act of going down hill that they fought the safety ropes very little at the tent. The resistance we succeeded in getting out of them made me think that possibly their habit had been exaggerated to a considerable extent. I ordered the team hitched up but I had a slight feeling that there might be trouble ahead. They were hitched to my regular break wagon. Just at the outskirts of the town was a very steep hill almost a half mile in length, called "Brewery Hill," where two or three weeks before, this team had caused a pretty bad wreck by running away. Several prominent business men of the town followed us to see the fun.

On arriving at the hill, I buckled my knee pads and foot straps on the one horse and attached my rope to him. I had a guy line snapped in the bit ring of the other horse. We started down the hill, very slowly. We had only advanced a short distance when I knew we were right at the seat of trouble and that both horses were reminded of their former

experience By the time we were a third of the way down the hill, the team commenced to show an inclination to run. When I attempted to check the one horse with the safety rope and my assistant tried to assist in checking the other horse with the guy line, they both began to lunge and kick. In some manner, one neck yoke strap broke and we were all in a heap in a moment's time. By an almost superhuman effort I succeeded in throwing the one horse and my assistant, by the use of the guy line, forced the other horse against the one already down with the result that he too was thrown. The tongue and harness were so badly broken by this time that we were compelled to return to town for repairs. We hitched the broken rig as best we could behind one of the other party's rig and leading the team, we returned to town.

After arriving at the tent, we gave both horses a complete working out hitched them single and double, ran the cross-piece of the shafts against their heels and gave them all the severe tests that we could think of, after which we again drove to the "Brewery Hill " and made several trips up and down without any mishap. Both horses were perfectly submissive, I gave them one or two educational drives afterwards to fix the impression more firmly and turned them over to their owner.

I learned two things in the handling of this team that were of great value to me afterwards.

One was that no matter how indifferent a horse might appear, while subduing him to the subjective treatment, not to take it for granted that the animal was not as bad as he had been represented, but to force him to resist that his habit might be overcome, and to take no chances with him. Another point I learned was to be perfectly SURE that everything about the harness and rig were in perfect working order before attempting to handle any kind of a horse.

If the runaway horse is not confirmed in the habit and has only shown an inclination to run once or twice, in a great number of cases all that is necessary is to compel him to stop at YOUR will and he will become so discouraged that he will give up the contest. The use of the Second Form War Bridle (which is illustrated in a former lesson) is usually sufficient to overcome the habit of running away, if the habit is not fully developed. The end of the bridle cord is run through the terret ring of the harness and back to the driver. When the horse shows an inclination to run the driver, by a few quick jerks on the cord, gives the horse severe punishment across some of the nerves leading to the brain, and has him under control within a few feet from where he first started. A drive or two with this bridle on under the ordinary bridle will usually eradicate any inclination to run off.

Another device that has proven very effective for driving a horse that attempts to run off occasionally, is to take a piece of 5-16 inch sash cord

just long enough to lay across the horse's head, directly back of the ears, and extend down and through the ring of the bridle bit, on both sides, about two inches. Fasten a small half-inch ring on each end of this cord. Now lay the middle of the cord across the horse's head directly back of the ears and under the crown piece or head stall of the ordinary bridle, run the ends down through each bit ring and fasten your lines to the small rings attached to the rope. You now have an appliance that gives you a powerful means of control. In case the horse should attempt to run the pull on the lines brings pressure back of the ears and also gives you some friction with the bit, and the device does not interfere in the least with the action of the bit.



Originally Published in 8 Parts

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3. Kicking & Balking

4. Shying & Running Away

5. Bad To Shoe & Halter Pulling

6. Promiscuous Vices

7. Afraid Of Automobile & The Story Of Kate

8. Trick Training & The Story Of Queen's Life

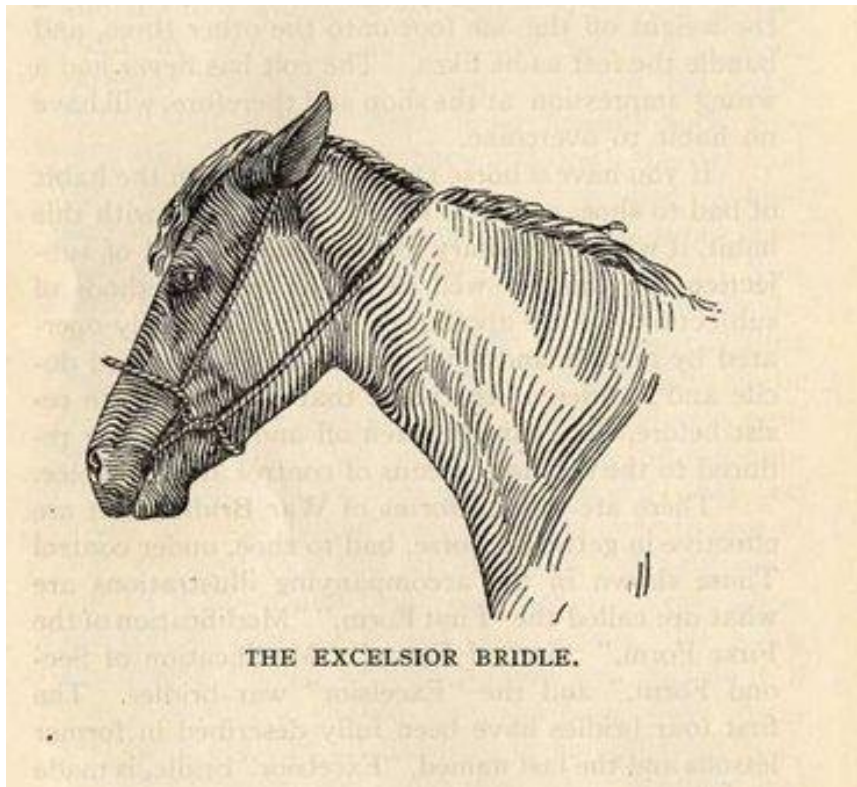
## Book 5 Bad To Shoe & Halter

### Pulling

If all colts' feet were handled properly there would be no use whatever for any subjective treatment to overcome the habit of bad to shoe. I do not believe that anyone deliberately, handles a horse's feet in such a manner as to make him bad to shoe. I believe that the reason there are so many horses mean to shoe is due to carelessness and neglect in giving the colt the proper handling. Many people are under the impression that if they take their colt to the blacksmith and have him shod that it would assist them in training the colt, and it is a very common thing for the farmer to say to his son: "John, take the colt down to the shop and have him shod. We want to break him next week anyway, and it will make him gentle to have the blacksmith shoe him". In the first place, the colt's feet should be handled, educationally, before it ever goes into a shop. It is an imposition on the blacksmith to ask him to do a certain amount of gentling to your colt that you are not willing to pay for, and that, too, under much greater difficulties than the same work could be done at your own home. It is an easy and simple matter to handle the colt's feet after he has been poled and taught the several lessons we advise in Lesson No . 1. Take the colt out in a lot where you have plenty of room or stand him in on the barn floor, anywhere, so that his attention is not attracted elsewhere. Have your halter on him, and if you want to take up the left front foot, reach down, and just as you are ready to pick it up, press in on the colt's shoulder with your own, and the foot will come up almost of its own accord. Hold the foot for a moment and then put it down carefully don't throw it down, or let it fall down, but PUT it down . Next, walk carefully back, rubbing your hand over the back and down the left hind leg, and by pressing in against his hip raise the hind leg carefully. Hold it a moment and let it down care- fully with a caressing movement about the leg. Now walk forward to the shoulder again and approach the right side and raise the right front foot, then the hind foot as you did on the left side. Now go again to the foot you started with and work it in the different positions for shoeing. Go only so fast as the colt can comprehend you. If he does not understand what you want thoroughly, and resists you, do not attempt to hold the foot by "bull strength and awkwardness," but let it down and begin over again. Never allow the colt to bear his weight against you. He is big and strong enough to hold himself and will do it if you give him a chance to understand you. After you have the feet all handled in the different positions for shoeing, you could then take a hammer and tap on the hoofs. All this can be done in from fifteen to twenty minutes and without exciting the colt in the least. After the colt has been taught to

have his feet handled the lesson is done and he will never be any trouble whatever to shoe. When you are ready to have him shod, take him to the blacksmith shop, have the blacksmith pick up the feet by throwing the weight off the one foot onto the other three, and handle the feet as he likes. The colt has never had a wrong impression at the shop and therefore, will have no habit to overcome.

If you have a horse that is confirmed in the habit of bad to shoe, or if you have one to handle with this habit, it will be necessary to use some method of subjection in this as well as in our other methods of subjection. We use appliances that can be easily operated by anyone and when the animal is rendered docile and indifferent to things that caused him to resist before, they can be taken off and their power reduced to the ordinary means of control and the voice. There are several forms of War Bridles that are effective in getting a horse, bad to shoe, under control Those shown in the accompanying illustrations are what are called the "First Form," "Modification of the First Form," "Second Form," "Modification of Second Form," and the "Excelsior" war bridles. The first four bridles have been fully described in former lessons and the last named, "Excelsior" bridle, is made as follows: Take a 5-16 inch sash cord, fifteen feet long, make a stationary loop in one end large enough that it can be easily slipped over a horse's jaw. Now place this on the horse's lower jaw with the knot on the right side.

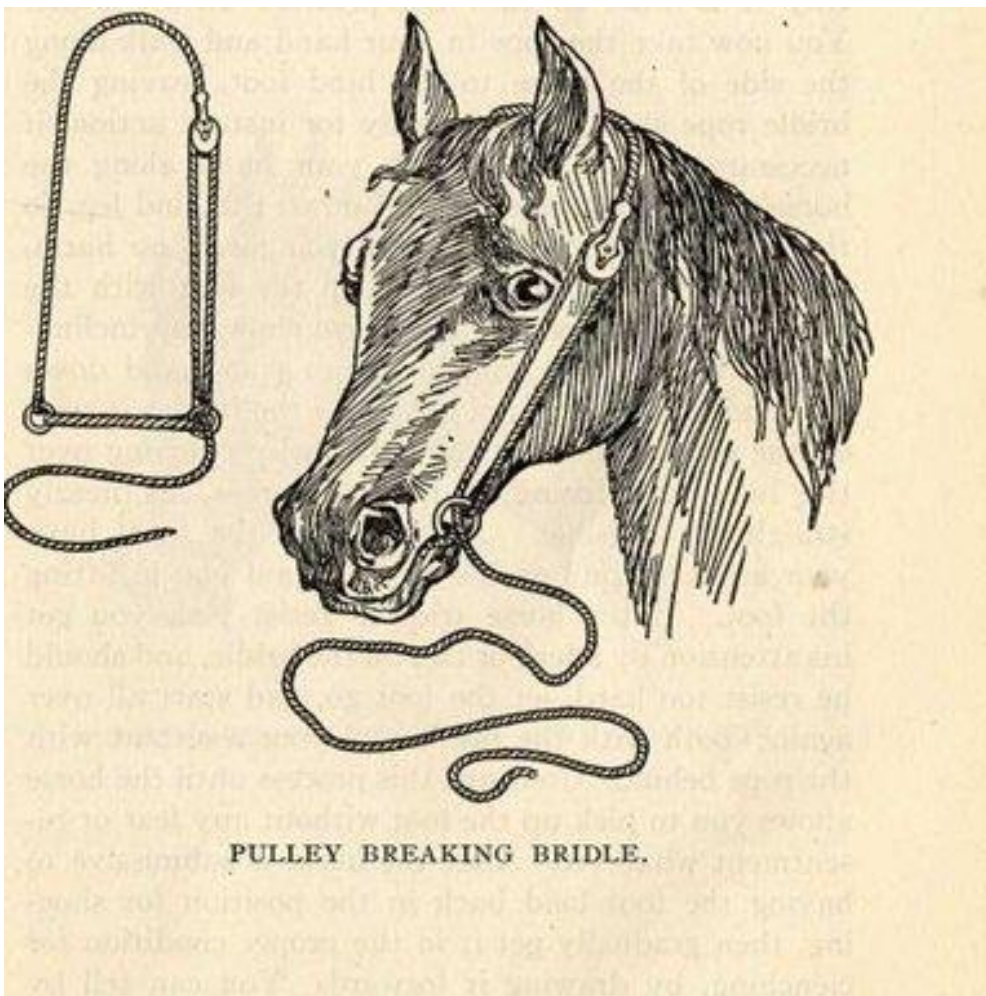


Run the loose end over the neck about six inches back of the ears and down and through the loop at the jaw, next run the



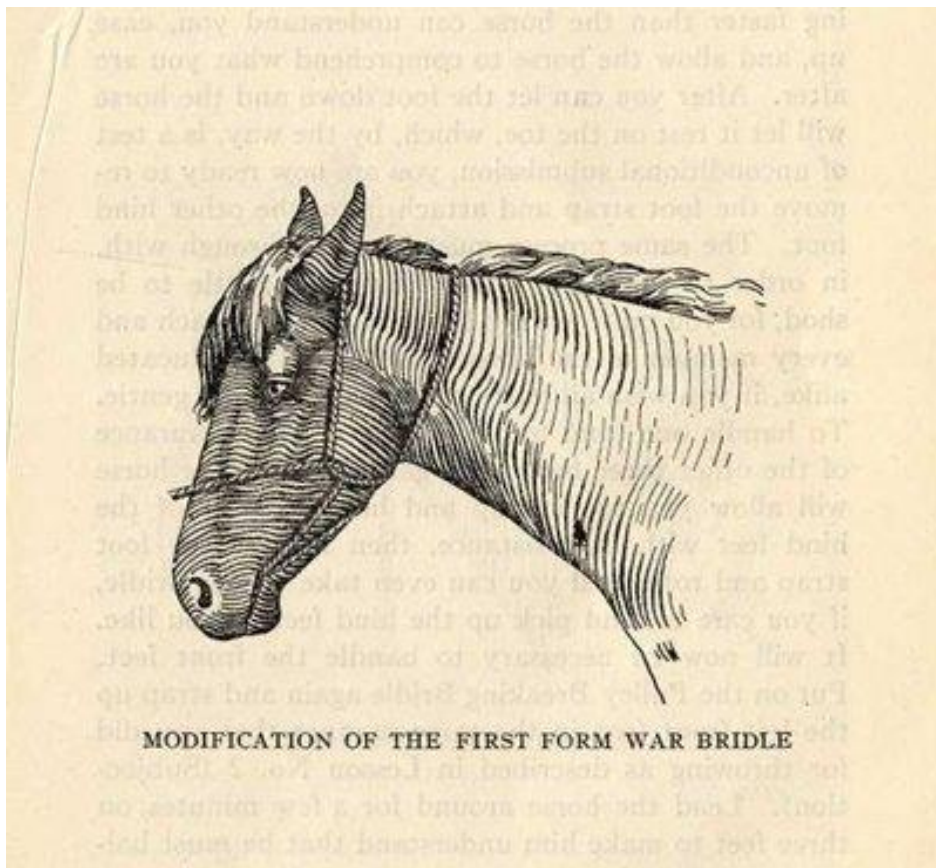
rope across the head from the left side, directly back of the ears, down and through the mouth, above the upper teeth, under upper lip and through the loop formed by running the rope up over the head. You now have a powerful bridle. This bridle should be made pretty tight. You could make a loop knot where the last rope is run through, start off and the horse would follow you. This bridle is very severe, in fact, too severe for general use. The bridle that takes the place of all the complicated cord bridles and one that is successful in the hands of anyone that will follow instructions is the Pulley Breaking Bridle. The pulley, which you see just below the horse's left ear (see illustration) releases the rope the instant the pressure is relaxed, leaving the horse's mind in a passive condition ready to receive and retain any impression you wish to make. After putting on the Pulley Breaking Bridle, being careful that the rope which goes over the head is directly back of the ears, buckle a foot strap with a ring in it on the left hind foot below the fetlock. Next tie a knot in the horse's tail as high as it is possible to tie it, take a half inch manila rope about twelve feet long, make a slip noose in one end of it. Draw this slip noose around the horse's tail directly above the knot, and throw two or three half

hitches like those used when weaving a fish hook on a line ABOVE the knot, and draw the noose and the half hitches very tight. Now take the loose end of the rope and run it through the ring in the foot strap. If the horse is desperately bad to shoe and would kick you when you attempt to put on the foot strap, take a neck yoke strap and strap up the left front foot as for throwing. Should the horse attempt to kick you when you touch the hind foot, he would be very apt to throw himself out of balance since he is all ready on but three feet. After you have attached the foot strap on the hind foot, the rope and all adjusted, then let down the front foot. You now have the horse's leg under control as shown in the accompanying illustration.



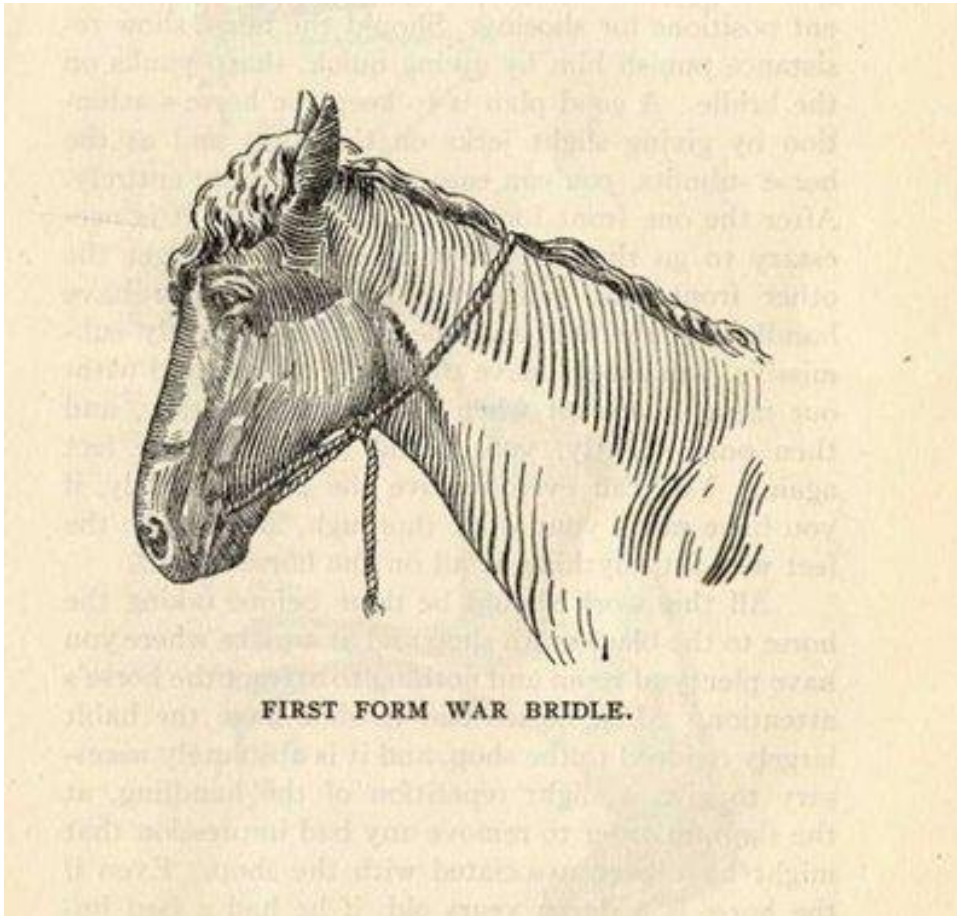
Now have an assistant take this rope and attempt to lift the foot with it, standing well back behind the horse out of reach should he attempt to kick. When the horse resists, you should give quick, sharp yanks on the Pulley Breaking Bridle and continue until the horse will allow the assistant to lift the foot by the aid of the rope. Have your assistant work the rope, pulling the foot back then allowing the horse to draw it forward, and keep up this "pumping" process so long as the horse resists. During this time you should keep the horse's attention and assist in his subjection by the use of the bridle. You can tell by the muscles becoming flexible and by the eye softening up, when the horse ceases to resist, and the instant he ceases have your assistant ease up very carefully on the rope so that the horse can rest the foot on the toe.

If the horse allows it to rest on the toe contentedly it is time to ease the pressure on the bridle. You now take the rope in your hand and walk along the side of the horse to the hind foot, leaving the bridle rope slack, but be ready for instant action if necessary. You should rub your hand along the horse's body, over the hip and down the hind leg, so the horse will understand that you mean no harm. Instruct the assistant to take up the foot with the rope QUICKLY should the horse show any inclination to kick. After you have run your hand down the hind leg, take hold of the toe of the foot as it rests on the ground, picking the foot up by reaching over the hoof and lifting it from the rear as nearly straight as possible. As you raise the foot, have your assistant pull on his rope and aid you in lifting the foot. If the horse tries to resist you, you get his attention by a jerk or two on the bridle, and should he resist too hard, let the foot go and start all over again, both with the bridle and your assistant with the rope behind. Continue this process until the horse allows you to pick up the foot without any fear or resentment whatever. After the horse is submissive to having the foot held back in the position for shoeing, then gradually get it in the proper condition for clenching by drawing it forward. You can tell by the horses' muscles when you are going faster than the horse can comprehend you for the muscles will become tense and rigid.



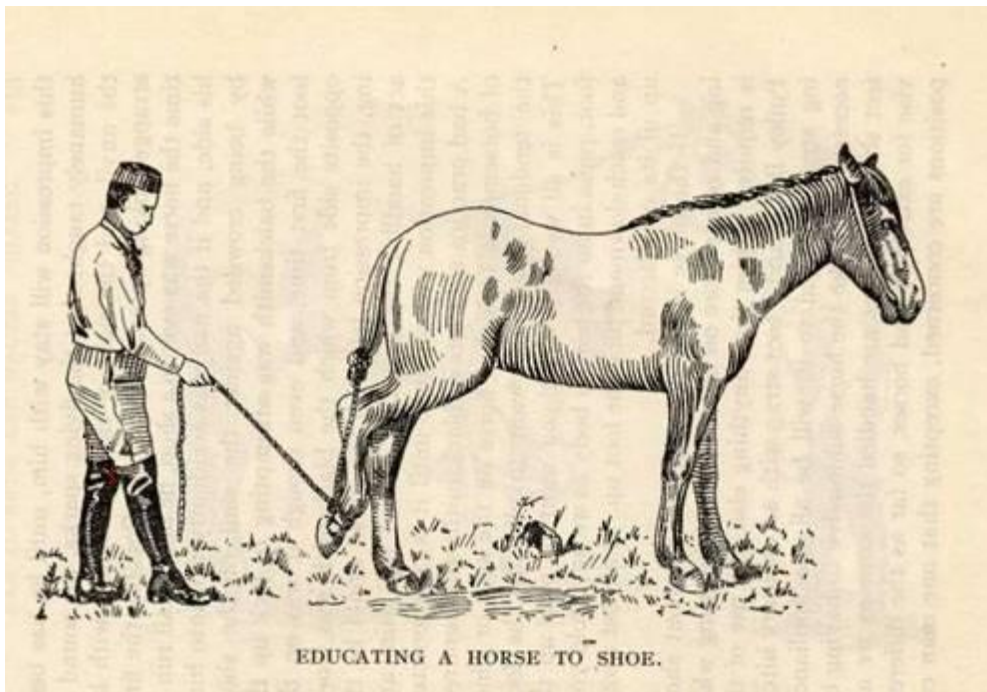
When you find you are going faster than the horse can understand you, ease up and allow the horse to comprehend what you are after. After you can let the foot down and the horse will let it rest on the toe, which, by the way, is a test of unconditional submission, you are now ready to remove the foot strap and attach it to the other hind foot. The same process must be gone through with in order to make the other hind foot gentle to be shod, for you must always bear in mind that each and every member of the horse's body must be educated alike if you wish all parts to be made equally gentle. To handle one hind foot will give you no assurance of the other three feet being gentle. After the horse will allow you to pick up and handle either of the hind feet without resistance, then remove the foot strap and rope and you can even take off the bridle if you care to and pick up the hind feet as you like. It will now be necessary to handle the front feet. Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle again and strap up the left front foot in the same manner that you did for throwing as described in Lesson No. 2 (Subjection). Lead the horse around for a few minutes, on three feet to make him understand that he must balance up properly. Should he attempt to settle down on the one front knee, punish with the bridle until he straightens up. Now have an assistant take hold of the leg and pull it sideways, backward and forward as far as the strap will permit until the horse learns to balance up even when the leg is in an unnatural position. Next have your assistant unstrap the leg and get it

in the different positions for shoeing. Should the horse show resistance punish him by giving quick, sharp yanks on the bridle. A good plan is to keep the horse's attention by giving slight jerks on the rope, and as the horse submits you can ease up the pressure entirely. After the one front foot is submissive then it is necessary to go through the same process and get the other front foot gentle to shoe. After you have handled all the feet and the horse is perfectly submissive, you should leave the bridle on him and without using it, except when absolutely necessary and then only slightly, you should handle all the feet again. You can even remove the bridle entirely if you have made your work thorough and handle the feet without anything at all on the horse's head.



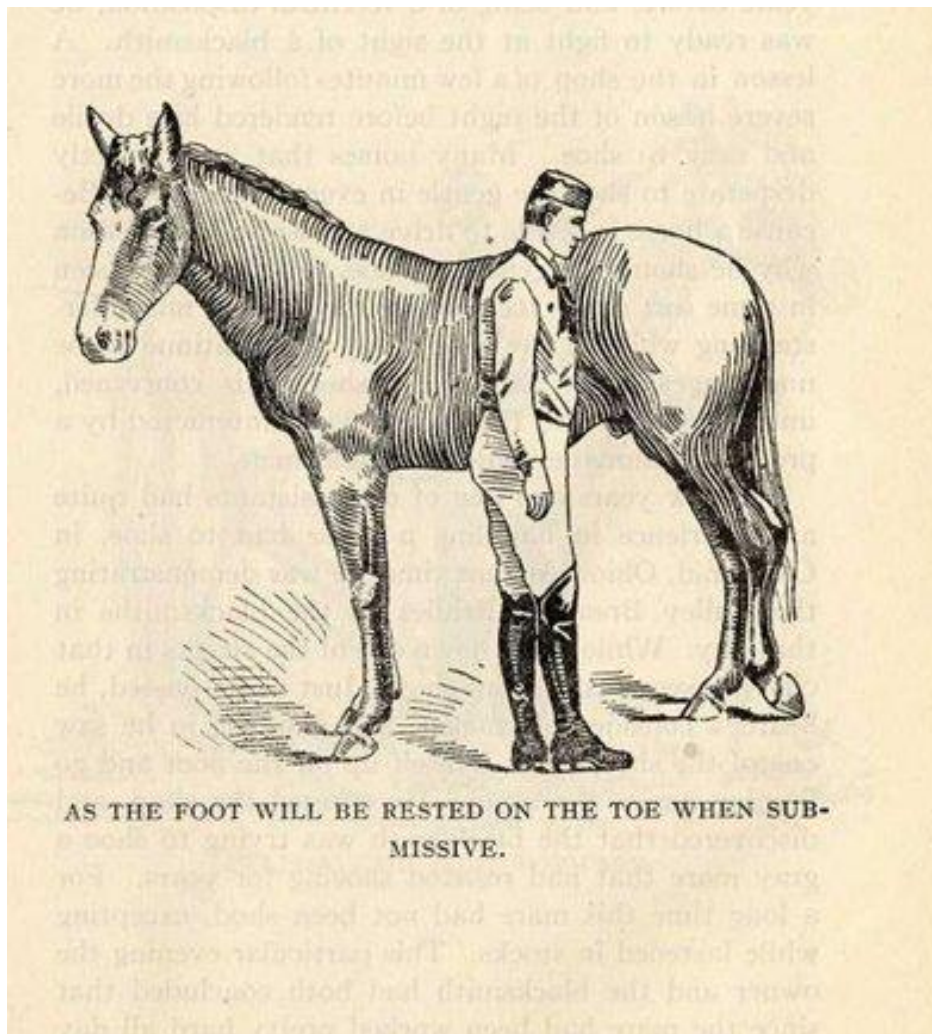
All this work should be done before taking the horse to the blacksmith shop and at a place where you have plenty of room and nothing to attract the horse's attention. Most horses bad to shoe have the habit largely reduced to the shop and it is absolutely necessary to give a slight repetition of the handling at the shop in order to remove any bad impression that might have been associated with the shop.

Even if the horse is a dozen years old, if he had a bad impression at the shop the first time he was taken there



this impression will stay with him until he has been humanely taught that the flying sparks, the sound of the anvil, and the sight of the blacksmith, with his strange-looking apron, is harmless. Possibly the first time the horse was ever in a shop, he had a nail run in his side, and if the nail was accidentally run into him by being crowded against the wall of the shop while the blacksmith was attempting to pick up the foot the first time, and even though it was on the opposite side from which the blacksmith was working, the impression left with the horse would be the act of handling the foot that caused the pain, and this impression will continue until it is counteracted. A bad practice with lots of blacksmiths and hundreds of horsemen is to kick a horse on the shin or pinch the tendons, when they want to pick up the foot. This is all wrong. When you want to pick up the foot, press in on the horse's body as we have told you, and reach down and pick the foot up. It almost comes up of its own accord. If the horse is not desperately bad about shoeing and resists more on account of not knowing what is required of him than anything else, the use of the Pulley Bridle and a foot strap with an ordinary hitching strap attached to it will be all the appliances necessary to make the horse submissive to having his feet shod. The feet are handled the same as we advise for extremely bad horses, so far as the different positions are concerned excepting that one man can do the work with the minor cases.

Years ago, while instructing a class not far from my home, I had an eighteen year-old mare brought to me to have her feet handled. She had never been shod but two or three times in front and never but once behind, and that time she had to be laid flat on her back by six men and while she was in that position the shoes were put on. Since that time she had never been shod and became almost unmanageable whenever she was brought near a blacksmith shop. I used the method of subjection that I have described, and after a pretty stiff fight succeeded in handling her feet before my class. I told the class that I would take the mare to the shop the next day and have her shod, and if anyone wanted to see the work done there, they were welcome. I was surprised the next day to find about 75 of my pupils on hand to see the mare's feet handled at the shop. I gave her a slight repetition of the handling given the night before, and within a very short time she stood perfectly submissive and allowed the blacksmith to shoe all four feet. Her hind shoes were put on without a string or strap on her.

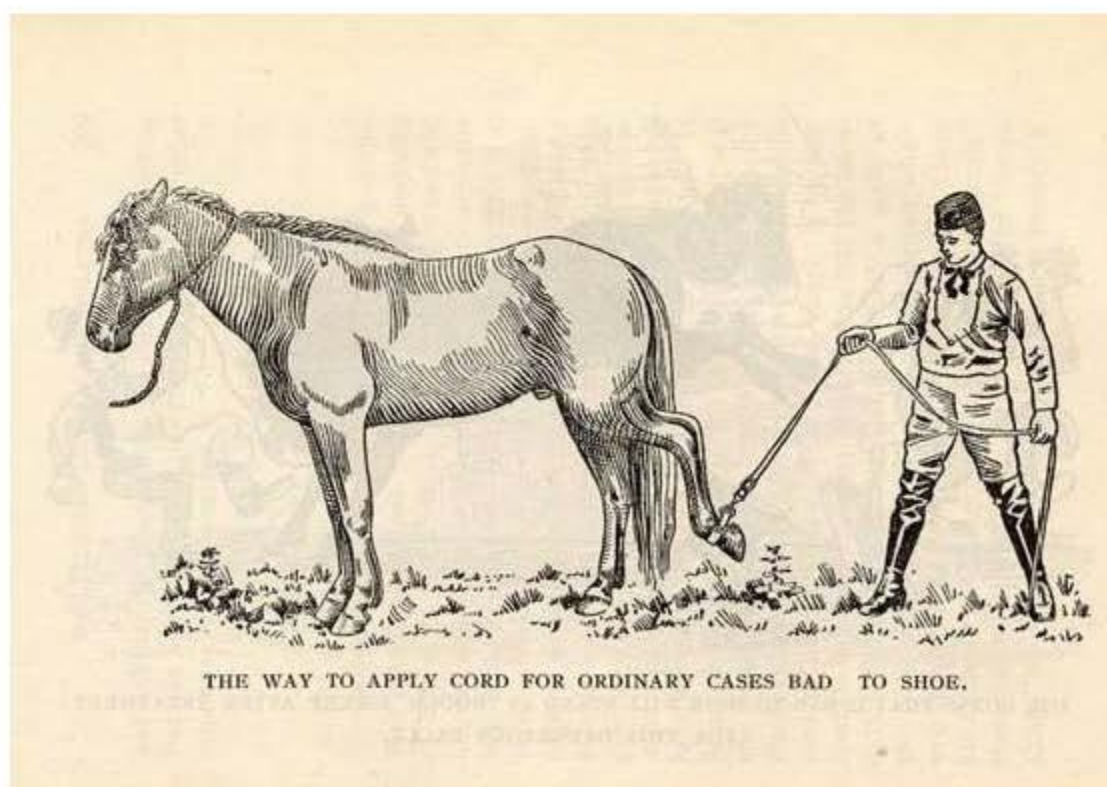
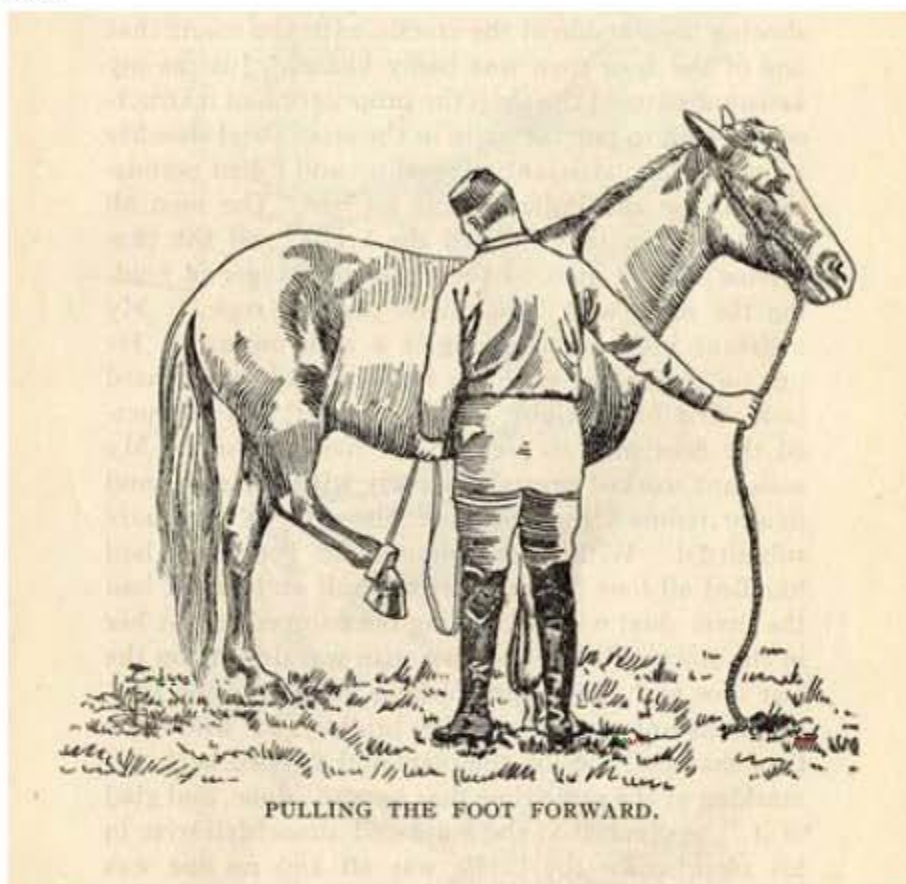


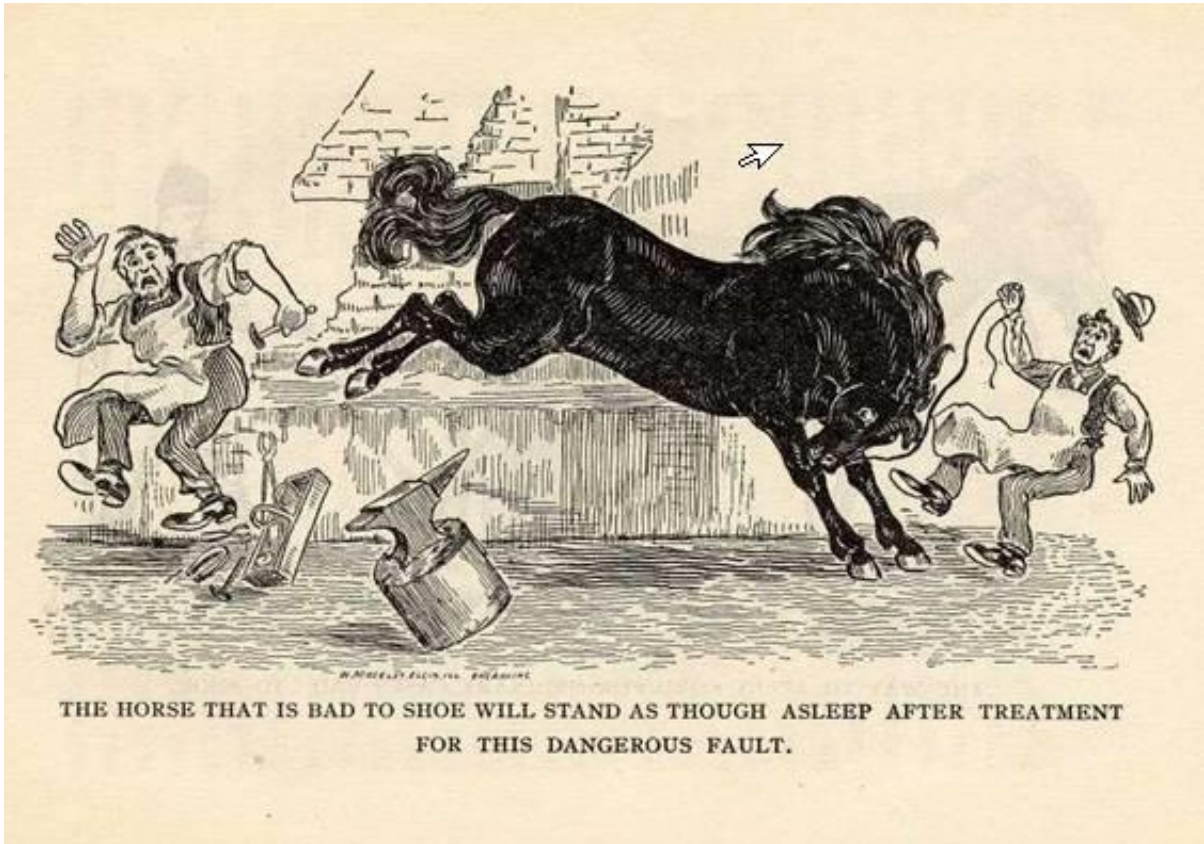


Another case that I have never forgotten was a horse that had the trouble reduced to the shop to such an extent that the instant he was inside he would begin to kick viciously. Even before the blacksmith would approach him he would stand and kick the ground viciously. I afterwards learned that the horse had been fearfully abused when in a shop some years before and being of a resentful disposition he was ready to fight at the sight of a blacksmith. A lesson in the shop of a few minutes following the more severe lesson of the night before rendered him docile and easy to shoe. Many horses that are perfectly desperate to shoe are gentle in every other way. Because a horse is gentle to drive and work is no reason why he should be gentle to shoe. If they have been in some sort of an accident, or have had a misunderstanding while in the shop they will continue to be unmanageable so far as the shoeing is concerned, until they have had the experience counteracted by a process of humane subjective treatment.

A few years ago one of my assistants had quite an experience in handling a horse bad to shoe, in Cleveland, Ohio. At that time, he was demonstrating the Pulley Breaking Bridles to the blacksmiths in that city. While going down one of the streets in that city he passed a shoeing shop. Just as he passed, he heard a considerable racket and glancing in he saw one of the shoers pick himself up off the floor and go limping across the room. He entered the shop and discovered the blacksmith trying to shoe a gray mare that had resisted shoeing for years. For a long time this mare had not been shod except when fastened in stocks. This particular evening the owner and the blacksmith had both concluded that since the mare had been worked pretty hard all day that she would be submissive to shoe and had tried shoeing her outside of the stocks, with the result that one of the floor men was badly kicked. Just as my assistant entered the shop the proprietor had instructed the men to put the mare in the stocks and shoe her as usual. My assistant stepped up and asked permission to use the Pulley Bridle on her. The men all laughed when they noticed the bridle, and the proprietor said he guessed there was no danger of holding the mare with "that little piece of rope." My assistant insisted on giving it a trial anyway. He put on the bridle, gave the mare several pretty hard jerks, first to the right, then to the left, and instructed the floor man to pick up the foot carefully. My assistant worked pretty diligently with the rope and finally reduced the power of his pulls as the mare submitted. Within ten minutes the floor man had handled all four feet, and within half an hour he had the mare shod without having been forced to put her in the stocks. While the floor man was driving on the last shoe and giving the finishing touches to the foot, my assistant pulled off the bridle and when the floor man had the job complete and stepped back, remarking at the same time that he was "done, and glad of it," he glanced at the mare and almost fell over in his surprise for the bridle was off and no one was near the mare. This was the first time in years that this mare had been

shod outside of stocks and it was the first time in her life that she had been shod without fighting the blacksmith. In this instance nothing but the bridle was used for the reason that no other appliance was convenient.

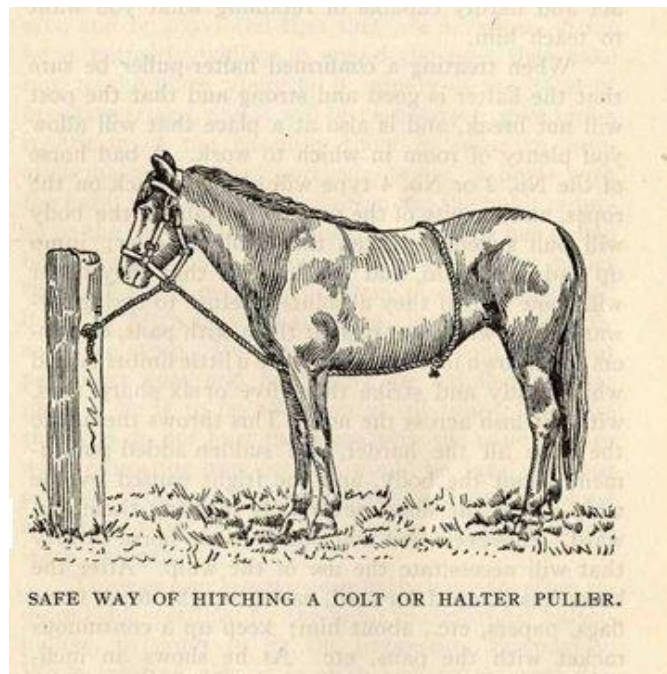




#### HALTER PULLING.

Halter pulling is a disagreeable habit and one that is easily acquired. This habit, like the majority of habits, is caused by improper training when the animal was young. The majority of colts are only half broken and while many of them will stand tied under ordinary circumstances, let something unusual happen and they, in their effort to get away, will make a pull on the strap. If the strap and the bridle happen to be pretty solid, the colt in his fear and excitement finds he is in a trap, and since the pull hurts his head severely, he tries his very best to get away. It is natural for him to try to get away from a hurt and the worse the hurt the harder he will pull with the result that he either pulls so hard that he injures his neck or he breaks the bridle or the strap. If he succeeds in breaking the strap once he has laid the foundation for a halter-puller and will break a strap at the least provocation. There is no education whatever in hitching a horse with a big "jack-strap" 'about his neck. I have seen great big heavy "jack straps" three inches wide used on small ponies. The "jack- strap," or any other device of the kind, is merely a PREVENTIVE and not a means of educating your horse to not pull. If you want to train your colt so that he will never pull on his strap no matter what the excitement might be, you should put a heavy halter on him then take a half-inch, Manila rope eighteen or twenty feet long, make an ordinary slip noose in one end about the horse's body just in front of the hind legs, bring the long end of the rope between the horse's front legs,

up and through the ring in the halter and tie to a strong post. Do not take any chances in regard to the post, but be SURE that it is solid and will stand the strain. Make a racket, or some sort of demonstration that will force the horse back into the rope. Since it is unnatural for him to get away from a hurt he will spring forward to relieve himself of the pain around the body. After two or three pulls the more racket you make, the closer the colt or horse will want to crowd the post. This appliance, like all others, is to be used only for subjection and not to be left on as a means of preventing. The subjective treatment must be gone through with and the use of the appliances reduced to the ordinary method of tying before the treatment can be considered a success. A horse that is confirmed in the habit of breaking straps and of the types No. 2 and No. 4, or of a disposition that these types predominates, makes a very difficult subject to handle. A horse with a very limited amount of brain power such as shown on page 13, also makes a



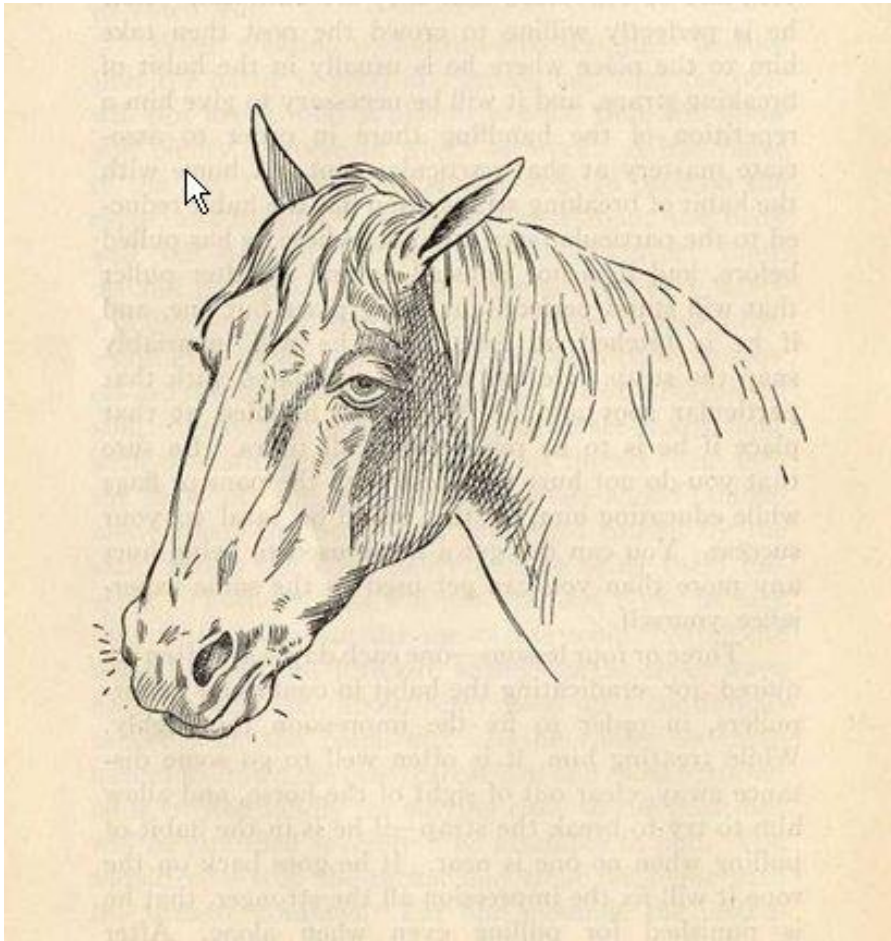
difficult subject to handle since his brain is slow to act and hardly capable of retaining what you want to teach him. When treating a confirmed halter-puller be sure that the halter is good and strong and that the post will not break and is also at a place that will allow you plenty of room in which to work. A bad horse of the No. 2 or No. 4 type will often go back on the ropes and in spite of the punishment about the body will pull sullenly. Often they will fall over, jump up and pull again and you imagine that they never will come up. If they absolutely refuse to spring forward, even when you rush at them with pans or papers are thrown in their faces, have a little limber lashed

whip handy and strike them five or six sharp taps with the lash across the nose.

This throws them into the rope all the harder, the sudden added punishment about the body and the fright caused by the whip across the nose, never fails to bring them forward. However, you will not find one horse in fifty that will necessitate the use of the whip. After the horse has jumped forward, easing up the rope, wave flags, papers, etc., about him, keep up a continuous racket with the pans, etc. As he shows an inclination to crowd the post, caress him and show him that he is treated kindly for staying close to the post but will be punished severely if he attempts to pull.

You should now stop the racket and treat the horse with the utmost kindness. Let him examine the instruments that made the racket and feel the flags, papers, etc., and be convinced that they are harmless. After he is perfectly willing to crowd the post then take him to the place where he is usually in the habit of breaking straps and it will be necessary to give him a repetition of the handling there in order to associate mastery at that particular spot. A horse with the habit of breaking straps often has the habit reduced to the particular spot and post where he has pulled before and it is not unusual to find a halter puller that will stand perfectly at every place but one, and if he is hitched at that place, he will invariably snap the strap. He has trouble associated with that particular spot and he **MUST** be handled at that place if he is to be relied on at all times. Be sure that you do not hurt the horse with the pans or flags while educating him for this would be fatal to your success. You cannot get a horse used to being hurt any more than you can get used to the same experience yourself.

Three or four lessons, one each day are often required for eradicating the habit in confirmed halter pullers in order to fix the impression thoroughly. While treating him, it is often well to go some distance away clear out of sight of the horse, and allow him to try to break the strap if he is in the habit of pulling when no one is near. If he goes back on the rope it will fix the impression all the stronger, that he is punished for pulling even when alone.



After each lesson, be sure to reduce the power of the rope to the ordinary hitching strap. Care should be taken that you do not allow the horse to resist you at any point. Do not be satisfied when the horse stands without pulling when everything is quiet. To overcome the habit entirely it is necessary that he shall stand without pulling under excitement of any kind. Sometimes horses that will not pull to the halter strap will pull when hitched with the bridle. Where this is the case, have a chin strap made as follows: Take a piece of leather about four inches long. Sew a snap on at each end and a ring in the middle. Snap these snaps into the ring at each side of the bridle bit and run the halter pulling rope through the ring in the chin strap instead of through the ring in the halter. He should then be handled the same as you would any other halter or strap breaker. What little pressure there is on the bridle will come directly on top of the head and will not pull the bit sideways in the mouth. This chin strap is a very good thing to use in hitching the colt the first few times as it will not be aggravated by pulling the bit through the mouth. The halter pulling rope is a very good thing to teach stubborn colts to learn to lead. Put it on them and tie them to the post. Force them back into the rope a few times until they will spring forward, then untie the rope and have an assistant take the rope, say, "Come here," and give a quick pull on the rope immediately following the command.

Just as the assistant pulls you should give the colt a sharp tap with a whip around the hind legs. The colt will spring forward. The instant the assistant pulls on the rope and the colt springs forward, he should cease pulling so that the colt will understand that the instant he springs forward the pressure around the body is removed. Two or three pulls of this kind and the colt will lead readily.

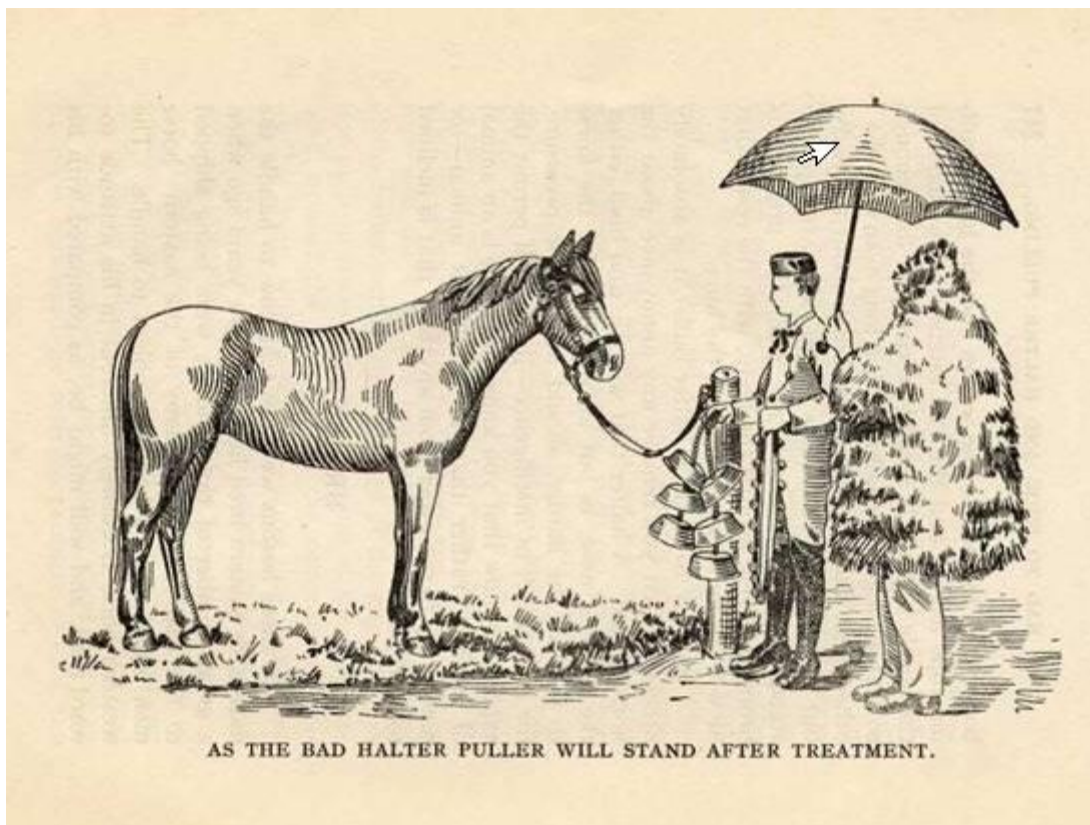
The halter pulling rope is a splendid device for handling some balkers. Put on the outfit as you would for a horse that pulls when hitched with the bridle, then put on the other appliances with the exception of the guy-line that you used for handling balkers. Before putting on the safety rope and the lines, you might tie the balker to the post and force him into the rope then untie him after he springs forward to the post, put on the safety rope and the lines and have an assistant take hold of the halter pulling rope instead of the guy-line. A few pulls in connection with the use of the whip behind around the hind legs as the command, "Get- up," is given, will convince the horse that it is better to go forward in order to avoid the stroke of the whip and the pressure about the body.

A horse that balks when hitched to the side of another horse is often broken of the habit by putting on the halter pulling rope, hitched to the post first and forced to pull back so that he will understand that when he pulls backward he receives pressure around the body, then hitched to the wagon and the halter pulling rope left on and the end hitched to the hame of the gentle horse. It should be tied just long enough so that so long as the balker pulls along even with the other horse there will be no pressure about the body, but the instant he refuses to go and attempts to stand in his tracks and not pull, the pressure is brought to bear around the body with the result that he will spring forward to avoid the hurt. In order to break a halter puller it is absolutely necessary that you remove any annoyance about the horse's head. A halter that will slip and bind, either the head or nose, is but an incentive for the horse to pull all the harder should he feel the pressure, for it is an act of intelligence, if you will permit the expression, now that you know the horse is an animal of instinct rather than an intelligent animal, for him to try to get away from anything that is inclined to hurt him.

#### BRONCHOS.

In these lessons we have told how to handle the native or eastern bred horse. A few years ago when a great number of range horses were being shipped to the eastern market many of the eastern horse men found them a knotty problem to handle. The western horse is entirely different in his attitude toward man, and well might be as compared

with his eastern bred brother. If the eastern horse was brought up under the environment which existed in the western states some years ago, he would have been even worse than the western horse, for up until a few years ago the eastern horse had hotter blood in his veins and would have resented ill-treatment much more energetically than the western horse. I have great sympathy for the western horse under the environments that existed prior to a few years ago. He had reasons to be fearful and ready to fight man at the slightest approach toward familiarity on the part of the trainer. The first acquaintance he had of man was to be lashed to a snubbing post and a red hot iron placed upon his tender flesh. He was then turned loose smarting from the pain of the brand. Next he was, perhaps, lassoed and an operation performed on him. Again he was turned loose to get well or die as the case might be. Next he was corralled and loaded in a box car and shipped to the eastern market. After landing here he was usually handled by the roughest and toughest element we had until sold to some farmer. Not knowing all these things, or if he did know, not putting his knowledge into practice, the farmer tries the method on this western horse that he had used on some of his native bred colts and the result is that there is a complete misunderstanding between the farmer and the horse and in most cases, the farmer comes out the loser and is a sadder but much wiser man on the subject of purchasing western horses.





I am glad to say that in the west the handling of their horses now is very similar to that accorded the eastern horse. Of course they are raised in great droves still and it would be impossible to give them the attention that the eastern farmer is supposed to give his colts and horses, but the treatment of fifteen or twenty years ago is rarely seen today. The western horse is given much consideration and he is recognized as being worth something, whereas years ago, he was considered as so much live stock and hardly worth any care at all. Still, when he reaches the eastern market no one seems to know how to handle him except by the brutal use of the club. This is all wrong. The first thing necessary in the handling of bronchos is to overpower them and make them submissive to the close proximity of man. It is often necessary to snare them at the feet with a slip noose and throw them down in order to get the appliances on them, but when once on, the handling with the ropes is similar to that of any other horse excepting that they are very suspicious of man and even after they have submitted to the handling with the rope, while it is still on, you should have an assistant approach the animal and touch him all about the body. The assistant should be very careful when going about the animal for a little while for he is liable to "go all to pieces," as the saying is, and shy away from him.

After he is submissive to be approached at any angle without showing resentment, then he is ready to be taught the commands, "Get-up," "Whoa," etc., practically as given under "Colt Training." These lessons should be taught as we advise for colts excepting that you may, if necessary, use the safety rope in teaching the command "Whoa," and work more positively than when handling a colt. It takes much longer to teach a western horse these commands and make him tractable for the reason that his fear and suspicion of men is so firmly fixed in his mind that he almost involuntarily shrinks and cringes at their approach. Many western horses work very well for one man but appear vicious when strangers are about them. This is easily explained. They have been taught that their master will not hurt them but their experience with man as a whole has taught them to be suspicious of strangers, and they retain this fear until they are convinced that others do not mean them harm.

Some of the most exciting experiences that I ever had were in connection with the handling of bronchos. They were splendid advertising subjects and never failed to draw a large crowd. They gave an exciting fight for a while, then after that it was merely a matter of applying my colt training system. The mistake that the average man makes in the handling of the broncho is that he expects them to know MORE than it is possible for them to know, and because they do not know something they have never been taught, he resorts to the club or

to the knock down and drag out process in an effort to "break" his western horse.

I would advise my eastern pupils to do their experimenting on native bred horses first and then, after they understand the application of my system thoroughly, they can apply it in the handling of the western horse. The western man, knowing his horse and his nature and environments, appreciates these facts and being so familiar with all the things that go to make up the western horse he is equal to the application of my methods.

Originally Published in 8 Parts

1. Colt Training

2. Disposition & Subjection

3. Kicking & Balking

4. Shying & Running Away

5. Bad To Shoe & Halter Pulling

6. Promiscuous Vices

7. Afraid Of Automobile & The Story Of Kate

8. Trick Training & The Story Of Queen's Life

## Book 6

# Promiscuous Vices

## LESSON No. 6.

### PROMISCUOUS VICES

#### HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE FROM SWITCHING HIS TAIL.

Take a piece of leather four or five inches wide and about as long as the tail bone of the horse, and attach a crupper to one end of it. Have a pocket sewed on this leather large enough to hold about one or two pounds of shot. Sew two or three short light straps with buckles attached crosswise of the leather. Fill the pocket with shot and buckle it to the back band of the harness instead of using the regular crupper. Next buckle the small straps around the bone of the horse's tail, under the hair. This appliance can not be seen and it will prevent the horse from switching his tail. Use this for a few weeks and you will overcome the habit. Another device that is good is made as follows: Take a strap about one inch wide that will reach from the horse's crupper to the breeching. Have a loop made in one end so that the crupper can be run through it, and another loop at the other end for the breeching to be slipped through (this latter loop should be large enough to permit the strap to slide on the breeching easily). Have two small straps, with buckles attached sewed crossways of the leather the upper one about four inches from the top of the loop through which the crupper will pass, and the second one about three or four inches lower. Buckle these two straps around the bone of the horse's tail, under the hair. With this appliance the horse can move his tail but not far enough to allow him to catch the line. If the habit of switch is of long standing, accompanied with the other disagreeable features that often go with this habit, the best plan is to give the horse a general course of handling with the double safety ropes, similar to that advised for kickers in order to get control of them and afterwards reduce the power to the lines and the voice. The Pulley Breaking Bridle is also a good thing to use in order to assist in handling them by using it as advised in this lesson for horses bad to crupper.

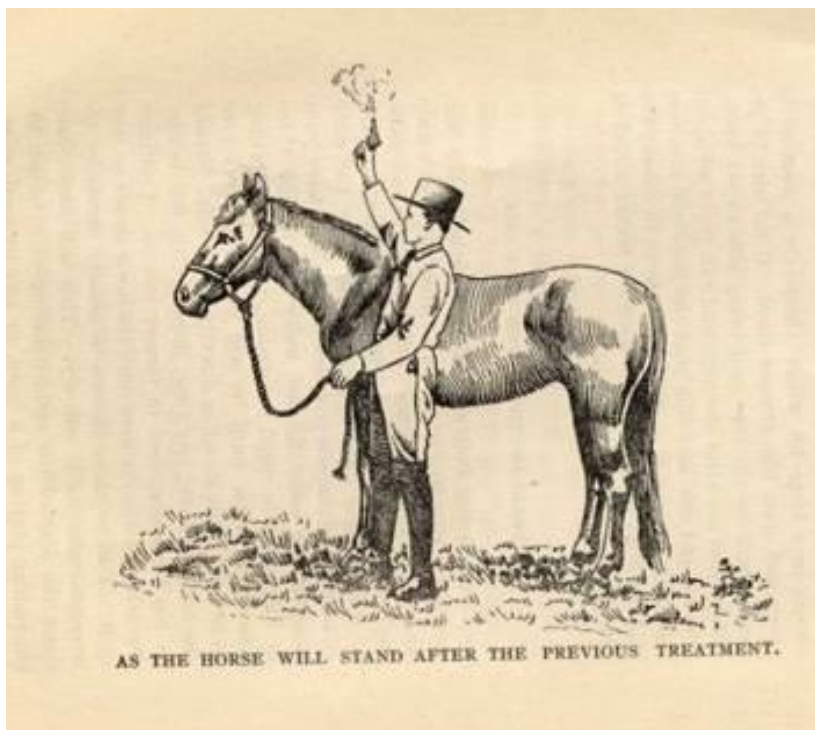
#### AFRAID OF HOGS OR DOGS.

Put on the double safety rope, run the lines through the rings at the side of the surcingle or through the shaft carriers of the harness. Take the horse in a large lot where there are a number of hogs and start him toward them. If he tries to get away, pull on the rope and bring him to

his knees. Make him get after the hogs and run them all about the lot and convince him that the hogs will not hurt him. One lesson is usually sufficient to overcome the habit. This method is also used for horses afraid of dogs.

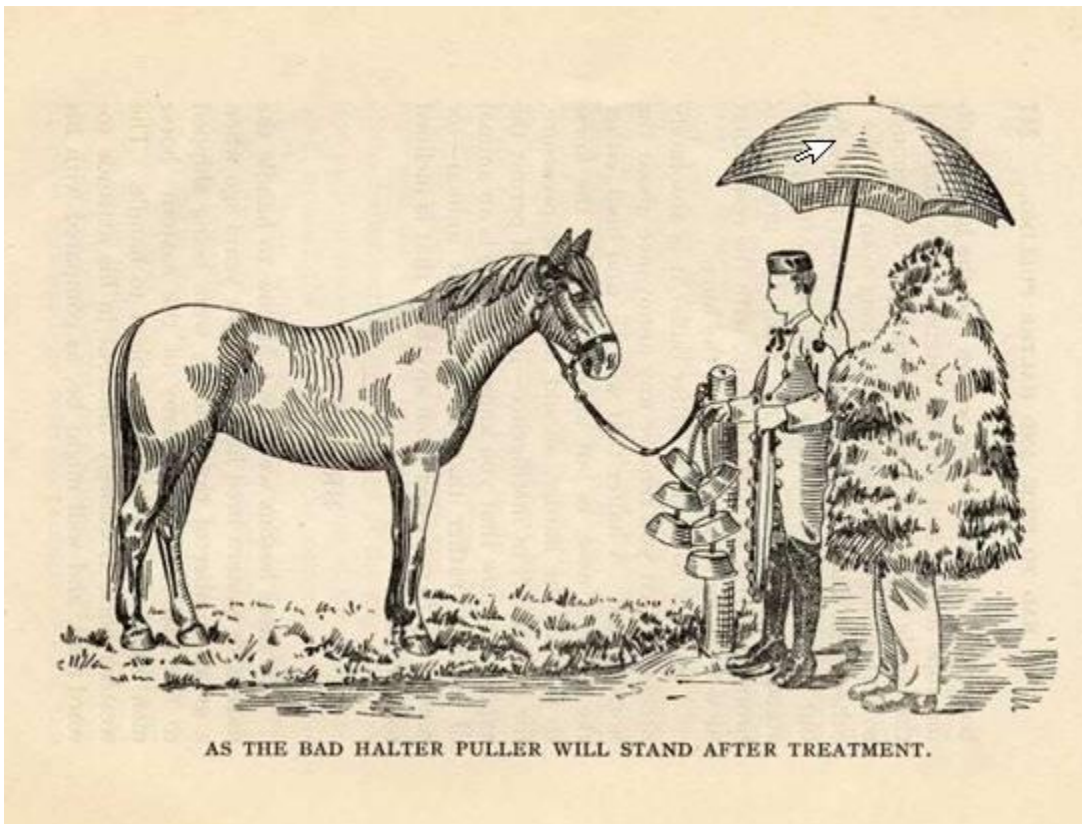
## AFRAID OF THE SOUND OF A GUN.

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle or the Second Form War Bridle. Have an assistant take a whip and snap it some distance away from the horse, walking around about him in a circle. Have him gradually draw nearer until the horse will allow the whip to be cracked directly over his body. Next have your assistant go some distance away and fire off three or four shots in rapid succession gradually drawing nearer the horse until he will permit the revolver to be fired while standing directly at his side. Should the horse resist at any time punish with the bridle, as has been described in former lessons. Continue the firing of the revolver until the horse shows no fear of it. Two or three lessons are usually necessary to overcome the habit entirely. This will also overcome the fear of the sudden falling of a board or the sudden playing of a band or any unusual noise.



## AFRAID OF UMBRELLAS

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle. Present the umbrella while it is closed and allow the horse to examine and feel of it with his nose then partially open it and allow him to continue to examine it. If he should attempt to get away give him punishment with the bridle. You may now open the umbrella wide and while holding it in your right hand, stand with your left side toward the horse a little off from his right shoulder and a little toward the front, holding the bridle cord in the left hand which is under the right arm. Now hold the horse's attention by giving quick, sharp jerks on the bridle, raise the umbrella high in the air and bring it down with a quick motion directly over the horse's head and hold him right under it. Now lead him around a little holding the umbrella over his head. After he ceases to show fear of it raise it off the head and have an assistant take it and go off some distance and approach the horse at every angle of vision, each approach ending by putting the umbrella over the horse's head. If the horse shows much fear at any point, close the umbrella and allow him to examine it again, open it and allow him to examine then repeat until he is perfectly indifferent to it.



You can now ride the horse with the umbrella raised by using the Pulley Breaking Bridle as a riding bridle. Throw the end of the lead rein over the horse's neck and fasten it to the bit ring on the opposite side. Now spring on the horse's back and after starting and stopping him a time or two with the bridle, open the umbrella very slowly at first and finally bring it down over his head. Next start the horse off and reduce the power of the bridle and the touch of the rein to the umbrella by striking him lightly with the handle of the umbrella on the left side of the neck when you want to turn him toward the right, and on the right side of the neck when you want to turn him toward the left. Keep the open umbrella over the side of the head from which you wish to turn and within a short time the horse will know that the touch of the umbrella on one side of the head means for him to turn to the opposite side. When you wish to stop him say, "Whoa!" giving an action with the bridle. Just as you say, "Whoa!" followed with the action of the bridle, throw the umbrella directly in front of his face keeping the handle in your hand of course. When you start again raise the umbrella from in front of him, give the command, "Get up," and he will move forward. After two or three stops of this kind the horse will understand that when the umbrella is thrown in front of the face it means for him to stop, when it is placed at the right side of the head he must turn to the left and when it is placed at the left side of the head he must turn to the right. After he has learned these things, if you care to do so, take off the bridle and guide him with the umbrella alone as above described. This is considered a wonderful feat by those not conversant with the business and a performance that creates more interest than anything else you can do.





## ILLUSTRATIVE CASE, MANSFIELD HORSE

While exhibiting in Ashland, Ohio, I had quite an exciting experience in riding a horse without a bridle by the use of the umbrella alone. We were exhibiting in a large feed yard that had just been erected. Ashland being an exceptionally good horse town, our tent would not accommodate the people so we made arrangements to use this large feed yard. The yard had a solid board fence all around it about ten feet high and was lit up by electricity, making an ideal place for our exhibitions. One of the horses was brought to us from Mansfield, Ohio, (a town about twenty-five or thirty miles from Ashland.) This horse had a horror for an umbrella the very sight of one would nearly set him wild. I gave him a dressing up with the Pulley Breaking Bridle as described under this head, after which I jumped on his back, threw the umbrella over his head and in as many different positions as possible and as usual I pulled the bridle off almost in the same instant. When I grabbed for the mane with my left hand to assist myself in throwing the umbrella over his head again in order to quickly associate the power of the bridle with the umbrella, I found the horse's mane had been sheared off close to the skin. Consequently, in trying to gain my equilibrium, the umbrella fell out of my hand over the tail which only caused him to shoot down the line all the faster toward the entrance. We had a large piece of canvas stretched across this space to prevent people from the outside from looking in and this canvas was stretched very tight. I saw that the horse was making for this opening and I fully realized that if he struck anywhere but at the canvas opening I would be killed instantly. Luckily for me he struck the canvas. He was going at such great speed however, that the tight canvas threw both the horse and myself, the horse falling near the canvas and I being thrown headlong against it and afterwards bouncing back on the ground several feet away. The audience expected that I would be killed, in fact, I thought so myself. After getting a moment's rest, following the rather violent gymnastics of a moment before, I again remounted the horse, and being careful this time to keep a firm hold on the umbrella, I rode the horse, fully controlling him with the umbrella.

## TENT FELL ON HORSE.

To show the influence this treatment has on a horse, I will relate a circumstance that happened at another town. While showing in our tent on a very threatening evening when all indications of the weather pointed toward a storm, there was a hot-blooded, nervous mare of the

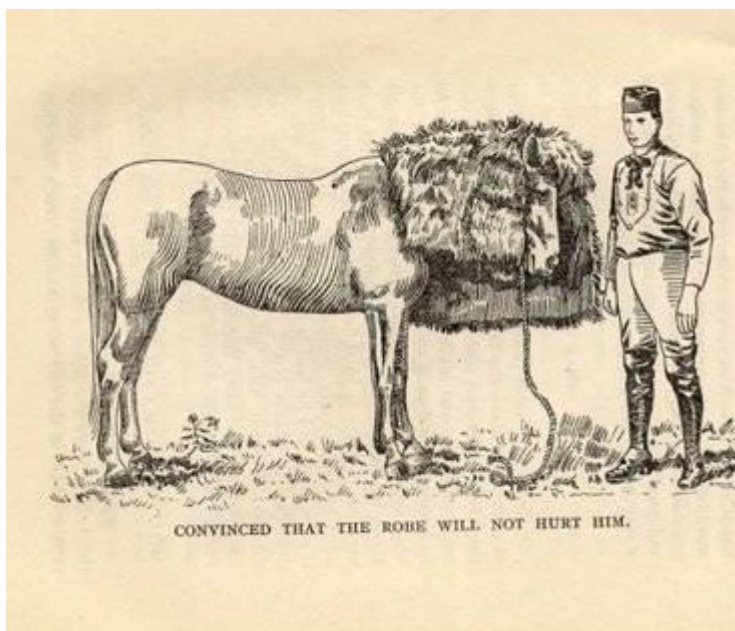
"type three" kind which was deathly afraid of an umbrella, brought into the ring. After about ten minute's work I jumped on her back. With a little additional handling while on her, I slipped the Pulley Breaking Bridle off her head and was controlling her perfectly with nothing on her excepting the umbrella (and myself), when all of a sudden a hard gust of wind hit the tent broad-side which pulled all the stakes out of the one side and instantly the tent fell over on top of us. As I slid off the horse, being about as badly frightened at this juncture as the horse was at the umbrella when he first came into the ring, I was surprised to see that horse stood perfectly quiet while the tent was falling over him. I might add further that I had reasons to be alarmed myself, for we had three large gasoline lamps on each center pole, and I found myself right between these lamps. The gasoline was running out of some of the burst lamps not over three feet from the blaze which caused me, naturally, to expect an explosion any second. Almost as quick as a flash my first assistant, Mr. C. Roy Coppock, crawled under the canvas and threw the extinguisher on the lamps just in time to avert a disastrous explosion. It seemed almost providential to come through as close a call as that and no one hurt, excepting one had a finger broken by a side-pole striking him.

horse was still under the canvas. It was necessary to unlace a section of the top and throw it off the animal before we could get to him. When this was done and we had reached the horse we found him perfectly quiet and unconcerned as though he was accustomed to tent tops falling on him every day. Had it not been for the handling we gave him just a moment before the tent was blown over, the horse would have become unmanageable and would have made things exceedingly lively and possibly have killed someone in his insane fear of anything coming down over his head.

## FEAR OF ROBE.

Treat this habit practically the same as for fear of umbrella. Have the robe folded at first and allow the horse to see and feel of it with his nose. By degrees unfold it and let him see the whole robe. As he becomes indifferent to it, throw the robe over his head covering it completely. Now rub the robe all about his head and neck and convince him that it is harmless. Place it in different positions about him until he is perfectly indifferent to it. If the horse is extremely bad he had better be laid on his side as described in Lesson No. 2 (Subjection) and the

robe rubbed all about him, after which let him on his feet, put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle or the Second Form War Bridle and treat as described before.



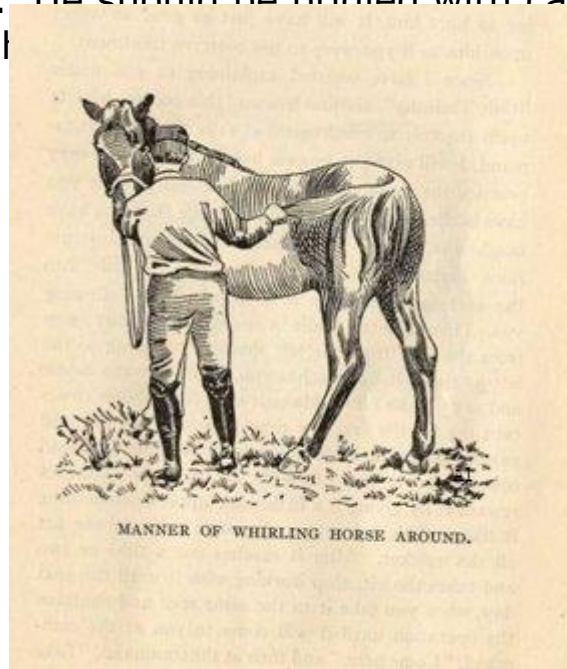
WILL NOT STAND UNTIL YOU GET INTO THE BUGGY.

By all means, use an open bridle in overcoming this habit. Give the horse a chance to see your movements, then, in the following manner, teach him that "Whoa," means to stand and not to move until he is told. Put on the double safety rope, pass the lines through the rings at the side of the surcingle or through the shaft carriers of the harness, crack the whip and make all sorts of racket about him wave flags, papers, umbrellas, etc., over and about him. When he starts forward without the command to go, say, "Whoa!" and pull him on his knees with the rope. Give him one or two lessons of this kind before you hitch him up. After he is hitched up, repeat the lessons with the whip, flags, papers, umbrellas, racket, etc., while he is hitched to the rig. Get in and out of the rig, rattle the wheels, push the rig up against the horse saying, "Whoa," every little while so he will get the idea that he must stand until told to go. Walk all about him being sure that you do not give him the intimation to go at any time. Don't be afraid to say "Whoa," and be ready to set him back with the lines in case the horse is inclined to start. When you are ready to go, get into the buggy deliberately, pick up the lines carefully without drawing them tight, fix the duster or the robe about you and consume all the time you possibly can in getting ready to start, now pull on one line very slightly, say, "Get-up," and the horse will move off. Should he attempt to start before you are ready, set him back

with the lines by a quick pull and immediately slacken them, get out of the rig and walk around it a time or two, shake the wheels, etc, then get in again and repeat the slow process of getting ready to start. After he has started at command and gone a short distance, say, "Whoa," and follow with the action of the lines as has been described under former lessons. If he fails to respond readily give an action with the safety ropes and bring him to his knees. After he will stand quietly while the rope is on, take it off and repeat the process of shaking the buggy, getting in and out, etc. A few lessons will overcome this habit, usually not more than three or four are required. If the horse is young and not confirmed in the habit, a lesson of outgeneralizing will often have the desired effect. When you hitch him to the buggy instead of hitching him so that he can see the road or street straight ahead of him which will make him anxious to be off, hitch him up with his head toward the barn or some high fence. This will have a tendency to take his mind off of his habit. After he is hitched up, walk all about him, shake the rig, get behind it and push it back and forth against his breeching. Have your lines convenient so that you can reach them instantly and should he attempt to start give a raking pull on the lines and immediately slacken them, being sure that you say, "Whoa," an instant before you make the pull on the lines. Continue this process of walking all about the horse, shaking the rig, examining the harness, etc., until his mind is perfectly calm and indifferent to the thought of starting. Now get in the rig, having the lines in your hands very loosely, fix the duster or the robe about you very deliberately as though you had the entire day for the drive. Should the horse attempt to start, set him back as before with the command and the action of the line. After he is perfectly quiet then pick up the slack in the lines, pull slightly on the ~~BADE TO BRIDLE~~ "Get-up," and the horse will move off quietly. Repeat this process a few times and you will be surprised to find that your horse will stand as quietly as any horse and will not attempt to start until you have picked up the lines; given simply to use about half an hour's patience once or twice a day for a day or two, and you will find this "outgeneralizing" process requires a little patience, but is effective in cases where the habit is not confirmed.

When the habit is not confirmed, you should get into the stall with him and begin at the neck to handle and fondle him. If it is the ears that are sensitive and he doesn't want to be touched there, work down about the nose first as his fear subsides, work up about the ears, touch them very gently at first and, as he will bear it, stroke them faster and a little more carelessly, then lay your right arm

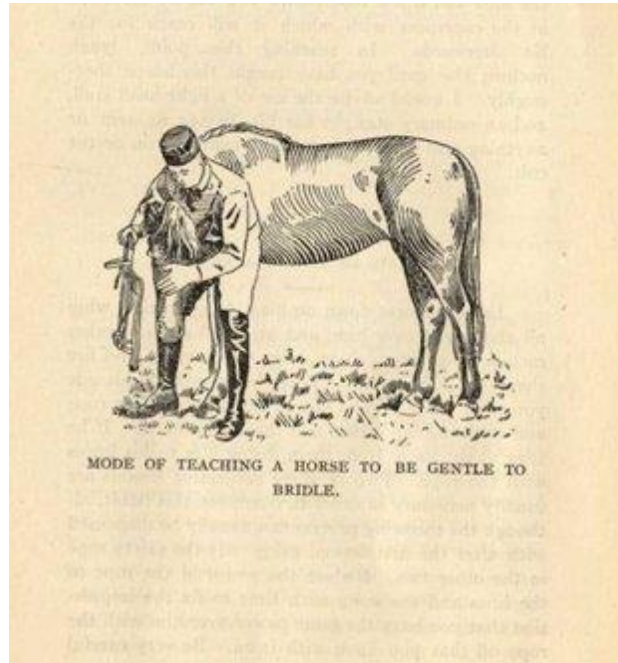
over his neck and press down gradually until his nose is nearly to the ground all the time keeping his attention with your left hand by stroking his nose and forehead. Should the horse be extremely bad you will have to get him under control by one or more of our methods of subjection. Take him out of the stable, catch hold of the tail with your left hand and the halter with your right, and whirl him around eight or ten times. He will usually stand perfectly quiet, the whirling around in a circle will make him so dizzy that he will not know how to resist. After you are once able to put on the bridle without force, repeat for some time, holding his attention by giving him a little corn. He should be bridled with care for some time to overcome all his fears and to give him confidence



by the first plan and teach him that you are not going to hurt him, it will have just as good an affect upon him as if you were to use coercive treatment.

Since I have omitted explaining to you under "Colt Training", the first lesson of this course how to teach the colt to reach out and take the bit at command, I will give the process here, although you may practice the method by the third or fourth time you have bridled the colt. We will presume that you have taught the colt the Confidence Lesson as per instructions under "Colt Training." Take the colt into the enclosure and give it a repetition of following you. Then take the bridle in one hand and start away from the colt, from the left shoulder drawing to the left as the colt approaches you, reach out the bridle and say "Take bit." Make it easy for the colt to accept the bit the first few times, remove the bit, and as soon as it shows an inclination to move its head toward the

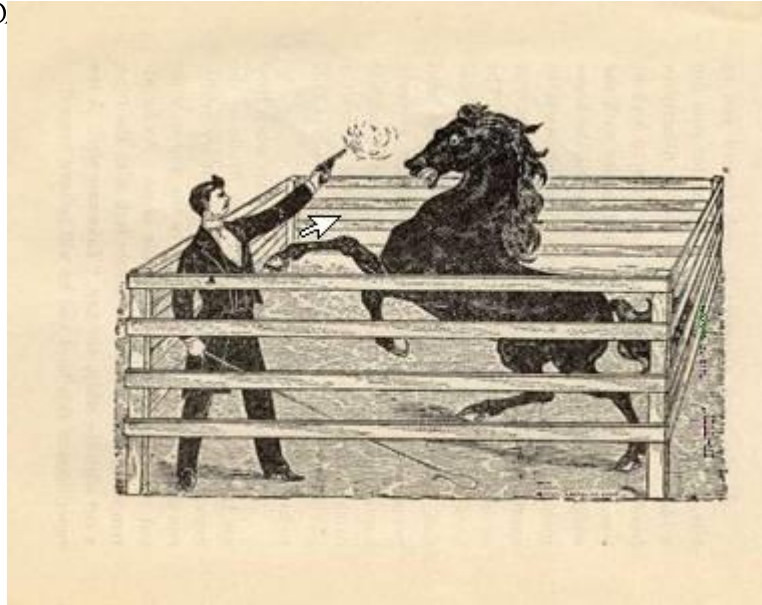
bridle, caress it, or in some instances reward it by giving it a little oats apple or something it likes. This helps to make some colts do the act all the quicker. After it reaches out a time or two and takes the bit, stop working with it until the next day when you take it to the same spot and continue the operation until it will come to you at the command, "Come here, " and then at the command, "Take



(the) bit," it will do so. As soon as it distinctly has the idea and a few repetitions, you will be surprised at the eagerness with which it will reach for the bit afterwards. In teaching this point, teach nothing else until you have taught this lesson thoroughly. I would advise the use of a light head stall and an ordinary straight bar bit having no rein or anything else on it to bother or confuse you or the colt.

## AFRAID OF FIRE CRACKERS.

Lay the horse down on his side. Crack a whip all about and over him, and make all sorts of other racket about him. Now take fire-crackers and fire them off all about him. When he submits on his side you can let him up and put on the double safety rope and continue the racket and the fire crackers. If he tries to get away from them, bring him to his knees with the rope. Two or three subjective lessons are usually necessary in order to overcome this habit although the throwing process can usually be dispensed with after the first lesson using only the safety rope in the other two. Reduce the power of the rope to the lines and the voice each time to fix the impression that you have the same power over him with the rope off that you have with it on. Be very careful that the firecrackers do not burn him at any time or you will defeat the very point that you are attempting to gain.



### How to Break BitTERS.

If a horse is not confirmed in the habit and only "nips" at you, all that will be necessary will be the use of the Pulley Breaking Bridle and when he attempts to bite, punish him severely with the bridle. About two lessons will overcome the habit. If the horse is confirmed in the habit he should be placed on his side, and while in that position his mouth should be handled thoroughly. Next, let him on his feet, put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle or the Second Form War Bridle or even the First Form War Bridle and give him an opportunity to bite you. As he takes advantage of it, punish him with the bridle. Open his mouth as you like and show him that you are master and not afraid of him. Another good way to manage a bad biter is the use of the "Gun Powder" treatment on him. Turn the horse loose in an enclosure about twenty or twenty-four feet square and enter the pen with a buggy whip in your right hand and a revolver in the left, loaded with blank cartridges. As the horse attempts to rush toward you to bite, just as he is in the act of reaching for you, fire a blank cartridge straight up in the air directly in front of his face. He will whirl and try to kick at you. When he does, hit him a hard stroke with the whip. Continue the use of the whip until the horse turns his head toward you and when he starts to approach and shows an inclination to bite at you again, fire another shot in front of his face. The horse will think that his vicious act caused the explosion, and will soon learn that he must keep his head toward you without biting or he will get severely hurt around the hind legs. This "Gun Powder" method demands some little "nerve" on the part of the trainer and makes a very thrilling exhibition and never fails to have the desired effect on the horse.

To break a horse from biting his mate when they are hitched double, put on the Pulley Bridle or the Second Form War Bridle, under the ordinary bridle run the end of the lead rope back to the wagon without the horse knowing the bridle is on. As he attempts to bite, give him a severe jerk

with the rope, a cut with the whip, and say, "Take care sir." A few repetitions of this kind and he will behave himself.

## LEADING A HORSE WHILE DRIVING ANOTHER

Put on the Second Form War Bridle, give a pull to the right, then to the left, then straight ahead until the horse will lead easily. Now tie a stick about four inches long in the lead rope about two or three feet from the horse's mouth so that you can hold the stick in your hand, letting the rope come up between the second and third fingers. This stick will serve as a hand hold and will save you from getting your fingers burned. Now get in the buggy, take up the lines of your driver with the left hand and hold the rope attached to the horse that you intend to lead with the right hand. The horse you are leading should be AT THE SIDE of the rig and NOT behind. Now start the horse hitched to the buggy, give a little pull on the cord which is on the horse you are leading. Both horses will start off. In a moment the horse you are leading will have his head about in line with the front buggy wheel and it will be just the same as driving two horses, one with each hand. I prefer leading the horse at the side of the rig rather than at the rear for the reason that the horse can see where he is going and thus avoid ruts, etc. It is easier for the man too.

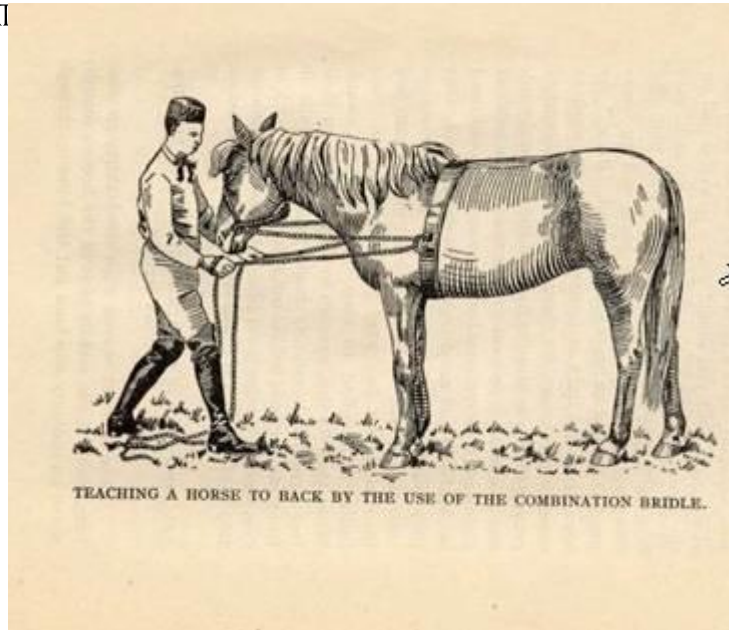
## RUNNING BACKWARDS.

Put on the double safety rope and tell the horse to back. After he has backed a few feet, say "Whoa," and pull on the rope, bringing him to his knees. This teaches him that "Whoa" means to stop whether he is going backwards or forwards. A few lessons of this kind will overcome the habit. Another plan is to use the halter-pulling-hitch-especially where the horse has the habit of running backward just as you are unhitching him. He will go back in this rope a few times and will soon be convinced that he gets pretty severely punished for it and is perfectly willing to stand quiet until he is unhitched, and either led out of the stall or away from the post, as the case might be.

## HORSES THAT WILL NOT BACK.

Put on the surcingle, bridle and the lines. Have the lines run through the rings at the side of the surcingle. Now put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle or the Second Form War Bridle (I prefer the Pulley Bridle, however) under the ordinary bridle. Have your assistant take a firm hold of the lines and stand back of the horse while you stand at the shoulder your assistant make a powerful pull on the lines and at the same time you should give a powerful pull on the rope. If the horse only goes back an inch, ease up on the pressure of the bridle and caress him. By repeating

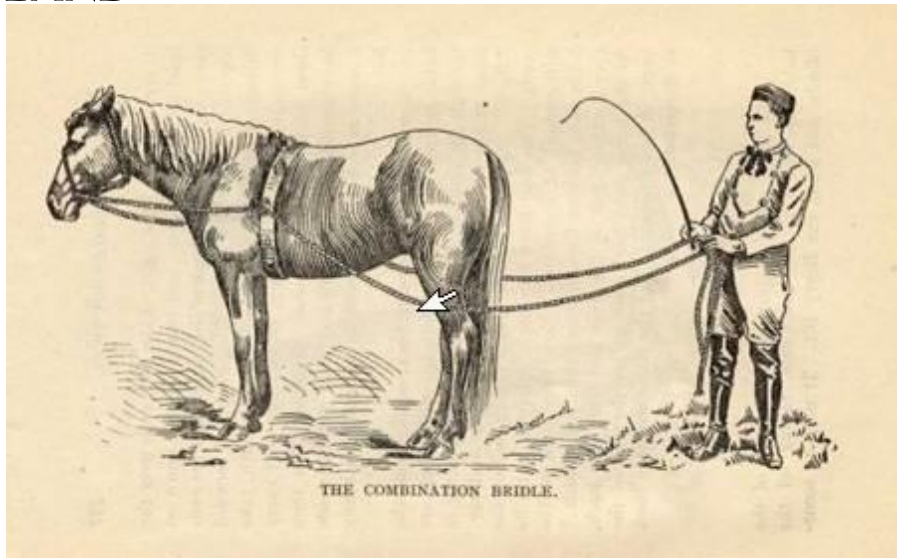




this a few times the horse will go backward as soon as he hears the command, "Back." As soon as he will back at command, stop the work at once for this lesson, for there is sometimes danger of getting the horse into the habit of running backward and this habit is as hard to overcome as the habit of bad to back. Sometimes horses are so badly confirmed in this habit and resist training so determinedly that they will stiffen their muscles and will fall over on their side or will stretch their front feet forward and their hind feet backward and fall down on their bellies in an effort to keep from going backward. When they do this, ease up so they can get on their feet again and instantly begin using the ~~bride~~ **COMBINATION BRIDLE** in teaching the horse to back. The horse will back at command. The best plan is to use the combination bridle, which is illustrated and described below.

Take a stout woven sash cord thirty-six feet long, and put the middle of it in the horse's mouth and draw the knot tight. Take both ends over the head between the ears and bring one end down on each side of neck, just back of the jowls, twist the ends together three or four times. Bring each end forward through cord in mouth, on each side of mouth, take the ends back through rings in surcingle and carry them back behind the horse, for lines. You then have a combination of bridle and lines that you can guide a horse as well with this cord as you could with any bit.

Now to teach the horse to back, simply bring the lines or ends of the cords forward while they are through the rings in the surcingle, stand directly in front of the horse, take hold of the cords and say, "Back" at the same time give a raking pull on the cords. This will force him back. Repeat until he will go back at command. Now step back of



the horse, take the rope lines in your hands, say, "Back" give a raking pull on the lines and force him back. As the horse steps back ease up on the pull of the lines. A few repetitions and the horse will step back at command.

### LUGGING ON THE BIT.

The majority of luggers can be broken of the habit by removing the check-rein, taking off the blinds, and using the Beery Bit. It may be necessary in order to break up the habit to give the horse a few lessons on responding to the commands, "Steady" and "Whoa." By attaching the lines in the forward or "Severe" adjustment of the bit he can be taught that the command, "Steady," means to go slower, and the command, "Whoa," means to stop right there. This bit has a controlling influence not to be found in any other bit. If the horse persists in pulling on the bit when adjusted for "Very Severe," the following device is often found effective: Take a piece of sash cord 5-16 of an inch thick, lay the middle of the rope across the horse's head directly back of the ears and under the crown-piece of the ordinary bridle, run the loose ends down and through the small rings of the Beery Bit, when adjusted as for "A Powerful Bit," and fasten your lines to these ends. This device gives you "spinal cord" pressure and does not detract in the least from the action of the bit. Where the Beery Bit does not have the desired effect even when used in connection with the device suggested above, then it will be necessary to give the horse a course of general subjection as described in Lesson No. 2. (Subjection). After the horse is on his feet following the method of disabling and throwing, put on the double safety rope and compel him to go slower at the command, "Steady," and stop at the command, "Whoa," after

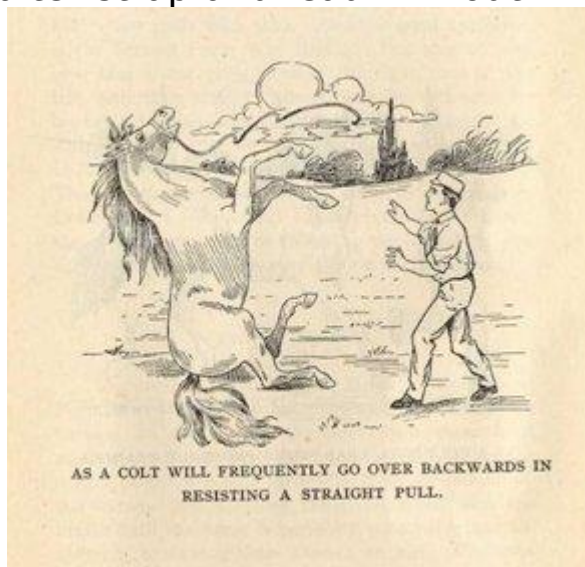
which the power of the ropes should be reduced to the touch of the lines and the commands. The habit of lugging is exceedingly hard to overcome especially where the animal is confirmed in the habit for the reason that most horses that have this habit have gone through a course of handling

that has practically fixed the habit. Many horses have had inhumane bits used on them with the result that the muscles about the mouth are paralyzed to such an extent that no matter what sort of a bit is used on them it has no effect whatever. One time I was called upon to handle a horse belonging to a physician. The horse was a beautiful sorrel of an exceptionally hot blooded stock. I gave him the general course of handling, but the very act of putting a piece of iron in his mouth seemed to excite and worry the horse. I worked with him for some time and seeing that I was not making any progress, I took off the bit entirely. I attached the lines to the rings at the side of the throwing halter and drove the horse in ~~THE TONGUE HOLLER~~ several days. Later I used a large leather bit on him and succeeded in overcoming the habit entirely. For lollers that loll the tongue over the bit, take an ordinary straight bar bridle bit and file about three inches of the middle flat. Sew a piece of leather (sole leather is preferable) over this flat space. The bar being flat will prevent the leather from turning on the bit. The leather should be about three inches wide at the bit and extend back in the mouth about three inches, tapering almost to a point. Place the bit in the horse's mouth allowing the tapered end to extend upward resting on the tongue. It will be impossible for the horse to get his tongue back far enough to get it over the piece of leather. If the horse lolls the tongue at the side of the mouth, a piece of leather cut about three inches in diameter and attached to the bit ring will often overcome the habit. The use of the Beery Bit, owing to the fact that the outside loose rings are large, often overcomes the habit alone.

## HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE FROM GETTING FAST IN THE STALL.

A narrow stall is often responsible for this vice. When the horse attempts to roll and turns over on his back, the stall is too narrow to permit him to get his feet down and straightened out so that he can get up. It is often impossible for him to roll back and the result is that he gets fast and the longer he struggles the worse his condition and predicament get. Always have wide stalls. It is more convenient for the horse and a great convenience for the man that cares for him. To overcome the habit of rolling and getting fast in the stall, have a small ring sewed in the top of the halter. Take a small rope and attach to a beam or something directly over the horse's shoulders when he is standing at the manger. Now attach a snap to the end of this rope and snap it into the ring at the top of the halter. Have the rope just long enough to allow the horse to get his nose down to the ground about where his front feet usually stand. A good way to judge this distance is

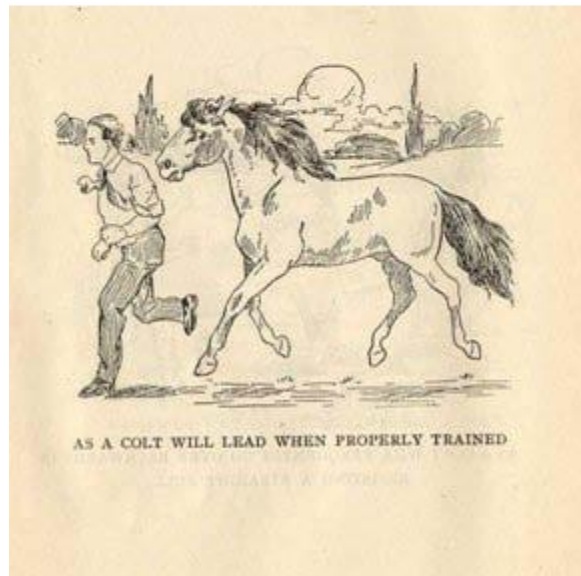
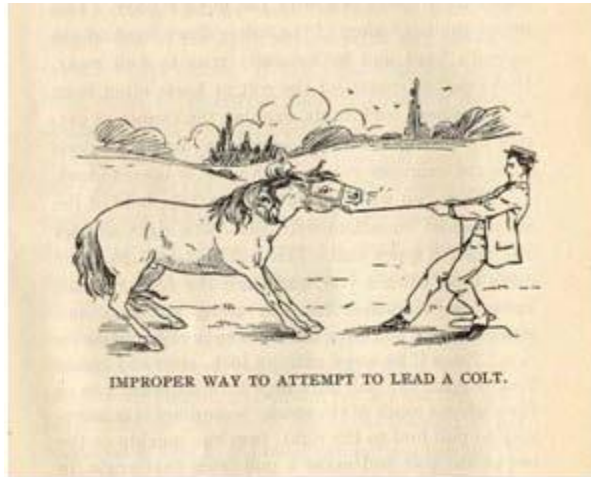
to throw a little feed on the ground at the horse's front feet and measure the rope while he is feeding there. With this device the horse can lay down, get up, and move about as he pleases but he cannot get the top of his head down on the ground should he attempt to roll over and so long as the horse can not get this part of the head to the ground, he will not roll. When wishing to lead the horse out from the stall all you have to do is to unsnap the rope from the top of the halter, untie the halter strap and lead him out.



## HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO LEAD.

Most people try to teach a colt or horse to lead by taking hold of the halter strap and pulling straight ahead on a direct line with the horse's body. This brings the head piece of the halter down hard on the animal's head and he naturally tries to pull away. If the pull is continued the colt or horse often rears and goes over backwards, running the chance of getting hurt badly. The two accompanying illustrations show the improper way to teach a colt or horse to lead. When you wish to lead the colt, take hold of the strap, stand on a line with the colt's right shoulder and make a quick pull. This will, at least, draw the colt's head toward you, and since the colt does not know the difference between going sideways and straight ahead you have taken a step in the right direction. Even if he steps only an inch, stop and caress him. Repeat the pull until he will turn toward you at the slightest touch of the strap. Sometimes it is necessary to pull first to the right, then run quickly to the left of the colt and make a pull from that angle in order to get him started. As soon as he starts, or shows an inclination to start, stop and

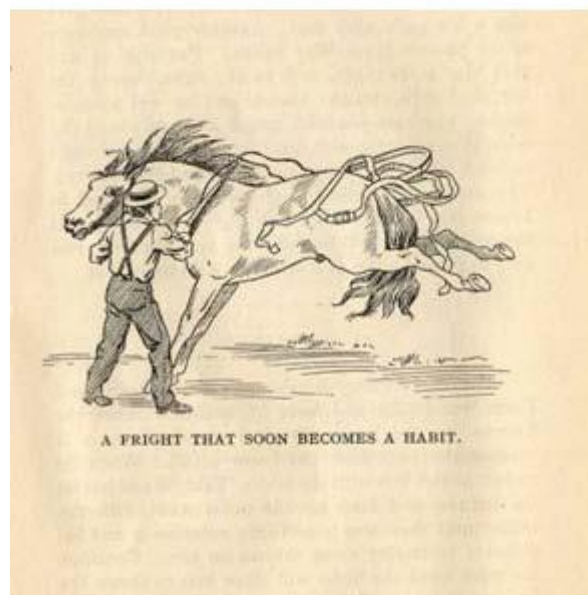
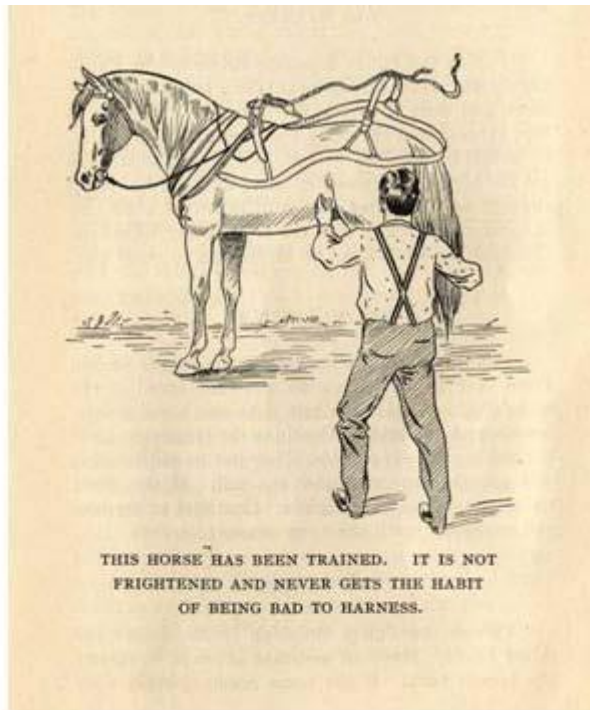
caress him. Whenever you undertake to move the colt, make him move, if nothing else than in a circle. After a start



or two, you can make a side pull, then straight ahead and the colt will lead readily. If he is exceedingly obstinate, put on the halter-pulling hitch and give him a few pulls with that. Another good appliance is the Second Form War Bridle. Put this on and give him a few pulls, first to the right, then to the left, and then straight ahead, and he will soon be leading wherever you wish to go. A little use of the whip in connection with the use of the strap or cord in front will often assist in getting the fellow started. The use of the bridle and the whip as described in Lesson No. 1 (Confidence lesson given the colt), and the colt or horse will be following you wherever you care to go and without a string or a strap on him.

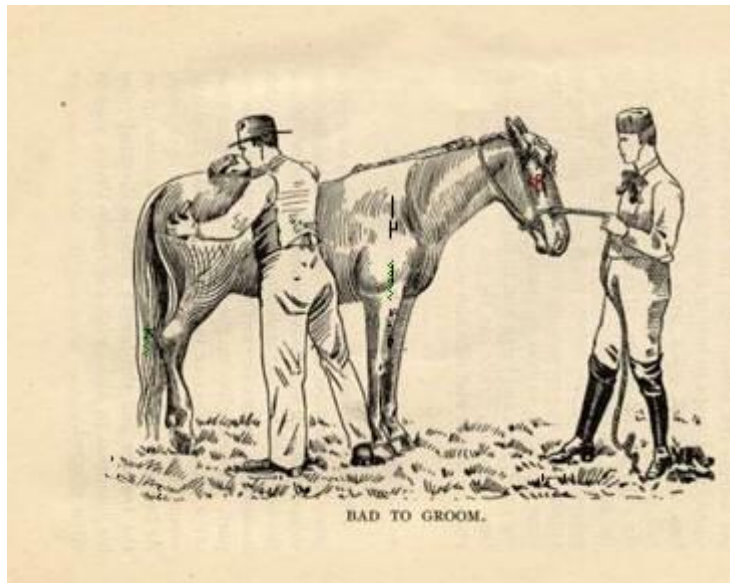
## BAD TO HARNESS

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle or the Second Form War Bridle and have an assistant throw the harness on the horse. Do not throw them in a manner that will hurt the horse at all. When he resists, punish him with the bridle. Take off and put on the harness and keep up the punishment with the bridle until the horse is perfectly submissive and indifferent to having them thrown on him. Continue the work until the horse will allow you to throw the harness on from a distance, even though he has nothing at all on his head with which to control him.



## BAD TO CURRY.

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle or the Excelsior Bridle. Have an assistant take a brush and curry comb and start to groom the horse. If the horse is thin skinned and the curry comb actually hurts him, he should be handled carefully for it is impossible to get the horse accustomed to being hurt. If he resists through an ill-natured, resentful cause go after him in earnest and punish with the bridle when he resists. Continue until he shows no inclination to resist you.



## BAD TO CRUPPER.

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle, or the Second Form War Bridle. Have an assistant stand at the horse's hip and raise the tail. As the horse resists, punish with the bridle. Continue the treatment until the tail is perfectly flexible. Now put on the harness and put the crupper under the tail. If the horse resists, punish with the bridle. Continue to crupper and uncrupper until the horse ceases to resist.

## BAD TO RIDE.

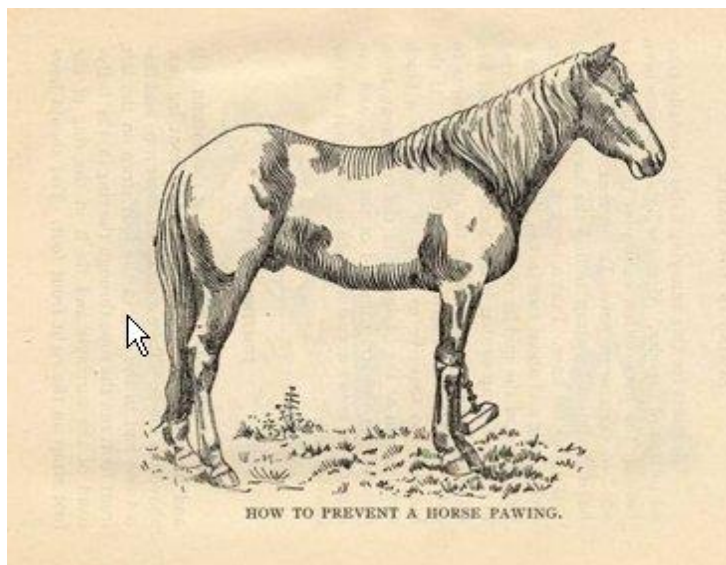
Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle, under the riding bridle. Have an assistant attempt to mount the horse's back. If the horse resists, punish with the Pulley Bridle. Continue until the assistant can get astride the horse. Start the horse forward and should he attempt to bolt or buck with the rider, give him a few hard, quick jerks with the bridle. This will throw the horse's head high in the air and give the rider control of him.

give him subjection with the safety ropes and while they are yet on, have an assistant mount the horse. When the horse attempts to bolt or buck, you should pull on the safety rope and bring him to his knees. In a short time the riding bridle can be put on the animal and you can mount and ride him ~~wherever you please~~ **WHEREVER YOU PLEASE OF THE STALL.**

Where a horse kicks to hear the noise, as a great many do, the habit can be overcome by padding the sides of the stall with heavy canvass and straw. When the horse kicks at the stall after it is arranged in this manner he strikes the soft padding and hears no report. He soon gives up the habit. Another plan that often proves effective is to fasten a piece of elastic around the horse's hind leg, just above the hock joint. As he raises his leg to kick, the elastic tightens up on the tendons and the horse's mind is diverted from his intention to kick, with the result that a cure is often effected.

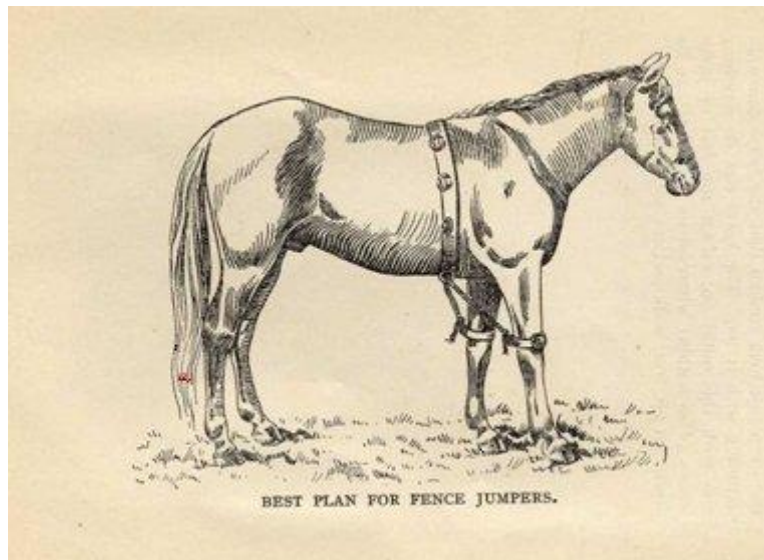
## PAWING IN THE STABLE.

The cause for this annoying habit is usually traced to lack of exercise. After the habit has once been formed the horse often continues in it whether in need of exercise or not. To prevent and cure the habit, buckle a leg strap around the horse's front leg just above the knee. Take a block of wood about ten inches long and about two inches thick and buckle a strap around the middle of it and fasten to the ring in the foot strap so that it will hang down about five inches below the knee. When the horse attempts to paw, this block will strike him on the shin. If the horse is too sensitive to allow of so heavy a block striking him at the beginning tie a corn-cob on the strap instead of the block, and use it until he grows accustomed to it, then put on the heavier block.





**JUMPING FENCES** Put on a surcingle with a ring at the bottom of it and buckle a foot strap around each front leg just above the knees. Take a strap or short rope and fasten one end in the ring in the foot strap on the left front foot, run the rope through the ring in the belly- band of the surcingle and tie it in the ring of the foot strap on the right front foot. You should have the strap just long enough that the horse can walk naturally with it on. The horse can do anything now with this outfit on, except run fast or jump fences. Has nothing whatever on his head, can lie down, get up, trot, walk and eat with perfect ease.



Originally Published in 8 Parts

1. Colt Training

2. Disposition & Subjection

3. Kicking & Balking

4. Shying & Running Away

5. Bad To Shoe & Halter Pulling

6. Promiscuous Vices

7. Afraid Of Automobile & The Story Of Kate

8. Trick Training & The Story Of Queen's Life

Professor Jesse Beery's Original Mail Order Course In  
Horse Management

Book 7

Afraid Of Automobiles and  
The Story Of Kate

## LESSON No. 7.

### AUTOMOBILES AND STREET CARS THE STORY OF 'OLD KATE. "

Since the treatment for horses afraid of automobiles is so similar to that of the horses afraid of street cars, I am covering the instructions for both under the same head. I give the treatment first for the horse afraid of street cars IN FULL, which should be studied carefully before handling the horse that is especially afraid of the automobile, after which it is important to make the necessary modifications of the treatment to apply to automobiles. You have this advantage in training a horse to an auto, that you would not have in training to a street car, especially an interurban traction car, as I will suggest under special automobile handling for you to have arrangements made with a friend, or someone using an automobile, to use the machine at your command while you educate your horse to it. While you cannot control a traction car in this manner, yet you have this advantage in training to the traction car that you don't have with the auto. You know where the track is located and you know between them and have the pans shaken all over the horse. An hour's work of this kind convinces the horse of your power over him and allows you to present objects of training value that might not be met in many drives, and you present them at such a time that you have entire control. This preliminary lesson should be given for either steam or electric cars or automobiles. Since the manner of approach is so important, I shall proceed to describe in detail .

#### HOW TO APPROACH STEAM OR ELECTRIC CARS.

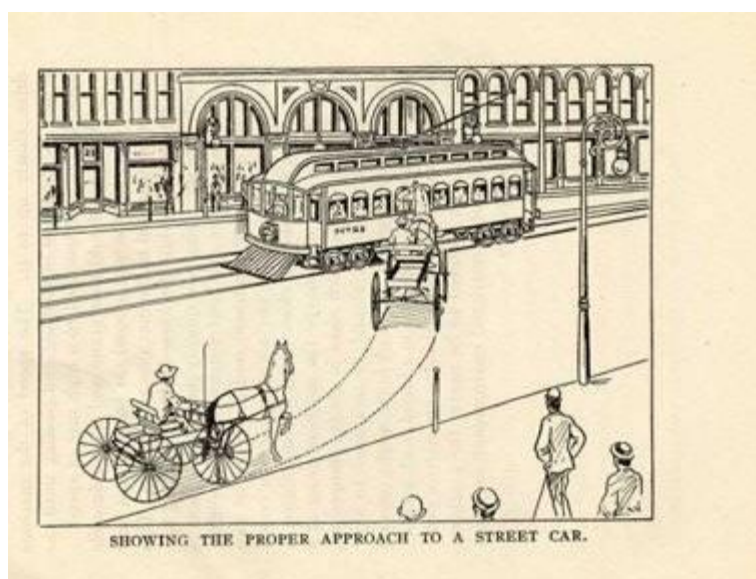
Immediately after subjective treatment hitch the horse to some vehicle and drive to some place that you would have twenty, or thirty feet at least on the side of the track, and preferably a dirt street. Prepare to meet the car by placing the safety ropes and having the assistant to move along in front between the horse and the car, with the guy line. It is the business of the assistant to aid the driver to keep the horse's head toward the car and assist in keeping it moving. As soon as the car attracts the attention of the horse, start parallel with the track toward the car reminding the horse of your control by talking to it in a firm, confident tone. The distance from the track depends upon the rate of the car. If the car moves twenty or thirty miles an hour you should

parallel the track no less than twenty feet away, and if it is moving slowly, ten or twelve feet is sufficient. As the car approaches pull the horse gradually toward the track, so that when the car passes you would strike it about its middle. Do not pull toward the car too soon, but make the line of your approach a curve so that you strike with in three or four feet of the middle of the car with the horse and rig square across the street. By this time the car is past and the horse has a vague idea that he has caused it to run away. There is nothing gained by turning after the car and following it. In most cases just as the car passes, the assistant will be needed back toward the front wheel next to the car to prevent the horse shying away from the car. In all cases, however, the assistant must be guided by his best judgment to be at the proper place and jerk at just the right time to be of most service to the driver. In this approach it is very necessary to keep the horse's head next the car. If you approach so nearly parallel that the horse should, by turning his head away, leave his tail nearer the car, your approach has been a failure. As soon as the car has passed drive on in the direction you started and you are prepared to meet another car. If you know where the car will stop, you may approach it as described above so that you strike the middle of the car just as it stops and allow the horse to feel it with his nose. Compel the horse to stand by the car until it moves away. The feeling of the car and the car moving away gives the horse more confidence that there is no danger lurking about it. You should meet three or four cars from the same side before attempting to meet one from the other side. In meeting a car from the untrained side use exactly the same method as at first. It is possible for a horse to be well trained to meet cars on one side and be badly frightened when meeting them on the other side. Both sides need to be trained alike. Dispense with the safety ropes just as quickly as you can, and after the first approach use the assistant and guy line only when necessary. After the horse is thoroughly trained to meet the cars you may train him to allow them to pass him from the rear. Have as much room as in approaching a car, but now, of course, drive from the car as it approaches and, as it comes nearer, gradually near the track, so that as before, the middle of the car will be by you when you reach a point four or five feet from the track. Pull the horse's head toward the car as it passes by. You may approach a standing car from a side street, striking it at an angle, in the middle, headed the same direction as the car. Force the horse to touch the car and then slowly drive just so the horse is ahead of the car as it starts. Drive slowly in that position until the car passes. There is nothing gained in running a race or even driving fast about a car.

It often spoils the very purpose of the lesson.

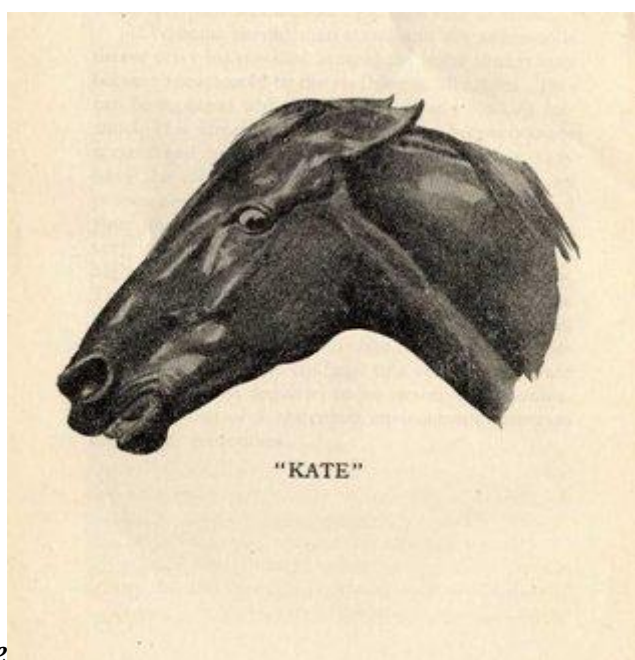
If the horse as been especially fearful of the car approaching from the rear, an assistant and a guy line will be necessary for the first approach. The lessons will be much easier accomplished without blinds than with them. With blinds the horse only gets a partial view and consequently more approaches are necessary to let the horse see the cars from all angles. Usually one subjective treatment, followed by training both to meet and allow the cars to pass, is all that is necessary. In extremely severe cases, two subjective treatments, followed by educational drives are all that is necessary. For several drives, as you meet or allow cars to pass, it should be done as directed. Avoid rushing the horse into narrow places where he will be closely crowded and cause him to think the car is going to run over him. Give him room to approach it from the right distance; the faster the car is moving, the greater should be the distance. There is an inhumane method sometimes used that has no value whatever for the purpose intended, and that is tying a horse near a track and leaving him tied there all day to "get him used to the cars." A horse may be tied in such a position and be frightened so many times that it would become exhausted and get into a frame of mind that would verge into a species of insanity. It is cruel to place a poor dumb creature in such a position momentarily expecting death from the approaching vehicle.

Then again, there is no reason whatever that a horse broken to stand tied would permit the same thing when hitched up. They are two entirely different circumstances. For the same reason you cannot break a horse to drive by the cars by leading him. By my method he is first taught to obey you, and have confidence that there comes no harm from that obedience.



## HOW TO APPROACH AUTOMOBILES.

In training a horse to approach automobiles, it is always best to have some friends with an automobile assist you. After the subjective treatment, as given in the first part of this lesson, with the safety ropes and guy line, approach the automobile standing at the side of the road at the same angle and in the same manner as approaching a street car. Force the horse up to the machine, have him touch it and look it all over. Have the machine started while the horse is standing by it. Meet the automobile in the same manner as meeting a car, having the automobile driver go at a very slow speed at first. Meet the machine at both sides of the horse, each time driving directly up to the machine as you meet. When trained to meet the automobile on both the right and left, have the machine come slowly from the rear well to the other side of the road, and as it passes drive slowly up to it meeting and passing until the horse becomes accustomed to a high rate of speed. The horse should then stand and the automobile driver drive his machine around the horse that it may become accustomed to the machine at all angles. This can be repeated while the horse is slowly walking forward. It is surprising how quickly most horses become accustomed to the cars and automobiles when they have the subjective treatment and make one or two proper approaches. Do not allow anyone to crowd your horse exceedingly close to an automobile on a very narrow road and maybe the machine going at a high rate of speed. Such risk is always dangerous. The automobile driver should be motioned to slow down, and, if necessary, stop. A horse might pass all right very close to a machine in a broad road, and become frightened when confined to a very narrow place where it may be required to be nearer the machine. The very idea of a restricted environment unnerves the horse sometimes.



## OLD KATE'S CONFESSION

Old Kate and Queen had finished their evening's allotment of oats and were deliberately crunching a mouthful of sweet-scented hay at intervals. These two horses belonged to Mr. Lamar, a prosperous farmer who lived on a beautiful well-kept farm not far from the city. Mr. Lamar was a great admirer of good horses and always kept several about him. He loved especially to have a good driver, but took no particular delight in training a horse, and consequently left that task to the farm hands for a rainy day job. Fourteen years had passed by since Kate had been brought to the farm, a beautiful two-year-old filly. Her beautiful form, sleek brown coat and pedigree that extended for several generations into the most aristocratic of the horse families, induced Mr. Lamar to pay more than an ordinary price for this promising colt. He was very proud of her when he got her home. Her good size, neat limbs and spirited bearing almost filled his vision of the perfect horse he had longed to possess for family use. If we could look upon Kate as she stood in her stall the evening of our story, we could hardly believe it to be the horse that had once been the pride of such an excellent judge of horses as Mr. Lamar.

Her coat was rough and neglected. There were many scars were some time had been many deep and jagged cuts. There was yet fire in the eye, but it was the fire of fierceness rather than ambition. The ears, usually from habit, lay back close to the head and everyone knew better than to approach with in reach of her feet or heels. On account of being the principal of many runaways and the cause of many bruised spots upon the farm hands and others, her notoriety was great. There was scarcely a farmer in all that country that ad not heard of some of the thrilling smash ups and narrow escapes caused by Lamar's un- governable mare. She occupies a large box stall in the rear of the barn, neglected and unnoticed, except by the curious. A door leads from her stall into a small lot. In nice weather this door is left open and this lot and box stall now constitute old Kate's world. By the side of old Kate's stall stood Queen, a beautiful four-year-old. Those who knew said that Queen was the very image of Kate in her younger days. Queen was the only offspring of Kate and, except for the marks of age, had the same well-formed head and large full eye and thin nostrils, indicating the same ambition and hot blood Queen was known to everybody as the daughter of old Kate. She was admired by everyone for her beauty. She was praised by some for her excellent behaviour and speed record. While a great many feared she



would develop the ungovernable temper of her mother, and it was also hinted that there was much vicious blood in the line of her sire. This evening Queen seemed especially kind and placid as she ate her evening meal. She had a right to feel greatly pleased, for she had that day carried off the first prize in one of the best horse shows that had ever been held in that part of the state. Her free, graceful actions, combined with her well-groomed coat of brown, beautifully arched neck and lithe limbs made her the center of all admiring eyes. When before the amphitheater she performed one or two of her neat little tricks, taught her by her driver, and then when she turned to the crowd with her intelligent eyes sparkling and nostrils dilated and acknowledged their applause by three dignified bows of her head, it seemed that that vast crowd screamed and yelled enough to make a driver lose his head and frighten any ordinary horse. Of course her mother noticed by her proud neck and elastic step as she entered her stall that evening that something unusual had happened. Between bites of hay they had asked and answered a number of questions pertaining to the day, when Old Kate, upon being asked why she was never taken out to such pleasant places, assumed a reminiscent mood, and, for the first time, told her past story to her daughter. I shall do my best to interpret old Kate's story.

It was told by the rubbing of noses with now and then a low whinny. Her story was emphasized by a flash of the eye and distended nostril as some exciting scene came up in memory. Often the flat ears and glaring teeth indicated great passion aroused and many times, as tales of terrible abuse and painful accidents were related, the skin twitched and the whole body shook with nervousness. At intervals the sides of her stall resounded with a kick that was only the involuntary emphasis placed upon that part of her story that told of her enormous efforts to release herself from many entangling traps. From these signs her story interpreted is as follows: "I was brought to this place fourteen years ago. I was then young and full of fun and life. The best of care had always been given me. I received many dainties to eat and was groomed carefully every day. I cannot say that I did not receive the same treatment when I came here, but, soon after I came, a misunderstanding arose between me and the man that has blighted all my happiness. This misunderstanding was slight at first, but it continually grew until within the last five or six years we have had nothing to do with each other.

I believe that it was just after dinner of the third or fourth day after I came here that my trouble began. A man came into the stable talking loudly and walked up behind me with a whip and a large bunch of stuff that I afterwards learned was harness. I did not know what it was, and that, with his loud talking, stirred my sensitive nerves at once. He yelled something at me that I did not understand and started to walk up to my

side. I was afraid of him so I stepped over in front of him to keep him out. My stall was narrow, and I could easily do it. He struck me with the whip and said something very loudly that I did not understand. I suppose it was, "Stand over," or something like that. I did not know a word of man's language then, so I do not remember what he did say. He tried to get in by me two or three times, but each time I crowded him out. He then took his whip and gave me an awful whipping. I do not know to this day why he whipped me. He ought to have known, when I told him by snorting and turning my head toward that black bunch, he had on his arm, that I was afraid of it. This whipping made me so nervous that I could not stand still, and I just had to dance around. When he started up to my side the next time, I suppose that I stepped on his toe in my nervousness, judging from the way he yelled at me and the way he walked when he went out. I thought he had found out that the black bunch frightened me and had taken it away, but in a minute or two he came into the room in front of me. He dropped the bunch and untied my halter strap and drew it up so short that my head was drawn close to the manger. He then brought that awful black bunch and threw it on my manger. Then he jumped into the manger himself and on into my stall. I pulled and tugged to get away for he looked terrible, coming over the manger like a big dog. I tried to crowd him out when he got that black bunch, but I was tied so short I could not. When he threw it on me I twisted and bowed my back and pulled back and jumped against the manger, but he succeeded in fastening them on me. If he had only let me touch them, as I did one day when he hung them on my manger and went away to do something else, I know I would not have had that fright. I never could overcome the nervous shock of that first harnessing and never afterwards could stand still to be harnessed.

After the harness was fastened on me a bridle was put on my head so I could not see on either side or behind. A piece of iron was put into my mouth that I tried for a long time to spit out. I was taken into the barn lot and pulled around a few times, first one way and then the other. After pulling me around that way a few times and saying many things that I did not understand, and striking me with the whip every few steps, two men held me while a couple more ran something up behind me and fastened it to me. My head was fastened up tight so that the piece of iron hurt me worse than ever.

If I remember correctly, I went several miles that day sometimes with one fellow walking by my side holding the iron in my mouth, I don't remember much that happened or where we went. When I was put in my stall that night I was tired and sore all over. When the excitement was over I felt for the first time the welts made by heavy blows of the whip, the gash under my tongue made by one of the men jerking the iron, while I had my tongue over it trying to spit it out. Many blisters reminded me of the harness rubbing my tender skin. Out of all the con

fusion of that afternoon nothing remained vividly in my mind but that bunch of harness and that fellow crawling over the manger. During all that night, and for several days, I jumped at every little noise, fearing the approach of that man with that awful whip and bunch of harness. I suppose the men meant to teach me something, but they had me so scared to begin with and then said so many things that I did not understand, that I knew less how to comprehend man's wishes than I did before.

The men were busy for several days and I was allowed to remain in the stall. I was feeling pretty good again when one rainy morning in came that fellow with that bunch of harness. My nerves just went all to pieces. It took some time for that fellow to get the harness on me and hitch me to the rig. Where the harness had rubbed me before was about well again, so I did not mind the harness so much this time but my mouth was very sore and the rein bothered me so that it took all my attention to that and I remember nothing else distinctly. I came in tired and sore as before disgusted with the whole business. I tried my best to understand what was wanted of me, but so much was said and done that I understood nothing. Many times the driver thought I knew what he wanted, when I was only so tired that I did things in a mechanical way and did not realize what I had done. Those first two drives were just like several others. It must have been a dozen times that I was driven before I really knew that pressure on the left side of the mouth meant to turn to the right and that pressure on the right side meant for me to go to the left. I remember, too, how long it took me to learn when to start and when to stop with out the driver using the whip or lines. I'll never forget the time I thought that I had learned that "Ho" meant to stop. It must have been nearly a year after they had first hitched me when Mr. Lamar was driving me at my very best gait past a neighbor's house, because he wanted this neighbor to see my speed. As we passed, someone spoke to Mr. Lamar, and he yelled "Hello." I stopped suddenly, having previously determined to stop before I received a pull on the lines, and Mr. Lamar almost fell over the dash. He hit me a terrible cut with the whip and I then and there determined never to stop again until I received a pull on the lines. It was even more confusing to know when to start. The hired man always hit me a lick and then said, "Get-up" or "Go on," and of course I was thinking about the whip and not what he said afterwards.

Mr. Lamar sometimes said, "Go long," sometimes made a clucking noise like an old hen and sometimes a kissing noise before he tapped me with the lines or whip. I do not see why the men could not have definite words for what they expected of me and use some method to get me to understand them more quickly. It seems to me that they could have taught me the use of the bit, and when to stand and start, without having me pull that heavy cart or wagon at the same time.

Nothing worth relating happened for several months, excepting my first experience in being shod. Mr. Lamar drove me to town one morning and hitched me in front of a black looking building, where several other horses were standing. Every few minutes a horse would be brought out and another taken in. I wondered why they went in there and what caused the noise. A large, rough fellow soon unhitched me and led me to the door. I stopped to look in, but could not see much, for it was dark in there except one place where there was a fire with sparks flying in all directions and from it came a rumbling noise intermingled with a ringing sound. The place smelled different from any place I had ever smelled. I feared to enter and braced my front feet when the man pulled at my strap. I had not yet got my eyes accustomed to the darkness inside when a shower of sparks fell almost at my feet and at the same time something hit me across the hips with a resounding whack. I leaped forward and was securely tied to the side of the building. The sparks from the fire behind me flew in showers at short intervals and kept me trembling with fear lest they would give me another whack across the hips.

A fellow set a box behind me, then grabbed one of my hind legs. No one had had hold of my leg before and I leaped to one side to get away from him, but he stuck to it. I swung him back and forth, but could not get him loose, so I let my whole weight down on him. He had to let go and sprang from under me. It took the fellow a long time to get me to stand long enough for him to pick all my feet up and cut them flat at the bottom. Another fellow came with some iron pieces he called shoes, and began to nail them to my feet. When he began pounding it hurt my tender foot causing me to jerk it very quickly. Somehow my foot caught fast in his pants and almost tore them off his legs. He struck me with his hammer and yelled so loud that I snorted and pranced and determined that he should not hammer my tender feet and then punish me because it hurt. He struck me again, then grabbed my leg, but I jerked away and kicked at him. The shoe flew from my foot, just missed his head and struck the side of the shop with a whack. The man then untied I think they called this a twitch. They jerked it several times and made my nose sting. I suppose that it hurt me so that I did not notice the man lift my leg and hammer my foot. The man holding the twitch, thinking I had given up, loosened it and the pain ceased. I saw the fellow holding my foot and felt the jars of the hammer. I gave a quick leap forward, jerking my foot free and upsetting the blacksmith. I made several leaps and kicks, causing a horse at my side to break loose and creating a panic among three or four men who fell backward from their kegs and boxes.

The man in front recovered his rope again and I felt its painful jerks on my nose. He also pinched my ear with a pair of tongs. Again the black smith hit me a terrific blow with his hammer and seized my foot. I

resented it with as hard a kick as possible at such close range and sent him sprawling on a heap of scrap iron. The pain on my nose and ear became so terrible that I did not know what was done with my feet or who shod me. When I left the shop I had four new iron shoes on, my nose was tingling with pain and my ear felt like it was almost pulled out. Mr. Lamar returned from his business up town while the men were hitching me up. I think a blacksmith shop is one of the worst places there is for horses. It makes me shudder yet to think of them and the hard fights I have had in them.

Mr. Lamar continued to drive me most of the time. He considered me well broke, but I hardly know just what that means, for I could understand but little of what was expected of me and since Mr. Lamar was a very quiet sort of a fellow, I really went along to suit myself. I was developing a great deal of speed, and, being considered a good family horse, usually took the family in the beautiful carriage for their evening drives over to the city. I was then in the prime of my life and would have been one of the happiest horses alive if I could have felt that there was a complete understanding between me and my driver.

I believe it was the summer that I was six years old (here old Kate gave a vicious kick and snapped her feet so fiercely that it startled Queen, who had been intensely interested in her mother's story) that Bill Temper came to work for Mr. Lamar. He was always in a hurry, and if things did not go to suit him always flew into a passion. I often wonder why Mr. Lamar kept him, for he was so reckless in his speed that he was always getting into trouble. Somehow I took a dislike to him the first morning he came into the stable. He came in in a flurry that made us all feel uneasy. When he came to clean my stall, the first thing he did was to prod my sensitive legs with the fork and afterwards yell, "Get-over." I involuntarily bounced with my hind legs and scinged every time the fork came about me for fear I would get struck again. He came in, a few moments later, roughly threw the harness on me and hitched me to the spring wagon. He was hardly seated in the wagon until he hit me a cut with the whip and yelled crossly, "Go long." I didn't lose much time in starting I tell you, and took him a pretty good clip. I do not know whether my gait pleased him or not, for every little bit he would speak roughly to me, which kept me unnerved all the time. Bill taught me that morning how to get around objects that frightened me. Down by old Mr. Johnson's woods lay a black log that I had always been afraid of. I always watched that log when I went by and usually snorted to chase away any beast that might be behind it, for I once saw the weeds shaken by something hidden there. Mr. Lamar had always let me take my time in going by so I could watch it better. When I stopped to walk by that spot that morning with Bill, he hit me a cut with the whip just as I thought I saw the weeds move again. Of course I thought something by that log had hit me and I circled around it as fast as I could go. When

we came back that way, Bill was afraid to pass there too for he began jerking the lines nervously and whipped me when we were past the place so we could get away quicker. I kept away as far as I could by going into the side ditch. A little further down the road there was something hanging on a weed just off the side of the road. I thought it was only a piece of paper, but being somewhat nervous yet I watched it pretty closely. Just as I had about decided it was a piece of paper, it moved and something hit me. I again went around by the side ditch, as far as I could.

I came home from that trip very much worried, for I had trotted fast with the old spring wagon. The excitement caused by our two frights and Bill Temper's irritable manner left me very nervous. I did not enjoy my supper very much that night, and had hardly finished when Bill came in with the fork to fix my bedding. Either carelessly, or purposely, that fork struck me again and being nervous anyway and afraid of it, I kicked it as hard as I could. I do not know whether forks bite or not but when I kicked, two prongs of that fork fastened to each side of my pastern, and how I did kick to get it loose. I remember how the boards of my stall broke and flew in all directions. Bill was mixed up in it, too, for he had hold of the fork part of the time and I kicked him too. I really think he wanted it to hurt me, at least he had it in his hand when I finally kicked it loose. After that Bill always put me in another stall to clean mine, for I never after allowed a fork about. I made things so lively that the men kept them away. Mr. Lamar was gone for several weeks that summer and Bill drove me very frequently. In fact, I think he made some very weak excuses sometimes merely to get me out for a drive. I learned several things of Bill. He so thoroughly drilled me in hurrying around objects that frightened me that I circled around everything in which there was the least possibility of danger, and it became such a habit that I did it sometimes when there was really nothing to be frightened at. He taught me to start as soon as I heard his foot on the buggy step. Another thing that was vividly impressed on my mind was that I should never allow any horse to go around me. It took many a race for me to learn that point, but Bill never let an opportunity pass without giving me some practice. Nearly all the horses in the community soon learned that it was no use to try to pass me and did not often attempt it. There were two or three from the city I often saw on the road that gave me the fastest races we had. One, especially, gave me many a race before I felt confident of being able to keep ahead of any horse on the road. This little gray I could always tell as far as I could hear her, by a peculiar pat of her feet. Whenever I heard her coming, I went my best to keep ahead. One morning the latter part of the summer I heard the familiar voice of Mr. Lamar again. He came into the barn and came in my stall, saying something about me not being as fat as usual. He left the barn and

returned again in a few minutes with a new set of harness which he proceeded to fit to me and took me out and hitched me to the carriage. He seemed very proud of his harness and placed special emphasis upon the fact that they had the latest style shaft band. I noticed when he fastened that he wrapped it two or three times around the shafts just as if he feared the shafts might fly up and hurt somebody. He took the whole family for a drive that day. Whenever one of them stepped on the step I started quickly, and each time received a jerk from Mr. Lamar. I couldn't understand why I should not start when Bill had taught me that a foot on the step meant to go. We finally got started, after I had reared a time or two, with everybody scolding about their hats being knocked away, and me considerably irritated, because I had been fooled so often.

I took them down the road at a pretty good gait dodging from one side of the road to the other, as it seemed necessary in order to avoid all suspicious looking objects. It surprised Mr. Lamar somewhat when I went very fast by the log and around by the side ditch. He said something about me getting more afraid rather than getting used to the log. I did my best to show him that it was best, as Bill had taught me, to hurry around suspicious objects, but he did not seem to understand me. Two or three times the women screamed as I crowded over to the other side of the road away from something, and nearly collided with a buggy and once or twice almost missed the end of some culvert. Just as we left the city that evening, I heard the familiar sound of that gray horse coming up behind me. I was determined that, although it was hitched to a light rig and me to a heavy carriage, it should not pass me. The gray attempted to get around me by a quick dash but I was watching for that and away we went. A man ahead saw us coming and turned into the side ditch to let us pass. Chickens flew from the road as we dashed by the farm houses, children scampered from the dust and watched us from gate posts as we raced by. The women screamed as we dashed past a load of hay for the carriage top rubbed the hay and the outer wheels were in the ditch but that gray must not pass. We had not gone more than half a mile until that gray was far behind. Just as we were about to turn into the lane at home, a horse and a buggy came out, which I thought intended to go around us, and I went into the lane so fast that the hind wheels slid, making the women scream again. I had hoped to please Mr. Lamar after he had been gone so long and so had done my best. I think though that he was not very well pleased with me for his voice to the men seemed gruff while he said a great deal about "shyer, " "tough-mouthed," "not safe for the family," "wouldn't stand," and many other things that I did not understand.

The next morning Bill and Mr. Lamar came in and examined the bit of my bridle. Bill said something about "hacking it with a hatchet," and Mr. Lamar talked about a "Jaw Breaker." Bill hitched me to the buggy and

we went to town and stopped before a harness store. Bill brought out a large bright object with a chain across it, which I suppose was a bit. Bill slipped my bridle off to buckle the bit on. For the first time in my life I saw the buggy to which I was hitched. It looked so much different straight behind me than it did off to one side or when another horse was hitched to it, that I became terribly frightened. No sooner had the bridle been slipped off than I leaped forward. Bill grabbed the end of the shaft and my mane and ran along with me for quite a distance, but could not keep up. The front wheel struck him and knocked him down. Men ran out from side streets, stores and alleys and ran directly toward me, frightening me more and more, and as I circled around them my buggy caught the wheels of others and upset them. I cannot describe to you all the noises and terrible sights I saw there in a few minutes, buggies upset, horses running, men yelling and all the time that frightful buggy right behind me. I had never seen objects in the city except directly in front of me and now, with no bridle on, everything was frightful all around me. How I did run to get out of that awful place. It is an experience that will stay with me as long as I live. I believe I was almost insane. At the first corner the buggy upset and frightened me all the more. There was a loud crash and the top was left in the street. Something cut my heels that reminded me of the prods of the fork and how I kicked. I thought that every moment I would be killed and so I kicked my best to get it away from me. The pieces flew thick and fast. The last wheel caught in a truck wagon and I left it there. I did not go far beyond that until the harness became entangled in my feet and threw me so I could not get up. A man came from a livery stable near by with a bridle and led me into a stall. Bill soon came up, hatless and breathless, with blood streaming from his nose and a gash in his face where the wheel had struck him. They took the new harness and got them mended and brought my bridle with the "jaw breaker" and hitched me to a buggy from the livery stable. I felt like getting away from something all the way home. My heels were badly cut by the buggy in the running, and that "jaw breaker" was the most maddening thing I ever had on. It filled my mouth full and cut the tender skin of my jaw. My mouth was soon so numb that I could hardly feel a pull on the lines. That bit and set of harness made my torture complete.

I could not understand why Mr. Lamar could be induced to buy such a set. When we went down hill the shafts would not slip forward in the shaft holders, and the whole load pushed forward on my back. By the time we reached the bottom of the hill the shafts had worked enough forward to cause me to pull all the load with the back band. Even on smooth roads the continual backward and forward motion of the shafts was very irritating. As I think back over the torture of that drive home I wonder how I stood it. I went as fast as I could to get home in the quiet stall, and Bill and I felt considerably relieved when we got home.



I did not rest well that night. My mouth hurt. My back was rubbed raw, and a big raw spot on each side back of my front legs made by the shaft band ; my crupper had rubbed the hide off entirely around my tail, caused, I think, by being reined so high, and the shaft band jerking back and forth. All these, with my sore heels, made me spend a miserable night.

By the next morning, the sting had left the sore spots, but there remained a dull soreness that is hard to describe that made me feel miserable. The nervous shock of the day before also added to my misery. I had just finished my morning meal and had settled back for a day's rest, when Bill came in with the harness. He threw them heavily over my back. I bowed my back and twisted around and stamped my feet to tell him the best I could that they hurt me. But he just scolded me and began to draw the girth up tighter. I couldn't stand it any longer and I just reached around while he was stooping over and bit him pretty hard about the bottom of the coat tail. Bill jumped and screamed so loud that I was afraid I had killed him but I didn't care much. I had done my best to let him know the harness hurt me but he paid no attention until I bit him. I always used my teeth after that as that seemed one of the best ways to make a man understand what I wanted. A few seconds after I bit Bill the bridle flew into my face and hit me several blows over the head. I never liked to see the bridle coming toward me after that and always kept my head as far away as possible. Bill next stepped back and jerked my sore tail up so high and jerked the crupper under it so roughly that it almost set my teeth on edge with pain. It made me so mad to think a man had no more sense that I gave him a side swiper that sent him back against the barn all in a heap. He was so far back that the harness fell off me and were sent flying to the rear of the stall. The splinters flew from the sides of my stall and I felt able to kick the barn to pieces. I regained his breath and that dreaded fork handle began to strike me from behind the partition in my stall. Then I kicked with all the power of my strength. My earlier experience with the fork and the experience of the day before seemed to roll in upon me. One of the men entered the feed room with the harness on his arm and started to climb over the manger. It reminded me of the man scaring me so badly the first time I was harnessed, that I lost control of myself and threw my whole weight back on my halter strap. A board of my manger split off and left me falling backwards by the door. I leaped out of the barn with the board hanging to me. I was so frightened that I did not feel the many deep cuts and gashes that

board gave me as I ran. I tried hard to get away from it, but I could not. Finally it struck me a cruel blow as I ran into a corner of the barn yard. It penetrated my breast and knocked me down. As the men ran up someone said it would kill me, and I thought so myself when they pulled it out and helped me into a large box stall. I lay in the stall for several weeks and finally became able to get on my feet. I was unable to be hitched up all that winter. The men were so rough in handling me, being so sore all over as I was that I bit and kicked as soon as I could do so. Consequently I did not get very good care, but being of a vigorous constitution my wounds all healed by spring.

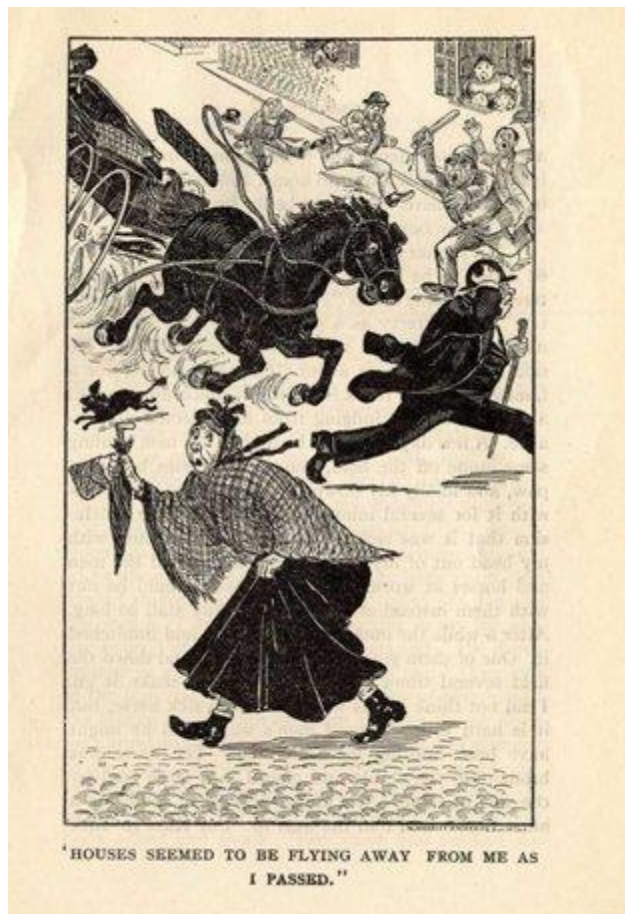
One nice day that spring Mr. Lamar came into the barn and said several things to Bill, in which I recognized the words, "Kate needs exercise," and "She has forgotten her bad experiences. Pretty soon Bill came in with the harness but I soon made him get out with them for somehow they scared me and made my back hurt to look at them. I was led out in the yard and harnessed, for they did not look so frightful there where there was plenty of room. They had the "jaw breaker" bit on and when going over Mr. Lamar said something about me being a "lugger" yet. I do not know what a "lugger" is, but I suppose it is all right. I felt good, being the first time I had been out and the day being so beautiful I took them a lively ride. I dodged around everything that was unfamiliar and went further away from them than before because of the recollection of former pain. Each time I circled around, something struck me. It may have been Bill's whip, but since my whole attention was on the object, I think it was the object that struck me. Away we went down the main street. I saw the steam cars and a street car at a distance. I never saw one close, for Bill and Mr. Lamar were so afraid of them that they stopped a square away from the steam cars and always had me hurry up a side street when they saw a street car coming.

Bill and Mr. Lamar tied me by the grocery and had just stepped inside when a woman came along with an umbrella and raised it directly in front of me. The man on the manger flashed immediately through my senses, and I squared myself and gave a mighty pull. The rope with which I was tied snapped easily and I started down the street. The first jump or two brought back all the feelings of my previous runaway. I felt ungoverned again and knew my power to get away from the rig. I was just about to kick everything loose as I ran when a man seized my bit, threw his weight against my shoulder and pulled my head sidewise so that I had to stop. I had dodged the men who had run straight out after me, but this man was running from me and grabbed me as his hand on my neck. Mr. Lamar and Bill soon came up and gave the fellow a round, bright piece, unsnapped the rope from my neck and drove off. I was just going around the corner Bill leaving me so pretty fast, when I almost ran into the queerest looking thing I ever saw. As near as I can remember, it looked like a low buggy but sounded like a steam engine.

There were some hideous looking objects inside with large eyes. Altogether it was the most horrid looking object I ever saw. Bill suggested what to do, by pulling on one line and hitting me a cut with the whip. I was too close to circle around, so I gave a rear and a forward leap. I was so frightened that I didn't know nor care where I leaped. I came down on something that crashed and tore, and directly beneath me was that hideous machine. I leaped out somehow and the buggy and the machine were all in a heap. The buggy struck me and lit on the four wheels with Bill still in and if ever the people in that town saw running they saw it that day. The buggy swayed from one side of the street to the other. That, with Bill's yells, made me frantic. People ran and screamed. Buggies disappeared around corners. Houses seemed to be flying away from me as I passed by.

Thus block after block I ran, when someone rushed out from a side street. I swayed to the opposite side of the street. The hub caught on a hitching post, the buggy stopped suddenly, pitching Bill high in the air over a yard fence and head foremost into a flower bed. I was headed toward home, and made quick time in getting there. I was so badly bruised that I was again in the box stall several days.

Mr. Lamar came into the stable one day and heaved a sigh as he leaned against the manger. He muttered something about "None better bred in the country," and "Pretty as a picture." I think he meant me, for he looked at me all the time he talked. He said something more about "Counting on her for a family horse." I think he was very much discouraged about something, judging from his dejected appearance. A few days later, as I watched the men hauling some stone off the field, one of the horses began to paw, and finally lay down. I watched the men work with it for several minutes, and came to the conclusion that it was sick. I often stood for hours with my head out of my little door and watched the men and horses at work. I often wished I could be out with them instead of being kept in my stall so long. After a while the men got the horse up and unhitched it. One of them got on it and run it up and down the field several times as hard as he could make it go. I did not think it was very good for a sick horse, but it is hard to understand men's ways, and he might have been hunting for something. The horse was brought to the stable and placed in a large stall by the side of mine. Mr. Lamar started to town for a horse doctor and told the men to "Put Kate to work if you can work her."



One large fellow whom they called Pete replied that he could work anything with four feet. I was taken out of the barn and harnessed, hitched to the wagon with the load of stone. Pete took the lines and cracked his whip, and I leaped forward. I struck my shoulders against something hard and Old Joe, the other horse, nearly fell backwards. Pete began lashing me with the whip. I leaped and plunged to get away from there, but every time I went forward I hurt my shoulders and Old Joe went backwards. I got so bewildered that I just stood and pranced and broke out in a cold sweat all over. Pete came and patted me on the neck and left us stand a while. He tried again, but Old Joe would not start at all when I did, and my shoulders were getting so sore I didn't go forward very hard but mostly sideways. Pete came and patted me again and unloaded nearly all the stone. He took the lines again and again I started forward and nearly pulled Old Joe and the wagon. I never got such a quicking in my life as I got from Pete after the wagon started. He drove around in a circle lashing me every step. The end of the lash cut my hide open in different places, and the hissing of the whip as it cut through the air hurt me almost as bad as the blow. I reared and plunged to go faster, but Old Joe would not get in motion. We circled around by the stones and they were loaded again. I stood and pranced and sweated. My whole body ached and

shook. Pete came and stroked my neck and said something, and Old Joe started. I remembered the terrible licking because I started the other time, so I stood prancing and snorting. Pete tried several times to fool me into starting, but I knew better after he had petted me for standing and thrashed me for going. They unloaded the stones again but I was so mad by this time with those men fooling around that I just stood and kicked. After an hour or two Pete unhitched Old Joe and hitched him to my mouth with a chain around my lower jaw. I leaped and plunged in every direction to free myself from that chain. I thought that I had endured every torture that could be heaped upon a horse, but that was the worst of all. I believe that I would have jerked my jaw off to free myself had not the hook slipped off the link and let me free. I soon stripped myself of the harness and ran into my stall. That was the last time I ever had the harness on.

I was turned out in the pasture for a brood mare. You are my only offspring, Queen and have the same lithe form and high ambition I once had. You must understand the language of men or you could not be so happy. I always did my best to understand their meaning but could never get a clue to their language. That is the reason I suffer with my aching muscles, uncared for and considered an outlaw by man. Because I developed a quick temper in protecting myself and bear the ugly scars of my battles for life, I am rejected even by my own kind. "

Here "Old Kate" gave a kick of resentment that aroused all the horses dozing in their stalls. Not knowing the surging emotions back of Old Kates's action, all condemned her for continually disturbing the peace of the stable except "Queen," and she gave a whinny of sympathy that soothed Kate's overwrought nerves. Upon the promise of Queen to explain her contentment and peaceable disposition, in spite of her natural nervousness, Kate dropped her head in sleep and the stables were clothed in silence except for the rhythmical breathing of the horses.



Originally Published in 8 Parts

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7. Afraid Of Automobile & The Story Of Kate

8. Trick Training & The Story Of Queen's Life

## Book 8

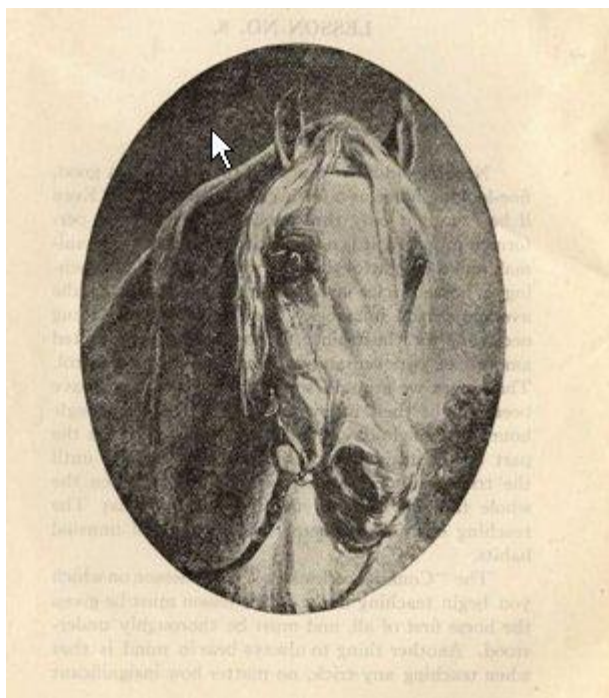
# Trick Training & The Story Of Queen's Life



## LESSON No. 8.

### TEACHING TRICKS

Nothing adds so much to the worth of a good, fine-looking horse as a few well executed tricks. Even if he is taught only three or four and they are performed properly, it is a delight to exhibit such an animal and a delightful thing to witness as well. Teaching a horse tricks is not nearly as difficult as the average person imagines. The most essential thing necessary for the trainer to possess is an unlimited amount of patience and a great deal of self-control. The horses we see and so admire on the stage have been taught their interesting tricks, not in a single hour or a single day, but by persistent effort on the part of the trainer, repetition after repetition until the trick is almost a part of the horse. When the whole thing is summed up, it is simply this: The teaching of tricks is merely the forming of unusual habits. The "Confidence Lesson," is the lesson on which you begin teaching tricks. This lesson must be given the horse first of all and must be thoroughly understood. Another thing to always bear in mind is that when teaching any trick, no matter how insignificant



it might appear to be, it is very essential that you give the first lessons in an enclosure and on the VERY SAME SPOT each time . This enables the horse to grasp your idea much quicker. After the horse will perform his trick thoroughly, then he can be taken to other grounds and a little

reputation there is sometimes necessary to make him just as obedient there. After he has been taught to perform his trick at several places, then he will do the act regardless of where he is. I would advise the selection of a combination of Types No.1 and No.3 as a suitable horse to be taught tricks. Types No. 2 and No. 4 you would find very difficult, since they are inclined to be willful, stubborn or treacherous and ill-natured. A combination of Types No. 1 and No. 3 makes the best trick horse. No.1 gives you docility, kindness and tractability, while Type No. 3 adds the nerve and ambitious temperament which enables you to exhibit a horse with nerve and fire, and still he is obedient to your every wish. In the beginning of this lesson I will explain how the more easily taught tricks are conveyed to the horse's mind. Always remember that the horse cannot reason from cause to effect and can only grasp your meaning by having an action associated with a command, and that the lesson must be repeated until firmly fixed. Never attempt to teach a horse but one thing at a time, and have this one point taught PERFECTLY before beginning another.

#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO SAY "YES."

I will first give you the method for teaching a horse to respond to this word. Stand in front of the horse, a little to one side; take a pin and prick him very slightly on the breast. The horse will imagine the slight pain was caused by a fly and will put his nose down to chase it away. As soon as he makes a move toward his breast with his head, caress him for it. Now repeat the pricking with the pin and the caress as he obeys you, until the slightest move that you make toward the breast will cause him to drop his head. If you wish him to say, "Yes," at word of command, just as you prick him with the pin say, "Yes," very distinctly, and continue to say it every time the pin touches him and in a very short time he will learn that the command, or word, "Yes," means for him to make a bow. Always treat him kindly for bowing his head when told, or in response to the motion of the head, and he will soon perform the trick more in anticipation of the kind treatment he receives as a reward than to escape the slight punishment for disobedience.

#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO SAY "NO."

Stand at the left side near the shoulder, prick him lightly with a pin on the neck above the shoulders. He will shake his head, for this is the method he would use to rid himself of a fly from that place. The very instant he shakes his head, caress him. Repeat until he will shake his head at the slightest motion of the hand toward the neck. This lesson should not be taught for some time after teaching "Yes" or the horse will get the two ideas confused. If you wish him to shake his head at the word "No," you should say, "No." every time you prick him with the pin, or make the intimation that you are going to. If you have taught the

horse to shake his head at the mere action of the hand, you can now ask him questions and if you wish him to answer, "No," make a motion as though you were going to touch his neck, if you wish him to answer "Yes," motion as though you were going to touch his breast. To the spectator he has answered your questions as though he knew what you were saying, and the horse appears intelligent. You will always observe that the man exhibiting trick horses is desirous of impressing upon his audience that the horse is a "reasoning animal."

#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO GALLOP.

Take him into an enclosure about 30 feet in diameter. Turn him loose and start him gently with the whip around the ring. After he has made several rounds, stop him and reward him only this time as you start him with the whip, say, "Gallop" or "Run" (Whichever command you desire to use, use that one, only, ALL THE TIME). Have him go the same direction each time to start off in a run. Stop him by stepping in front of him, caress him, start him with the whip and the command again, and continue to stop and start him until he will start off in a run at the command without the use of the whip.

#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO WALK.

Use the same enclosure for teaching this trick as was used for teaching the command to "Gallop." Turn the horse loose as before and start him off in a walk, going in the OPPOSITE direction from which you taught him to gallop. When he has walked around the ring several times stop him by stepping in front of him and caress him. Should he attempt to start off in a trot or run when starting him off the second time, say, "Walk," and step toward his head until he will slow down. Another good way to teach this word is to have your horse hitched up as for ordinary driving. While the horse is trotting, give him the command, "Walk," and immediately give a raking pull with the lines sufficiently hard to bring him down to a walk. By repeating this command and action a few times, you will have your horse taught the command, "Walk," so well that whenever he hears it, he will obey instantly.

#### HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO TROT AT COMMAND.

The best way to teach this command is to have the horse hitched to the rig as for ordinary driving. While the horse is walking say, "Trot," and follow the command instantly with a stroke of the whip. Be sure that you give the command, and then follow with the action of the whip. Two or three commands followed with the proper action, and the horse will start off in a trot the instant he hears the command in order to escape the stroke of the whip. Now with a little further training in the ring while he is not hitched up, the horse will start off in a gallop at command, slow

down into a trot when told, and the word, "Walk," will reduce his speed to that gait.

#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO APPEAR VICIOUS.

This trick is very easily taught. In fact most people who own three or more horses have at least one that is pretty well trained in this way. The training they have received has been similar to that of old "Kate," and was not intentional at all on the part of the trainer but caused by a misunderstanding between the horse and driver. About all that is required in teaching this trick is to tease the horse a little and then pretend to be afraid of him by running away. After he has learned that he can make you run, he will lay back his ears and act vicious whenever you act timid. When you stand your ground fearlessly, he will act as docile and tractable as any horse. This is one of the easiest taught yet most sensational tricks a horse performs.

#### TEACHING A HORSE TO JUMP.

Nail a block of wood, about a foot and a half high from the ground, against some building. Place the end of a railing on this block and place the other end on a box or something the same height of the block. (The building will serve as a guide on the one side). After you have taught the horse the "Confidence Lesson" and taught him to follow you on a run, you may turn him loose in the enclosure where you have previously arranged the railing, and have the horse follow you on a run. Now start toward the railing and run and jump over it. Just as you jump and the horse is ready to make the leap, say, "jump." In most cases he will follow you, taking the jump easily. If he fails to do so or persists in going around the railing, put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle or the Second Form War Bridle Cord with the lead line spliced so that it is at least 15 feet long. Now a little admonition with the bridle will cause him to make the jump. As soon as he gets the idea that you want him to jump you can remove the bridle and have him jump at command. The height of the railing can be changed as the horse becomes accustomed to it, but I would advise that it be left at the original height until after the horse jumps over it easily and without the least effort. One of the things that you **MUST** remember in teaching ANY trick is to always take your horse at the same **PLACE** each time, until he has the trick learned perfectly.

#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO STAND ERECT.

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle, under the ordinary open driving bridle. Have a side rein on the driving bridle and the back band of the harness on the horse. Rein the horse up pretty tight. Take the cord of the bridle in the left hand and the whip in the right, stand directly in front of the

horse, give slight jerks with the cord and move quickly with the whip in front of him. If he makes the slightest effort to raise his front feet off the ground, caress him. If he does not show any inclination to raise up, it is pretty evident that you have not reined him high enough. Shorten the rein and repeat the command and actions in front, until he will raise up on his hind feet at the command, "Up." Drill him only a few minutes at a time and not oftener than twice a day. It takes patience to teach this trick. While the horse is standing erect he can often be encouraged to step forward on his hind feet by saying, "Come here," and moving backward directly in front of him. Should he attempt to drop down on his front feet, touch him lightly under the chin with the whip. Some horses are too weak in the hips and loins to walk while standing erect and it would be cruel to compel them to do so, if such is the case.

#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO FIRE A GUN.

Fasten the gun which should be a muzzle loader, firmly to a post or as high as the horse can conveniently reach. Attach a string to the trigger of the gun and a small whisp of hay to the string. Have the gun so arranged that by pulling at the hay, the trigger will snap. Do not have the gun loaded at first. Take your horse up to the post and hold him there until the hay attracts his attention. He takes hold of the hay and the trigger snaps. The report is slight and hardly noticed by the horse at all. Repeat this process until he pulls the hay attached to the string readily. After he will do this, attach a bright colored cloth to the end of the string and a very little hay. When he pulls at the cloth, caress him. After he has pulled at the hay and the cloth several times, leave out the hay entirely, and when he pulls the cloth, caress him. Now you can put a cap on the gun and when the horse pulls the string the explosion of the cap will startle him. You must treat him very kindly and convince him that the explosion of the cap will not harm him in any way. After he will stand the report of the cap, then put in a very small charge of powder at first, and as he grows accustomed to it, you can increase the charge until he will pay no attention whatever to the gun, when it is loaded as is ordinarily done. The teaching of this trick demands an unusual amount of patience and repetition after repetition to make perfect.

#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO TAKE A HANDKERCHIEF OUT OF THE COAT POCKET.

Lay a handkerchief in your hand and put a few oats on it. Allow the horse to eat out of the hand kerchief and he will naturally get hold of it. After he gets eager for the oats raise the handkerchief containing the oats and tuck it slightly under your coat. The horse will endeavor to get at the oats, and will soon learn that he must take hold of the handkerchief if he wishes to get any of the oats it contains. Now put the handkerchief, without any oats in it, under the edge of your coat. When

the horse reaches for it, caress him and hand him a little oats with your other hand. In a very few moments he will root his nose under your coat in an effort to get the handkerchief in anticipation of the reward. After he once gets the idea what you want, he will proceed to hunt for the handkerchief as soon as he sees you put it away and a caress will answer the same purpose as the oats as a reward for his obedience.



#### TO CARRY AN ARTICLE IN THE MOUTH.

This trick is easily taught after the horse knows how to take the handkerchief from under your coat. Take a cloth and mash a part of an apple in it. Place it on the ground in front of the horse and tell him to "Bring it." He will pick it up in an effort to get at the apple and will follow you about the yard with it in his mouth. Stop now and caress him. If you wish him to carry a basket, wrap the same cloth around the handle of the basket, and by repetition after repetition of the command he will associate the "Bring it," with the basket, and at the words, will pick up the basket and carry it to you.

## TEACHING A HORSE TO KISS

Stand in front of the horse, a little to the left, and give him a small piece of apple with the left hand. Next hold your hand close to your face and allow him to take another small piece of apple from it. Now take a short stick three or four inches long and stick a small piece of apple on one end of it, and the other end in your mouth. As the horse reaches for the apple say, "Kiss." Repeat the process, using the command, "Kiss," each time you want him to do the act. In a few lessons he will put his nose toward your mouth at the command, "Kiss," without any reward except reaches out his nose, you should caress him for it, even though he does not touch your face, for it is not necessary for him to actually touch your mouth.

## HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO MOUNT A PEDESTAL.

Have a strong platform made, about four or five feet square and about a foot high. Place one of the horse's front feet on it, and pinch the tendon of the other front leg until he will rest his weight on the foot resting on the platform. Now lift the other front foot up carefully without exciting the horse in any way, and place it on the platform. As soon as he rests his weight on both the front feet treat him kindly. It would be well to have a little oats or pieces of apple in your pocket and as he obeys you, reward him for it. Now have him get off the platform and repeat until he will walk toward the platform at word of command and place both front feet on it. After he will do this without resistance, while his front feet are still on the platform, you should take hold of the left hind foot and assist him in putting it on the platform too, next encourage him to put the other hind foot on the platform. After all four feet are up you should caress him and treat him kindly. Repeat this lesson until he will walk toward the platform and mount it with all four feet at word of command. Any sort of command will do for this action so long as you use one entirely different from anything else that you have taught him, and so long as the command is given while teaching the trick he will understand that the command means to mount the pedestal. Many persons use the word "Pedestal," and at the command the horse will walk toward it and mount. After he will mount the pedestal readily then you are ready to increase the height of it. After a little the horse will mount a pedestal so high that he can barely spring upon it. Always be sure that everything is made secure for should your platform break or give away in any manner it would be almost fatal to success. The beauty of the pedestal trick can be greatly improved by having a post fixed up very substantially at the front of the pedestal, about a foot higher to begin with, than the pedestal proper. After the horse will mount the pedestal by word of command, assist him in putting the left front foot on this post, and by gentle movements and an occasional

reward give him to understand that you want him to keep the foot there until told to take it off. After he will place the foot on the post as soon as he mounts the pedestal, then you are ready to elevate the post by degrees as he grows accustomed to it. Finally he will place his foot upon a post as high as his shoulder. Several years ago I had a young colt taught this trick and the lesson was so impressed on his mind that whenever he succeeded in getting one front foot up he began to hunt for a spot on which to rest the other one. One day I had him in a blacksmith shop and while shoeing him the blacksmith placed the colt's foot on a clinching block. No sooner had he done this than the colt placed all his weight on the one foot and raised the other high in the air in an effort to find a still higher place to put it, frightening the blacksmith almost to death. Fortunately there was no damage done.

#### HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO TEETER-TOTTER.

After he has been taught to get on a pedestal this lesson will be almost a continuation of that feature of training. Have two or three boards about two inches thick and sixteen feet long nailed together so the teeter-board will be almost thirty inches wide. Allow this teeter-board to lie flat on the ground, and lead the horse over it until he is perfectly familiar with it and will keep all four feet on the board without attempting to step off the side. Now elevate the board by putting a six by six piece of timber under the middle of it and lead your horse on the end of the board that rests on the ground. It would be well to have the Pulley Breaking Bridle on the horse at this stage of his training and as you lead him on the board and he approaches near the middle, you can stop him and step far enough to the opposite end of the board that your weight will teeter him. Teeter very gently, in order not to frighten him, and to learn him to balance himself. Keep his attention with the bridle should he attempt to jump off the board. After he gets accustomed to the teetering motion you can lead him forward and stop him directly over the fulcrum of the teeter-board. Now take hold of one of his front feet and move it forward an inch or two. Have the horse balanced on the board in such a manner that the moving forward or backward of this one front foot even a couple of inches will cause, him to teeter. After the front end of the board touches the ground, take hold of the front foot and move it backward a couple of inches beyond a straight line and the board will touch on the ground behind the horse. Keep this up moving the foot backward and forward until he gets the idea of what you wish to teach him, then he will move the foot of his own accord. The instant he does move it, or even shows an inclination to move it, caress and treat him kindly. A few lessons of this kind and you can elevate the fulcrum to about a foot and a half high. The horse will soon learn to approach the board at the command, "Teeter," (which word you should use each time you lead him toward the board and just as he starts on it), mount it, and proceed to teeter without a further command. When you are ready



for him to stop, say, "That will do," and have him taught to get off the board at that command. If you wish to elevate the fulcrum more than a foot and a half you should have a longer teeter board made for if the fulcrum is more than a foot and a half high, it would throw one end of the teeter board too high and would put it on too much of a slant while the horse is teetering.

#### HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO TELL HIS AGE, ADD, SUBTRACT, ETC.

Have a small tack placed in a whip close to the lash. Stand on the left side of the horse on a line with his shoulders and about four feet away. Reach forward with the whip and prick him with the tack on the back part of the forearm of the front leg. He will think it is a fly and will raise the foot and put it down with a thud in an effort to dislodge the supposed fly. Have him do this three or four times, then reward him for it by caressing him. When he understands that the whip pointed toward the front leg means, to paw and that he is caressed for it, then while he is pawing at motion of the whip raise the whip quickly and let the end of the lash strike him under the chin, and he will soon learn to stop pawing when you raise the whip. By taking the same position every time he will soon understand that you mean for him to paw by merely a motion of the hand as though you were going to touch him with the whip, or by simply bending the body. When you raise up, he will stop pawing instantly. You can now ask him how old he is, or how many times six will go into eighteen, or how much five times four is, or any like question, and when he has pawed the required number of times, change your position, and he will stop pawing. After working on some particularly vicious, desperate case, especially one badly confirmed in some habit, while instructing my classes, I would have my trick horse, "Charley," brought into the tent, and, after showing his many tricks, I would say, "Now, Charley tell us how old that kicker was that we had in this evening," and "Charley" would begin to paw. I would stand and count until the figures amounted in the neighborhood of thirty, and then by changing the position of my body, give "Charley" the intimation to stop. This always created a laugh.

#### HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO LIE DOWN.

When ready to teach this trick, take the horse out on a smooth, grassy plot or in a yard covered heavily with straw. Next put on the throwing outfit as described in Lesson No. 2, and lay him on his side as easily as possible. When he attempts to get up roll him back and continue until he is discouraged in the attempt, after which caress and give him some oats or an apple, walk all about him and then stop and caress him. Do not keep him on the ground long at a time. After two or three lessons you can stand on the horse's right side, reach under him and raise the left front foot drawing his nose toward you and he will lie down readily.

To reduce the trick to word of command, you should say, "Lie down," as you are throwing him, and continue the process of throwing and the use of the command until he will lie down at command, or by merely touching him with the whip on the shins he will drop to his knees, and then down on his side.

#### TO TEACH A HORSE TO SIT UP.

After you have taught him to lie down you can put an ordinary riding bridle on him, also a surcingle, and tell him to "Lie down." Now buckle a foot-strap around each hind leg below the fetlock joints, run a safety rope through the ring in the surcingle back and through the ring in the right hind foot, back and through the other ring in the surcingle, down and snap in the other foot-strap on the left hind leg. You now have a double safety rope on the horse only it is attached to the hind instead of the front feet. Now get behind the horse, step on the tail take hold of the bridle rein with the right hand and while holding the safety rope in the left say, "Sit up," and at the same time give a little jerk on the rein. When the horse throws out his front feet and attempts to raise on the hind feet he finds himself unable to complete the effort on account of the safety rope bringing his hind feet forward under him, and so brings him in a sitting posture. As soon as he is in this position, hold the rope firmly and step forward and caress him. As you see the effort becoming tiresome to him ease up on the rope and say, "Get-up," and allow him to spring to his feet. By repeating this process for a few lessons he will sit up at command without having to restrain the hind feet.

#### TO DRIVE WITHOUT A BRIDLE OR LINES.

To drive a horse without a bridle or lines is considered quite an art. A man owning a horse that drives in this manner is the possessor of a very valuable animal and one for which he can ask, and get, almost any price. Almost any concern that does any advertising would pay a handsome salary to a man that has a horse he could drive without bridle or lines and use this horse to advertise some particular branch of their business. During fairs, the owner of such a horse could get a handsome sum for exhibiting on the track between races. In fact there are innumerable plans whereby a man owning a horse taught in this manner could make lots of money. The qualifications necessary to enable anyone to train and control a highly bred, spirited animal in this manner is to have a very strong will power and self control that will carry the trainer through excitement of any kind and still leave him master of the horse. I would advise giving the horse a course of subjective treatment first at least the method of disabling and throwing should be used at this stage. After he is under perfect control then you are ready to begin

teaching him to turn at the signal of the whip, and in order to accomplish this, you must go through a systematic process of educating the horse and the following method will be found excellent.

First, turn the horse loose in an enclosure about twenty-five feet square and proceed to give him the Confidence Lesson as described in "Colt Training." Continue with this lesson until you can stand at one side of the enclosure, crack the whip and say, "Come Here," and the horse will obey you instantly no matter how far away you are from him. After the horse approaches you, wave the whip all about his head as described in Lesson No. 1, until he is perfectly familiar with it. After you have thoroughly taught him the Confidence Lesson put him away for that day. The next day you should take him to the same enclosure, and proceed to teach him the signals of the whip. Stand close to the horse's right hip and with a short whip tap him on the right shoulder until he will turn his head in that direction in an effort to get rid of a very persistent fly as he considers it. The very instant he turns his head, step forward and caress him and hand him a little oats or apple. Resume your position and continue the tapping and rewarding as he obeys you. After a little in his eagerness for the reward he will turn his head and take a step to the right when the tap is given. Then caress him and treat him very kindly. In a very short time, you will have conveyed the idea to the horse that when he is tapped on the right shoulder he must turn in that direction. As soon as he barely understands your idea put him away for that day. The next day you should give a repetition of the tap and the turn to the right, then use the same process to get him to turn to the left. Each side must be handled alike, and before trying to advance further in his training you should be POSITIVE that he turns to the right and left at the very slightest touch of the whip. Next put on an open bridle and a pair of short lines to reach only to his tail. These lines are to be used only to restrain him if necessary or to convey your idea to him. Your whip should not be over five feet long and you should stand directly back of the horse. You should take hold of the tail with one hand when not compelled to use the lines. Allow the whip to extend directly over the horse's body, so the end of it will point to about the middle of the mane making the position of the whip, when the horse is going forward, about two feet above the point of the shoulders. Give the command, "Get-up," and drop the whip so that the lash strikes him on the point of the shoulders. Drill him on this command until the horse will start without the use of the words, "Get-up," as soon as he sees the whip is about to strike his shoulders. The next step is to teach the horse the signal for "Whoa." Stand directly back of the horse with the lines and whip in your hands. Give him the signal for "Get-up," and he will move forward. Now you are ready to give him the signal to stop. Say "Whoa," raise the whip perpendicularly and give a wrench on the lines at the same instant. A few actions of this kind and the horse will stop the instant the whip is raised in order to avoid the action of the lines. The

first few times he stops without the action caress him. After he has the idea pretty well fixed in his mind that when the whip is raised it means to stop, you should raise the whip and then give him a slight stroke with it about the neck, high up, and immediately raise the whip again. In a short time he will understand that when the whip is raised that he must stop immediately, or he will be punished. In this way you reduce the power of the pull on the lines to the signal of the whip and he will learn after a very few actions that the instant the whip is raised, if he does not stop, he will get a hard stroke around the neck. Now in order to have some "reserve" power in the whip when you wish him to turn to the right or the left just as you want him to turn to the left, give a pretty hard stroke on the left shoulder, low down, and immediately move the whip two or three feet in that direction. After a little the mere act of placing the whip two or three feet away from the left shoulder will cause him to turn in that direction in order to avoid the stroke. The same is true of the right side. Next secure a good whip, at least six or six and one-half feet long, and when he responds readily to the signal to start, turn either the right or left and stop at signal, then you are ready to fix a firm foundation for driving. I would advise that you put on the safety ropes in order to fix the impression on the horse that you are master. While the rope is on and you have given the horse the signal to start, say, "Whoa," and at the same instant give a signal with the whip to stop. At the very INSTANT you give this signal pull on the safety rope and bring the horse to his knees. Give the horse the signal to turn to the left and if he does not respond INSTANTLY, pull on the rope and compel him to turn. Impress on the horse's mind that you are master and make your work with the rope so directly in unison with the action of the whip, that the horse will believe that should he fail to respond at the signal of the whip, that you can throw him down whether you have the ropes on him or not. The above method is exceptionally good especially where the horse happens to be of a very determined disposition. I would advise that he be driven in a large lot a few times before attempting to venture on the road with him. The first few times you drive on the road I would advise that an open bridle and a pair of lines be left on him as a matter of precaution. You can sit on the lines and have them ready for instant use, should the horse fail to obey the signal of the whip the instant it is given. After he drives perfectly with the whip and you have controlled him with it under excitement, you are ready to remove them and depend entirely on the signals of the whip. You are now ready to teach him to back. It is a good idea to have the bridle and the lines for this and when you are ready to back, raise the whip over your head and have the lash pointed backward. The whip should be on an angle of about 45 degrees and the signal back should be a slight backward and forward motion of the whip. Just as you give this motion, give quick jerks on the lines and force the horse backward. He will soon learn that the backward and forward motion of the whip, when it is

pointed backward, means to back or he will get punishment at the mouth. It is necessary to have some power reduced to the whip so in case of an emergency he will back quickly. Stand on the left side of the horse well back toward the hip so the lash of the whip will reach over the horse's head. Tap him over the head a few times in connection with the backward motion of the whip. Tap lightly at first, then a little harder until he will step back quickly then caress him. Now if he should fail to respond to your signal to back, reach well forward and strike him with the lash of the whip on the forehead. Should he fail to stop quickly when given the signal for "Whoa," strike him about the neck and immediately raise the whip. The signal for "Steady," is to raise the whip about a foot higher than for ordinary driving, then as the horse responds, lower the whip to the former position. After having taught a horse to drive in this manner, you can often control him BETTER with the use of the whip only, than by the action of the lines This is true of my trick horse. Of course, one of the reasons of this is that he was taught to drive without a bridle or lines FIRST before he even had a bit in his mouth. In fact he was driven a year and a half before he ever had lines on and when he was taught the use of the lines it was necessary to teach him just like any green colt for he knew nothing whatever about being controlled by the mouth. Even after he was taught to drive with the lines, whenever I was in a "close place" that demanded perfect control of the horse, I would drop the lines, and pick up the whip and control him with it. I will never forget a circumstance that happened in Fort Wayne, Indiana, at one time. A particular friend of mine lives there by the name of Wilson Pierce. Mr. Pierce is a splendid horseman, and has always taken much interest in my work. One day Mr. Pierce and I were driving along the principal street of Fort Wayne and he made the remark that he could see how I could start my horse, turn him around to the right or to the left and have him back up, but for the life of him he couldn't tell how I could stop him in case of an emergency. Just ahead of us on the street was a wet place and we were going at a lively trot. I said to Mr. Pierce: "Now suppose that wet spot is a lady and I do not see her until I am within six feet of her, and see what happens." Just as we got within this distance of the wet spot I suddenly raised the whip giving my horse the signal to stop. He was going at such a rate of speed that in his attempt to respond to the signal his hind feet flew out in front of his front feet and he turned clear over backwards, flat as a flitter. When he scrambled to his feet his head was where his tail ought to be. We were compelled to jump out and unhitch him, pull the buggy back, turn him around and hitch up again. Mr. Pierce will never be whiter when he dies than he was at this instant. He says: "Well, Beery, I see you did it, but I don't know any more than I did before as to how it was done." I simply threw the horse at the signal of the whip without even touching him. When teaching a horse to drive without bridle or lines, it requires time, patience and firmness. It would be useless to go out on a crowded thoroughfare without having

your horse under perfect control. Hence, I have given you the above incident as evidence that my horse was under perfect control.

#### TO IMITATE A BALKY HORSE

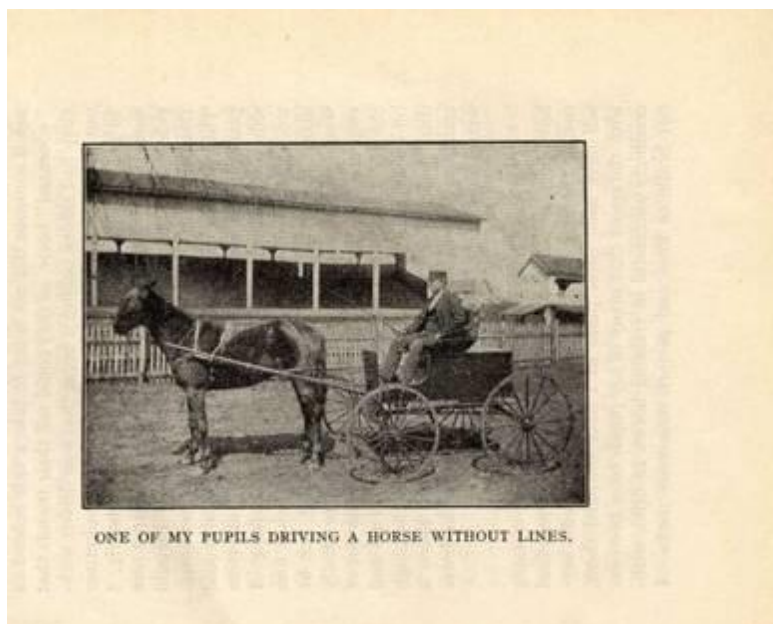
A great many people know exactly how to teach this trick, but are not aware of it. Their skill along this line of training is shown by one of two horses they have in the stable, that, to express the case as usually voiced by the owner, "There is nothing whatever the matter with my horse. He does not kick or bite. He never breaks a strap. He is perfectly gentle in the stable and everywhere, but sometimes, well



sometimes he don't want to go."

The owner has unconsciously used some balky method about this horse with the result that the horse is a balker. To teach the trick, have the horse hitched to a buggy with his head toward a building or a high fence so he will not be so eager to go. Now give the command to go and when he starts, set him back gently with the lines. Continue this process until the horse shows some hesitancy about starting. After shaking the lines and slapping him on the hips very lightly, you should caress him. If the horse is thoroughly acquainted with the command, "Get-up," use some other word like "Go-on," "What's the matter with you, you rascal, " etc., until he associates the balking with some such words and awkward actions. Do not try to teach the trick thoroughly in one lesson or you might have some trouble in getting him to go off pleasantly when you are ready to go. My trick, horse Charley, has this trick down to perfection and balks without bridle or lines. He turns his head around

toward his side and imitates the actions of a balky horse exactly, and utterly refuses to go even when hit around the neck with the lash of the whip, clubbed with "stuffed clubs, slapped on the hips, etc. As soon as given the proper signal to go he moves off quietly. When using him for advertising purposes on the streets of the different cities where I was exhibiting and showing the crowds that would always assemble, how nicely he drove, turning to the right and the left, backing,



etc., at the motion of the whip only, I would usually ask if someone did not want to take a ride behind an "educated" horse, so they could tell their friends that they had ridden behind a horse that was driven without bridle or lines. Some one was sure to volunteer to get in. As soon as he was seated in the rig, I would say, "Now, Charley take the gentleman a nice ride," and follow with, "Go on, you rascal." I would then stand up in the rig and start to yell at my horse. This was the signal for him to balk and he would plant all four feet on the ground, throw his head from side to side, and show every indication of balking. I would begin to slap him on the hips and whip him about the neck (being sure not to hurt him), but he would refuse to go. I then asked the man to kindly step out for a moment, and as soon as he was out of the rig I would give Charley the signal to go and off we went. I usually told the crowd after the laugh died down, that after the gentleman had taken a course of lessons with me that I was sure the horse would take him a drive.

The plans that I have outlined for trick training have been tested and I have put them into practical use, so they are not mere theory. Others besides myself have used these plans as I have outlined them, with the result that many of my pupils have been exceedingly successful in

training horses to drive without bridle or lines and perform numerous tricks. I have given an illustration showing one of my pupils driving a horse without bridle or lines.

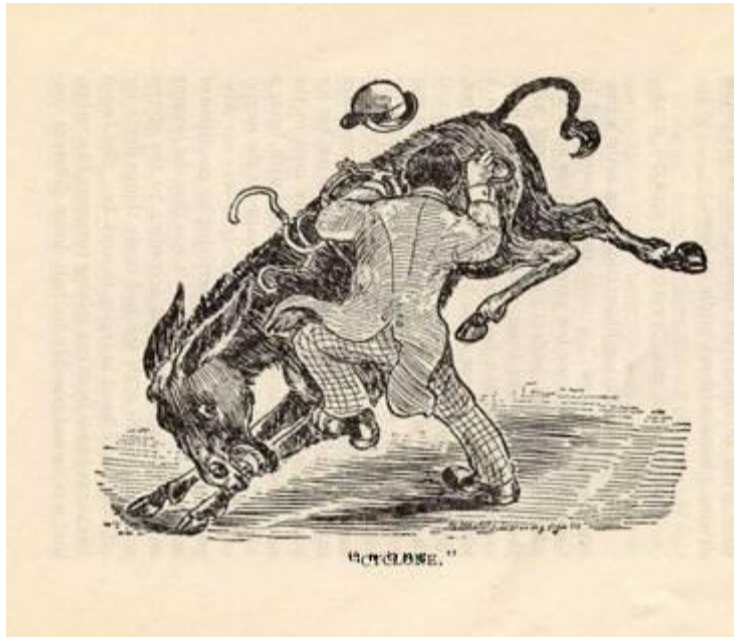
#### HISTORY OF THE "CYCLONE," KICKING MULE.

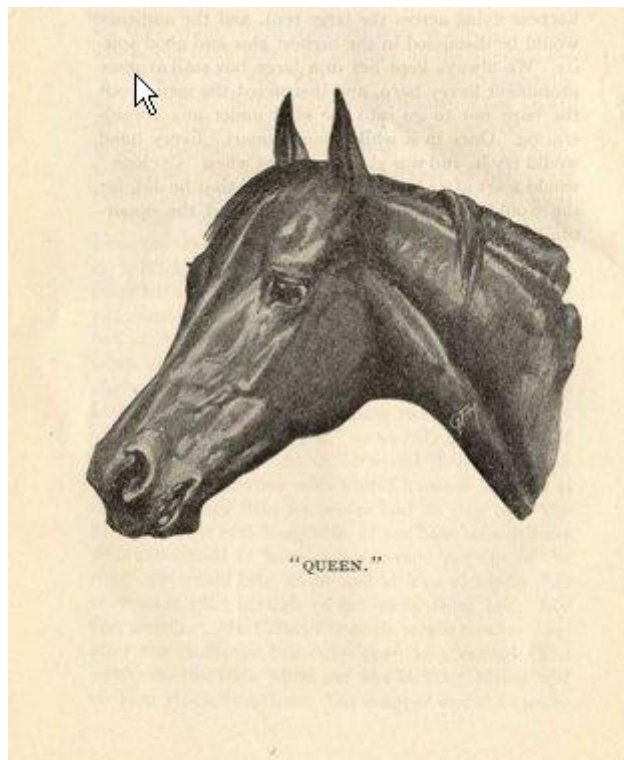
The accompanying illustration is an artist's conception of "Cyclone," a mule that I purchased in Coshocton, Ohio, some few years ago. This mule was a handsome animal perfect form in every way with the exception of one front ankle, which was a little crooked from having had the hoof pulled off in a kicking scrape a year or so before I purchased her. When I arrived in Coshocton about the first animal that I heard of was the "McGee Mule," as she was known. This mule had a history and a record for viciousness. She was small but well muscled and quick as lightning. When two years old she was taken into the coal mines and they attempted to use her for hauling coal on the small cars that are used in the mines. She was naturally vicious to begin with being a kicker, biter and striker and the treatment she received in the mines at the hands of the tramway car drivers was not conducive toward bettering her condition of mind and docility, and the result was that she became entirely unmanageable and according to the stories we heard of this mule she had made things lively for all who had a hand in trying to work her. She began to change hands from one mining company to another and was owned possibly by half dozen different concerns



by the time she was six years old. At the time she was four or a little past she had succeeded in whipping out one bunch of men and one day she took possession of one of the shafts running into the mine and would not allow anyone to come in or go out. All kinds of methods were used to get hold of her, but without effect. Finally it was decided to run one or two of the loaded coal cars down on her and get her out of the way by some means or other. She was standing at one of the switch frogs right in the middle of the tramway track. A couple of cars were started down toward her. When she saw them coming, she began to kick viciously and caught her front foot in the frog of the track. The cars were thrown off the track and after the wreckage was cleared away, it was found that the mule's front ankle and hoof were so badly hurt that the owner was compelled to turn her out to pasture and it took a year to grow on another hoof, for the hoof was completely torn off. After her leg was entirely well a Mr. Robinson purchased her and took her to his mine some distance from Coshocton. He had many experiences with her that were startling and hair-raising since she had developed almost every trait of meanness that could be wrapped up in one mule's hide. Among the other things that she had developed was a determination that she would not allow any man to harness her. The only way that she could be harnessed at all was to throw her down and while down, put the harness on. If a crupper was put under her tail she would kick until she would strip herself of the harness, so they finally gave up cruppering her entirely and tried to work her without a crupper. Finally she became so bad that none of the men could be prevailed on to work her at all, in fact she made things so lively that they were glad to leave her alone entirely. Her last "stunt" was to get her owner, Mr. Robinson in one of the small "cubby holes" (a small opening along the main track of the mine, where a short vein of coal has been mined out,) and kept him there for two solid hours. His men missed Mr. Robinson and began hunting for him and finally found him in the cubby hole with the mule standing guard. Every time Mr. Robinson attempted to leave the cubby hole Mr. Mule would spring viciously at him. The miners finally clubbed her off and succeeded in getting some straps on her and led her away. When I arrived in Coshocton this mule was turned out to grass on a farm about seventeen miles out of town. We made arrangements to handle this mule and on the night she was brought into the tent it was literally packed with human beings. Not even a small standing space was left. The mule was led in by three men, one on each side of her and one in front, with long ropes when she was turned over to us. We worked on that mule for an hour or more. She could beat anything I ever saw to kick, strike and bite. By snaring her at the feet we succeeded in getting the appliances on her and after an hour's work of the very hardest kind we hitched her up and drove her once around the ring. However, it was quite evident to me that she was far from being tractable but on account of having given the audience more than four times the worth of their money in the way of one of the most thrilling

exhibitions we ever gave, I saw the opportunity to unhitch her before she scarcely had time to get her breath and close the exhibition for the night since it was already getting late, having handled several horses before commencing on the mule. After the exhibition was over, her owner approached me and wanted to know if I didn't want to purchase the mule. She was such a desperate case and so small and wiry and created such excitement and amusement for an audience, that the idea instantly occurred to me to purchase her and carry her along with me as an example of incorrigibility. The transfer was soon made and the mule was mine. After that we made no effort to train her. We carried her for six months or more and exhibited her over several states. We did not claim that we would subdue her but would simply give an exhibition with her. She was one of the best trick mules we ever saw and she cost us nothing in the way of time and trouble to train her for her "tricks" were natural. The remarkable thing about this mule was its earnest natural and really vicious acts. It was always quite evident to the whole audience that her ugliness was real and that she was not taught as a "trick mule" to perform her part in the play. But she would have killed us as quick as she would have killed any one else had we not been continually on our guard. After exhibiting in a town a few nights we would tell the audience of the mule, have dodgers printed describing her and offer a reward of \$10 to anyone who would put the harness on her. Just before the exhibition I would have my trick horse "Charley" hitched to my exhibition buggy and would have the brass band lead the way up the streets of the city. Back of my rig would come three men leading the mule with long ropes. At two or three of the principal corners of the town I would stop and have some one start as though they were going up to the mule when she would begin to kick the air viciously, for she never allowed anyone to approach her without kicking at them. After handling two or three horses at the tent on "mule night," as we called it, we would order the mule brought in. I would then again offer the \$10.00 to anyone who would harness her. It is needless to say that we never had to pay over the \$10.00, but it was laughable to see how soon fellows who attempted to harness her, would get out of the ring; she would bite, strike and kick so viciously that they were glad enough to get away from her. My first assistant, Mr. C. Roy Coppock, would harness her after the challenge had been open long enough, and would do the trick while she was kicking, biting and striking viciously at him. The crupper would no sooner be under the tail than "Cyclone" would send the harness flying across the large tent and the audience would be dismissed in the highest glee and good spirits. We always kept her in a large box stall at some prominent livery barn and instructed the men about the barn not to go into the stall under any consideration. Once in a while some "smart" livery hand would try it and was glad to get out when "Cyclone" would start after him, and it was well that he did, for she would have killed him had she had the opportunity.





#### QUEEN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The evening following "Old Kate's" confession she ate her meal with greater alacrity than usual for she had not forgotten that this was the evening her daughter Queen, was to tell her the story of her life. Since Queen was two years old their lives had gradually diverged until it seemed that an impassable gulf had come between them. Now that she had told her story, the best she could, and Queen had promised to tell her experiences, visions of an unknown life full of harmony and peace, seemed about to open to her starved existence and she was anxious that Queen should begin. Queen had scarcely begun when a nose appeared in front of the adjoining stall attracting the attention of the horse to the left. Noses kept appearing thus in each stall, alternately, until the attention of the last horse was attracted. Queen had the respect and confidence of every horse in the stable. She was so beautiful and her manner so perfect, that all felt that Queen was the ideal to be sought by the horse kingdom. If there was any uproar in the stables, it never proceeded from Queen's stall. If there was trouble between the men and some of the horses, Queen was never one of the horses. Her understanding of man's ways and language was so acute that, to the horses she seemed often to anticipate even their wishes. So marvellous was her understanding that the horses could not help but notice that even the men acknowledged her superiority by always speaking to her in a low, kind tone. In fact it seemed that with the coming of Queen a new spirit had taken possession of the stables.

Roy Lamar, Mr. Lamar's son, had become the dominating character of the stables when Queen came in and with his advent Bill Temper and Pete had disappeared and more humane and thoughtful fellows had taken their places. Of course it was natural for the horses, in their simple way, to attribute all these changes to the beautiful disposition of Queen. Therefore when word was passed along that Queen had something to say, all listened attentively. You would have been really interested if you could have seen and heard the graceful Queen tell her story of knowledge gained and ambitions attained. It was a story of conquests and triumphs that I gathered from the dainty tosses of the head, the sparkle of ambitious eyes and the triumph arch of the neck. It was a language of harmonious action, that most men call signs, but which is one of the most eloquent of languages when understood. Queen began, speaking mostly to her mother, but understood by nearly all the horses in the stable. "The first two years of my life you know very well mother, for we spent those happy days together. It was a life of freedom spent in the pasture lot and in the barn. I have only a general impression of those days, for my body was growing and developing rather than my mind. I had a natural fear of all objects that I suppose you taught me, but how or when you did it, I do not remember. It was the winter that I was coming two years old that my body became nearly developed and my mind awakened to my surroundings. I felt for the first time that I was equal to any of the horses about me in strength. I could run faster than any of them and could kick as high. I had never been touched by man and knew no restraint but the pasture fence. I was just a natural horse, with all a horses instincts well developed, backed by blood well selected for generations. I felt mother, just as you say you did at the age of two years but there our common experience ceases. It seems that your life has been a series of disappointments while mine has been a continuous development. One morning in March Mr. Lamar and Roy came into the feed room and talked very earnestly for some time. I do not know what they said for I did not understand a word of man's language then, but after that Roy always fed me in the morning and evening and seemed to claim me as his own. He went away every day toward town until the corn was planted. I think he went where the boys all collect together in the winter time for I have seen large crowds of them together in a large yard in town since. A week or two after he quit going away, he opened my stable door and drove me over into the little barn lot where the sheep were kept in the winter. He came in and closed the gate. It frightened me very much to have a man in such a small place with me and not be able to get away. I ran to the farthest corner but he followed me. After he had followed me around the lot two or three times and I was not quite so afraid of him, Roy said, "Come here," and something cracked very loudly that made me jump and tremble. I noticed for the first time that he had a long whip with him. I did not know what it all meant so I tried the harder to keep away from him. He repeated his

words several times, and each time the whip cracked. Finally I got into a corner and Roy stood so that I could hardly get past him when that whip struck me around the legs, after Roy said 'Come here.' I did not know, of course what 'Come here', meant, but I remembered how I used to run to you mother when I was badly scared, and so I went up to Roy, for I was not as afraid of him as I was of the whip. It must have been just what he wanted me to do, for he stroked my neck with his hand, which soothed me so much that I felt at once that I had found a friend. Roy started backwards touching me on the shoulder with his hand just as he said 'Come here,' and then that whip touched me across the hips. I kept close to Roy for somehow I felt that he would not hurt me. He backed around the lot stopping every few yards and starting with the words, 'Come here.' I soon learned what 'come here' meant. Whenever I started as soon as Roy said, 'Come here,' the whip did not touch me. I will never forget how it surprised me when Roy got on my right side and turned the other way. It did not look at all like it did when we were going the other direction. Roy was very patient with me and seemed to understand that I would have to learn anew on that side. I soon learned to follow in both directions and to follow with my head at his shoulder when his back was to me. He taught me about the whip that I had feared so much. I touched it with my nose and Roy rubbed it over me and swung it around in front of and over me until I found that it would not hurt me unless I did not do the proper thing. Roy took me into the larger barn lot and I followed him there, and from there we went around in the front barn yard by the house. The men, seeing the women all out, stopped their work and watched us walk around. I do not know what there was so curious about it, but they seemed to think it was a wonderful thing that I should follow Roy without anything on my head. While they were watching, Roy taught me to put my head into the halter. He first let me touch it and rubbed it all over my head to get me accustomed to it, for I had never seen one before, Then he drew away from me and said, 'Come here,' and held the halter a little in front of me. I stuck out my nose to touch it and he slipped it carefully on my head. He did this a few times till I learned to put my nose 'down into the halter. This made the people all laugh and they said something to Roy about 'Great success with such a wild colt,' and many other things that pleased Roy and made me more confident for Roy stroked me frequently. I was led into the horse stall and tied here in this stall for the first time and ever since I have been with the other horses. The next day Roy took me out and we walked around together for a few minutes some of the men asking whether I had forgotten. Roy explained to them something about a horse's mind different from a man's and that a horse did not have to think much, and consequently when a thing was distinctly fixed on a horse's brain they never forgot it, and that he was repeating the lesson to fix it more thoroughly on my mind. We had walked together but a few minutes when Roy had me come to him and put my head in the halter, but this time he pressed my lower jaw inside

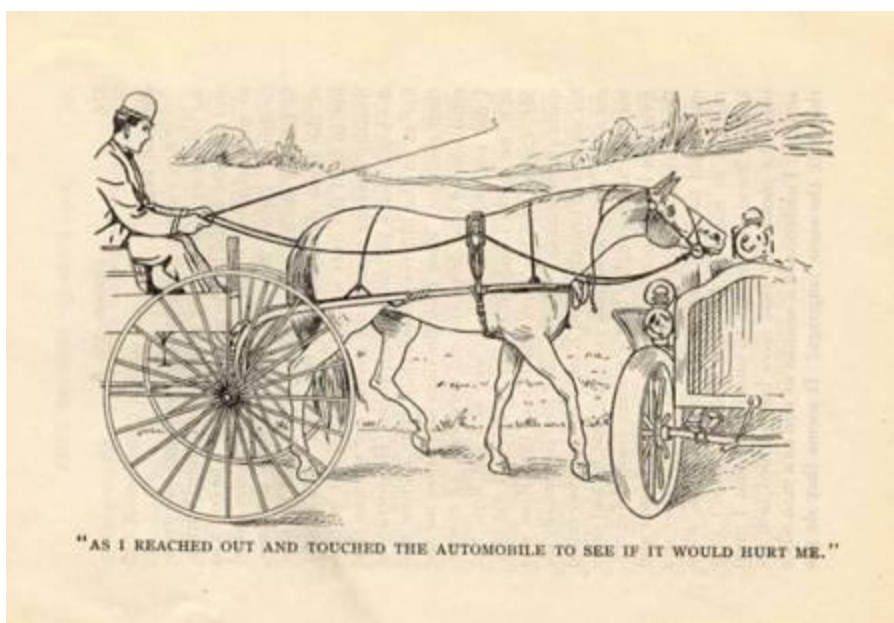
the mouth with his thumb, and when I opened my mouth he slipped something smooth into it. I didn't know what it was, but I had learned in my first lesson that Roy would not hurt me, and so I did not try to get away, but only tried to spit it out. The bridle was slipped on and off several times in succession until I got so I would open my mouth for the bit. The head gear was put on my head so carefully that my ears were not hurt in the least. A strap was then buckled around my body and lines put in the bit.

I tried at first to follow Roy, but by gently pulling on the lines, he taught me to keep my head away from him. I soon learned to obey the pulls on the lines. In the same careful, precise way in which he taught me, 'Come here'. Roy taught me the meaning of 'Get-up.' He said it so distinctly and so often used it that I could never forget it, and it seems that my muscles almost start sometimes at 'Get-up,' without me thinking about it. Roy was careful that the bit was kept in the proper place, so that my mouth was not hurt in the least. As soon as we began to get tired, I was taken to the stable. My brain and nerves were in excellent shape to retain all I had learned. I had received caresses for what I had done correctly, and the whip had struck me whenever I did wrong, so I had distinct impressions of what was right. I had a good night's rest with good feed, and good bedding, and after a good grooming the next morning, I was ready for another lesson. The lesson soon came, but it was only for a half hour. We did again the things that I had learned and learned in addition the new command, 'Whoa.' I was so restless at that age that I remember it was very hard for me to stand. The commanding tone and the firm pull on the lines made me obedient. The command was repeated several times, so that I could do nothing else but stop at the command. In the next lesson Roy rubbed a pole over me and around my hind legs. I was afraid of it at first, for my hair was short and my skin sensitive. I touched the pole with my nose several times and found it would not hurt me. The pole was placed under my tail and across my hips, and gradually my tail was raised. It felt ticklish at first but after it was repeated several times, I did not care for it. I wondered at the time why that was done but in a few moments I found out. The harness was brought out and after letting me feel of them, they were placed on my back. My tail was gently lifted just as if to lay the pole across, and the crupper was placed under my tail. The rein was fastened so that I could not get my head down. The rein and the harness, together with being driven out into the front barnyard and out into the road rather confused me. Roy seemed to understand that a horse could think of but one thing at a time and by repeating what I had learned soon had my confidence restored. He drove me up to a buggy which I touched. We then went around it and saw it from all sides. We then stopped to rest awhile and another man pulled the buggy around us. I watched it all the time. Roy always used a bridle that left me the use of my eyes, and I always have made good use of them and I think

every horse should. Roy then rubbed a pole along my sides and across my thighs, and the buggy was pulled up close to me. This time a pole came along each side and was fastened to my harness. I was so intent on watching the buggy and those poles that I did not hear Roy say 'Get up.' His assistant pushed me sideways and startled me with that buggy following close to me. It scared me so badly that I hardly knew what I was doing. The fellow holding my bridle and the calm 'Whoa,' from Roy stopped me. We started and stopped a few times before I felt safe with the buggy fast to me. Roy then got in the buggy and drove to the left around the front lot a few times. When he turned to go to the right I did not want to go for there was that pole pressing me on the side that I had not felt before. I had not the time to fully make up my mind not to go before Roy touched me with the whip which decided me to go at once. It was much easier to walk around with only a surcingle than with a buggy, but by Roy's careful handling and patience I soon learned to walk and turn with the buggy. I found that 'Whoa' and 'Get-up' meant just the same to the buggy as they did before. It pleased me very much to know that I was getting along so well in understanding Roy and learning something new each day. It must be a great joy to men to learn so much for it gives us horses such pleasure to be well trained. I never realized before mother, why you have been so despondent and out of sorts with the world. I have seen many other horses that look so hopeless and discouraged and I suppose it is because there is so little understanding between them and their masters. I have noticed on the other hand, horses that look happy and contented. They have great pride in themselves and their carriages. The bond that binds them to their masters is strong. They respond to the slightest intimation of the lines or least change in the tone of voice. It seems that after the first few lessons of my early training that Roy and I understood each other perfectly. Of course there were many things for me to learn, but I felt the way was open for me to learn what I did not know. Roy always read my thoughts when I indicated by my ears and eyes that there was something that I did not understand, and always did the right thing to make me understand. He never left me to find out new ways without directing me in the best way to learn. As an instance of the thoroughness of his teaching, was the manner in which he handled my feet. The lesson with the pole had taught me not to fear anything touching me anywhere on my body or legs. He lifted each foot and had me rest my hind foot backward on the point of the toe. He continued to drill me when he curried me until I knew when he asked for my foot and lifted it up for him. He pounded each foot lightly with his hand, so that I had no fear whatever when we went to the shop. I remember how it eased my feet to have the iron shoes protecting them from the gravel and stones. Had he not trained me in this way at home, where I was accustomed to being handled, I am sure I would have resisted under the fright caused by the flying sparks and strange noises all about me. These preliminary lessons, I am sure,

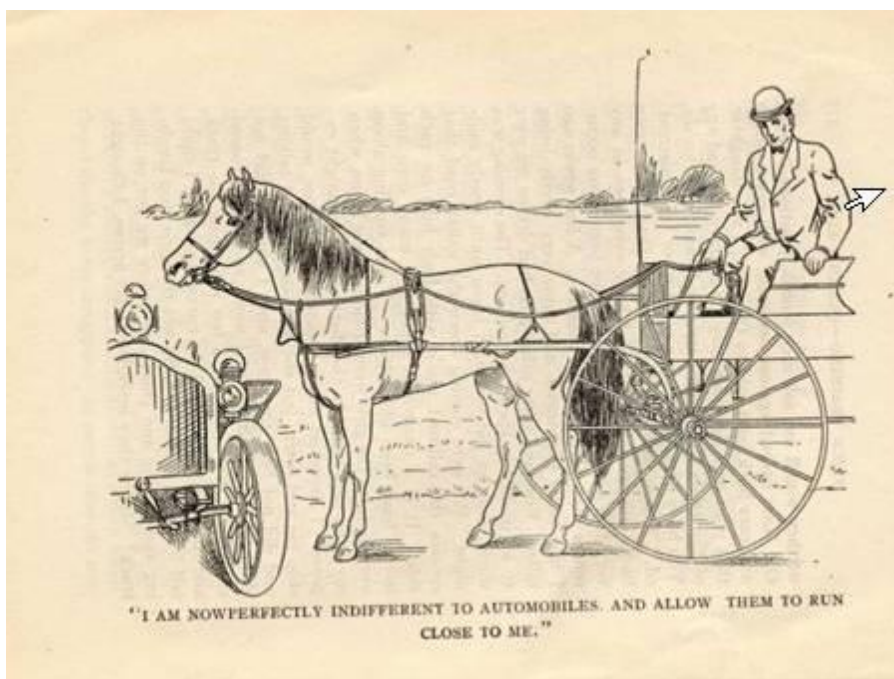


saved me from many a bad fright, and probably kept me from forming many bad habits. I know that log down by Johnson's woods too, mother, and remember well the first time I ever saw it. It was the first drive we were taking on the pike. I had seen a few objects on the road that were new to me, but that log attracted my attention when we were some distance away. It is old and black with some green moss on it now, and looks frightful. I was watching it closely and was nearly even with it when there was a crackling in the brush and Johnson's old black and white dog leaped upon the log with a yelp. It startled me so that I jumped some and probably would have jumped some distance sideways if Roy's calm, confident, `Whoa,' had not rung in my ears just as I was getting my self ready for the spring. Of course I stopped, and had no more than done so when I saw the dog. Roy talked to me quietly and with loose lines had me go up to the log and touch it. You can hardly imagine how foolish I felt when I saw what it really was. Roy had taught me to go up to frightful objects before we left the barn that day by having me walk over papers and stand while all sorts of noises were being made. Of all things though, that old buffalo robe hanging on the fence scared me the worst. It required all of Roy's ingenuity I think, to get me close to it. I went a few steps and walked away. Once I had crept close to it, and when I blew my breath at it, it scared me so I nearly jumped back on Roy. I tried to run away from it, but he kept tight lines and kept my head towards it. After several minute's work, I got close enough to it that by stretching my neck as far as I could, I touched it. After I touched it a couple of times, I found it would not hurt me and now whenever I see any big bugaboo and hear Roy's `Take care, walk up to it,' I think of the old robe, and go up and touch it. A wet spot in the road frightened me when I first noticed it, but I went through it and stepped on it hard and it did not hurt me in the least. Some distance further a large, white object loomed up before us. I looked from side to side with the intention of turning around and going back but Roy encouraged me by his voice and made me to understand that he was master and must be obeyed. As the object approached it took one side of the road while I walked on the other. When we came beside it, Roy drove me right up to it. I feared it and trembled but Roy must be obeyed and he had never fooled me into trouble and there was nothing to do but march up. I touched it with my nose and found it to be only a large wagon with a white top. I have touched so many strange things and always found them to be harmless, that I have overcome my natural fear and nervousness and now have no fear of any object. I did not like the looks of cars and automobiles when I first saw them but Roy took me up to them in some of our first drives and approached them so carefully that I found them to be as harmless as everything else had been.



Roy's sister Rose, came to the buggy one evening just as we were starting on our third or fourth drive, and said she would like to go along, that 'The colt was so well behaved.' Before going very far she asked to drive. Before Roy would let her have the lines he told her she must first learn to drive, that the ease of the horse depended upon the driver. He taught her to hold the lines so that they would not be continually drawing against my mouth nor so loose that she would have no control with them. He instructed her as to the different commands that I knew and their meaning. Rose took the lines and drove me the remainder of that drive and did very well. Of course I did not understand her as well as I did Roy, but in a few drives I understood her as well as I did him. Mr. Lamar and the farm hands said that Rose was quite a horse woman. They praised Roy continually for his success in breaking 'Old Kate's' colt, as they called me often, and praised him yet more that he had done his work so thoroughly that a woman could drive me. Even yet I hear men and women ask Mrs. Lamar and Rose, when they drive me to the city, if they are not afraid to drive such a high-spirited horse when there is so much to be frightened at. Don't they know a horse well enough to understand that I must obey the commands that have been drilled into me and that I understand a woman as well as a man when they talk the same language? It seems they do not or they would not ask such foolish questions." Here Old Kate rushed against her stall, with open mouth and ears back, and said to Queen: "I see, daughter, that your path has been easy. You have not had any of the trials that really try the behavior of horses. You have never been in an accident or been mistreated." Queen replied, "I can not say that I have been badly mistreated, nor that I have ever been in any very bad accidents, but there have been some occurrences that were far from pleasant. A few

weeks ago I was badly frightened, and came very nearly being killed. Rose and three other girls had driven me over to an uncle's to spend the evening. The evening was warm, and we did not start home until nearly midnight. We were coming down the valley road that crosses the railroad track with high hills on each side. It is a dangerous place and many men and horses have been killed there. I was trotting along very fast, for the girls were anxious to get home, when my keen ears heard in the distance the Midnight express. I expected every moment that Rose would stop me and listen, but she was laughing and talking and did not hear the train, and I suppose, did not think of the crossing. On I went and nearer roared the train. We were only a few rods from the track and the train just around the curve as near as I could tell from the sound. Would not the girls stop laughing and talking and check me before we got on the track? Maybe they intended to get across



but I knew we could not. On I went but as my head passed the cut, I saw the express coming only a few rods away. Just then the girls stopped talking and heard the roar and the headlight flashed on us. I was hastening across since I had not heard the command to stop. I was within ten feet of the track, and the train nearly upon us. The girls screamed such screams as I never heard before, but in the roar of the train and the screaming of the girls, I heard the command, 'Whoa.' I set my feet. I was trotting so fast and the surrey pressed so hard that I slid nearly on the track. I turned my head sideways and the express whizzed by. It was past in an instant. The girls sobbed and cried. Why they did, I do not know. Rose clung around my neck, patting me and saying,

'Good, faithful Queen, you saved our lives by your obedience.' I told her the best I could, that I was glad she had told me to stop and that she had saved my life, too. Roy has been very careful about who has driven me, and, consequently, I have not been badly mistreated. I have heard Roy tell his father that any horse can be spoiled by careless or abusive drivers. Early in the summer two young fellows from the city came to visit Roy for a few weeks. The three boys often drove me to different places and Roy was often complimented on his beautiful, well trained horse. One afternoon I was hitched to the old spring wagon with two or three long poles in it. I heard Roy say something about being too long and asked the boys whether they understood driving. One fellow replied that he had had a great deal of experience with horses and knew how to handle them. I do not deny the first part of his statement, but we had not gone very far before I knew the latter part was false. Some people are like some horses, they know a great deal, but what they know is all wrong. Whenever he wanted me to go a little faster he gave me a jerk and a slap with the lines. He kept nagging me in that way, all the way to the river. My mouth hurt and I felt irritable till we got there. Roy always hitches me in the shade and loosens my rein when we stop but that fellow left me stand in the sun and left my rein just as if we were driving. The boys sat on the bank a part of the afternoon with those poles in the water. Late toward evening they went into the river and seemed to have a good time, for the water splashed a great deal and I could hear them laughing and shouting. I whinnied several times for them to come and tie me in the shade but they did not seem to hear me. It was about dark when they came to start home. When we started, one hit me a cruel blow with one of those long poles and only laughed when I jumped and took them swiftly out to the main road. The fellow kept nagging me with those jerks on the lines until I was very nervous and going at a great rate. The faster I went the louder the boys shouted and laughed. Every few steps the boy on the left side would prod me with the pole and I kept increasing my speed until I was going as fast as Roy had ever driven me. We were approaching the place where those deep ruts are and I expected them to slow down, but they did not. When the front wheel struck the rut the boys bounced off the seat and yelled, 'Whoa,' I stopped, and the boys nearly fell over the dash. One struck me with the pole and yelled, 'Get-up,' before they had time to straighten the seat and sit down. I suppose the lines were not straight, for just as I leaped forward to hasten on I received a sharp pull on one line that sent me to the side of the road far enough for the front wheel to strike a large stone. I saw the seat and a couple of objects that may have been boys, fly up into the air and light over the fence. By the time they lit, I was so far away I could not hear what they said." Here "Old Kate" said, "Now you are running up against the real thing. You smashed the old spring wagon, didn't you? You should have knocked those boys out with your heels long before they were thrown out", but Queen only continued. "The jerking on my mouth and the prodding of

the pole ceased, and I soon took my usual gait and went home. Roy and Mr. Lamar and the women came running out, very much excited. They talked a few minutes and looked down the road. Roy then got into the wagon, turned me around and drove me swiftly back. We met the boys about a half mile from the ruts, carrying their poles and the wagon seat. Roy and the boys talked while they put the seat in and I heard the fellow who had driven me, say that I was nervous and scared at something. It made me very nervous when they climbed in with those poles, but Roy took the lines, and by talking to me made me understand that those fellows would not be allowed to hurt me. I hardly believe that Roy believed what the fellow said about me, for he never allowed him to drive me again. There is only one more incident that I wish to relate and then I will have finished my brief story. It happened just the evening before those men tied those beautiful ribbons to my bridle. Mr. Lamar had driven me that morning to the county fair and had with him Mrs. Lamar and the girls. Roy had taken special care of me for he said he expected me to get first premium. I do not know what that is but he had cared for me so well that I never felt better in my life. When we arrived on the grounds there were so many people and so much noise that I kept my head very high and watched on all sides. There were banners and tents and noises of all kinds. I felt somewhat nervous, but knew nothing would hurt me. That evening all had gotten into the carriage and started toward home when they seemed to change their minds and turned toward another part of the fair grounds where I saw a large round tent or something like that. The girls kept talking about a 'balloon.' There was a large crowd of people between us and the object and many screeching noises all around us. A horse was tied here and there not far away. We did not stand there long when the people gave a shout and the big balloon went up in the air with something dangling from it that looked somewhat like a man. The horses about us tugged at their ropes and some reared and whirled around. I looked up, and there came that balloon directly over me. I had never seen such an object before. My legs trembled and the sweat broke out over me. Mr. Lamar talked to me, but I was so scared I stood and pranced. Mrs. Lamar and the girls gave a scream from the carriage. I looked back although I feared to take my eyes off the balloon, and there came a runaway horse with no bridle, and a carriage hitched to it. The horse was panic-stricken and was coming directly toward the carriage. Mr. Lamar spoke to me and I stepped up. The horse just missed our hind wheels and passed on to my right. Two women, a few feet from us were knocked to the earth by that horse and carriage. Men yelled, 'Ho,' 'Whoa,' 'Look out,' 'Get away there,' all about us. I never heard such an uproar nor saw people so excited as they were there. That aroused me the more. Excited horses and excited people make other horses and people excited. Some one yelled, 'Look out, Lamar,' and there came that horse at break-neck speed directly toward me. I had not time to back, and a building was too close for the horse and carriage to pass. The runaway

horse struck me near the shoulder. The shaft broke both my back bands. The front wheel ran between my fore legs as the horse tore on in its mad flight. The carriage top bumped my head and disappeared in a crowd of people. Added to this was the confusion created by other frantic horses, the screams of women and children and the commands of frightened men. I started to run anywhere, or any way to get out of that awful confusion. I had hardly given my first leap when in the midst of the din, I recognized Mr. Lamar's `Whoa, Queen.' I stopped suddenly and the shafts flew up over my back and the cross piece struck me across the hips. Again the welcome, `Whoa Queen,' soothed my overtaxed nerves, and Mr. Lamar stepped from the carriage and stroked my neck. How soothing that was. I can never forget, for the sweat was dropping from my limbs and my whole body trembled. I could hardly get my breath and my heart felt like it would burst. I soon felt quiet and easy, for Mrs. Lamar and the children gathered around me and rubbed my nose and stroked my neck. I never saw Mr. Lamar so moved as he was that evening. When he came to my stall before closing the stall for the night he dropped in an extra handful of oats and stood rubbing my neck, saying something about, `Faithful animal,' and `Again you have saved the lives of my loved ones .' Then he stepped over in front of your stall, mother, and said, `Poor Old Kate, how you have been abused and mistreated. What a noble horse you might have been if we had only understood you. It would have saved us many accidents and you many bruises.' He then said something about `how much good those colt training lessons did for Roy and the entire household,' and passed on out of the barn and his lantern disappeared around the corner of the kitchen.

Yesterday afternoon, while we were yet in front of the amphitheater, after the men gave me the ribbons a large, well dressed gentleman stepped up to Roy and asked if I was for sale . Roy replied that I was not. The gentleman said, `You would part with her for three hundred dollars would you not?' Roy replied that he considered me worth more than that if he should wish to sell me. "The gentleman then offered four hundred dollars, but was promptly refused. The gentleman then said, 'Mr. Lamar, you have a horse of remarkable beauty and intelligence. She is free from all blemishes and scars. Her age adds to her value. I have been searching for a horse for my wife and daughter that would combine beauty and high spirit with docility. I had begun to fear I would never find so rare a combination. The judges here today have decided your horse superior to all others in symmetry and spirit. Yesterday I saw the accident that happened to your father and family. I know now that your horse will stand all tests. For the sake of my wife and daughter I will raise my offer to five hundred dollars.' Roy turned and looked at me a moment and then turned to the man and said : 'Mr. Whitcomb, my mother and sister are just as much to me and

my father, as your wife and daughter are to you . Twice this horse has saved the lives of my sisters. They think too much of her for me to sell her from them, and I can not accept your offer.' They talked a while longer, and I heard Roy tell Mr. Lamar that evening that Mr. Whitcomb had offered him fifty dollars to train his thoroughbred colt. I suppose that is why they are fixing up that other stall today. " The horses whinnied their satisfaction when Queen finished her story, and settled down in their stalls to dream of peaceful pastures and the dawn of the day when all men should seek intelligently to know their horses and apply sane and systematic methods to their education.

FINIS