Prof. Jesse Beery’s

A Course In

HORSEMANSHIP

Book 1 - Lessons One to Five

COLT TRAINING

Confidence Lesson
Teaching "Get-up"
Teaching "Whoa"
Hitching Up the Colt
Poling the Colt
How to Keep Colt from
Becoming Frightened
Team Training
To Make Easy to Ride
Teaching to Back
General Remarks

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It is not only necessary to know something of the animal you are to teach and the fundamental principles of teaching, but how to study all these things to the best advantage. This Course consists of eight books. Each book contains a series of lessons. In this Course you will find a plan for handling horses with all kinds of habits and also plans for training green, unbroken colts, etc.

This Course is to be studied, not simply read. Most students find it the best to first read the eight books carefully, and commence at the beginning and study them carefully, and thoroughly. If you have a horse with a certain habit, or expect to train such a one for someone else, then to get best results, REVIEW that part of the Course covering that particular habit, until you have the method so firmly fixed in your mind that you can not make a mistake.

Much depends upon thoroughly understanding the methods in advance of any work you do, for in actual practice you will have no time to stop and refer to your books.

Before you attempt to handle any colt or horse, be sure that you understand his natural disposition. Don't GUESS at it. Book 2 tells you how to determine the NATURAL disposition of any horse and colt, at a glance. To make this part of the work easy for you, we are sending a special book entitled, "How to Tell a Horse's Disposition at Sight." Both it and Book 2 are fully illustrated so you can't help but understand this part of the work.

After thoroughly mastering the first two books of this Course you can begin to train a colt, BUT UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES DO NOT TRY TO HANDLE A HORSE HAVING SOME HABIT UNTIL YOU HAVE COMPLETED ALL EIGHT BOOKS.

Do not think just because a horse is two or three years old that he is a colt regardless of any experiences he might have had. Understand what I mean by the term "Colt". When I use that term I refer to a young horse three years of age or under. If he has been worked or driven and has formed some habit, he is no longer a "Colt" so far as the handling he needs is concerned.

When a horse reaches three years of age he is so far developed physically and mentally, that he knows his strength and will use it against you, when you try to handle him by the methods given in this particular book. If the colt you own or expect to handle has reached that age, then give him some subjection. Just what the nature of this will be is to be determined by his NATURAL disposition.
While giving him the subjective treatment teach him the few commands necessary for a colt or horse to know, remembering that he is a colt so far as the development of his muscles is concerned and is absolutely ignorant of the things that a horse, which has been driven knows.

A little subjective treatment given to a colt is equal to a GREAT DEAL when given to a horse that has been driven and has formed a habit.

DO EXACTLY AS YOU ARE TOLD. If in the instruction you are told to "caress the colt," do so. If I do not tell you to, don't caress, for if you do, you will be doing exactly the wrong thing. If you are told to use any special form of punishment, use it, and in exactly the manner described.

It is just as necessary for you to understand something of the animal you are to handle and a few of the fundamental principles of teaching as it is to know how to study a Course like this.

In writing this series of lessons I have tried to use words understood by the common, everyday man, rather than large terms and words understood by the few.

All animals have bones, muscles, and nerves. The bones are the framework of the body, the muscles the motor power, and the nerves, with the brain as their center, the controlling power.

Many animals, such as the elephant, exceed the horse in strength of bone and muscle, but much of their power cannot be used because the nerves that are the controlling power are not developed. Such an animal may be exceedingly powerful but very sluggish and awkward in action.

Among the animals of equal or greater strength, the horse 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, for example, if you strike a horse with a whip you get immediate action of some kind.

It is because of this highly developed nervous organization that the horse has displaced so largely all other beasts of burden among civilized people.

The horse is often given credit for more intelligence than he deserves. Many would even place him on a level of reason with the man. If you have such a notion I want you to get it out of your head at once.

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 contact with many thousands of horses. In this respect there is a vast gulf between man and horse—a gulf that no horse will ever cross.

The horse is superior to man in muscular strength and often in the sense of seeing, hearing, and smelling. Man, however, has the great advantage of being able to reason which gives him power over the horse and other animals.

I will show the difference 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 the steam conveyed to the brain. The horse, following an instinctive fear that has been handed down to him, tries to get away from the frightful object.

The man sees the same object, and hears the same noise but 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.

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 to man's brain, but the wrinkles showing the brain development, are almost lacking.

Not only is a horse's brain simple as compared with man's, but there is no connection between its several parts, for instance a horse may fear an object when seen from a certain angle, but be indifferent to the same object when seen from all other angles.

Since the horse cannot talk and does not understand what you say, you will have to make your wants known to him in the first place through the sense of touch. 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. To some horses a sharp stroke of the whip may be very cruel, because of the extreme sensitiveness of their nerves, or being thin skinned as many term it, when to another horse the same stroke would only attract attention.

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

Watch the horse's eyes, ears and movements, for they will show you what he intends to do. The ears forward and not stiff, indicate content. The ears forward and stiff is the horse's method of saying that there is danger ahead. The ears slightly back and not stiff indicate his attention is drawn to the rear; if the ears are back and stiff there is danger to the horse in the rear. The ears turned backward, close to the head, and stiff, 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 stiff and contracted denote fight. If it were possible for you to feel the muscles you would find them hard and tense when the horse is not under control. Whenever the muscles relax and feel soft and pliable it is a sure sign that you have him under control. As you become more expert, the condition of the muscles will convey more to you than anything else.
By these means of expression, the eyes, ears and muscles, the horse will never lie to you; treat him just as frankly and never lie to him.

Watch your horse closely that you may know and act accordingly. You cannot train a horse and put only half your attention to your work. Be alert and keen, ready to take advantage of any sign of submission or wilfulness.

Be sure, in beginning a lesson, you thoroughly know just what you want to do, and go directly to that one thing without any wandering from the point. Do just one thing at a time and no more, or you will confuse your horse.

Remember that since the horse cannot reason, you are fixing impressions through his nervous system, which become habits by constant repeating. If impressions are repeated that you do not want, you have a bad habit. If impressions are repeated that you do want, you have a "good" habit. They are neither "good" nor "bad" to the horse, but he does them simply because he has been taught to do so.

It is your business to see that the horse knows what you want him to do, and repeat and continue to repeat until the "habit" is fixed. The greater resistance you get from your horse, the greater the impression made when you gain your point, and the more thoroughly will the good habit be fixed.

It is not wise to begin training a colt under eighteen months or two years of age, because his resistance is not great enough and his brain is so pliable that the habits are easily changed thus giving more opportunity for bad habits to be formed.

A colt less than eighteen months old is no more fit to fix its attention on training than a five year old child would be able to understand chemistry.

It is a mistake to think you can break a colt a few weeks or a month old, for the opposite is true. It takes more time and more skill to train a very young colt, 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 a two-year-old colt is stronger is no reason why he should know his strength. In fact you must never let a colt know that he is as strong as you are. The more he learns his power the harder he will be to handle.

Understand, that as stated before, you have the advantage of the horse because you can reason and he cannot. 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 level as the horse, where he has the advantage because he is stronger than you. Moreover do not abuse your horse, for you lose his confidence and madden him. A man ought to be ashamed to abuse an animal, because he does not do what man has learned to do through a long process of reasoning. Remember, the horse acts only from instinct.

Never attempt to handle, even the most gentle colt, without first studying the types of horses carefully. These types are fully described in Book 2.
FIRST LESSON WITH THE COLT - LESSON ONE

Turn the colt loose in an enclosure, about twenty-five feet square without any harness whatever on it. A good portable enclosure is made as follows: Build eight panels of fence, each twelve feet long and from five and a half to six feet high. Use poplar or any light timber except for the uprights. These should be 2 x 2 pine timber, without knots and straight grained. Five boards to each panel is sufficient.

These eight panels can be joined together with "pin hinges" so they can be put together and taken apart easily. When ready to make the enclosure, simply fasten these panels together, then form them into a square, two panels to each of the four sides and this will make a pen twenty-four feet square.

Drive stakes at each of the four corners and fasten the corners to these stakes with ropes.
The stakes will permit the fence to give if the colt runs against it; however, it will not break, but will spring back into position again.

I used an enclosure like this for years, while on the road and never had a horse to tear one down.

When through with the enclosure all that is necessary is to unfasten the hinges and lay the panels out of the way. This makes a very inexpensive enclosure and if you expect to have quite a number of colts to handle it will pay you to have one made.

If you prefer you can, instead of using two panels, use three eight feet long on each of the four sides.

Where you do not care to go to this expense, you can use a carriage house or barn floor, with all obstructions removed, and with a height of at least twelve feet. If the floor is cement or wood great caution must be taken to prevent the colt falling. Remove all feed, chickens or anything else that would tend to attract the colt's attention. Take the whip in the right hand and enter the enclosure. Snap the whip a few times to attract its attention. It will run to get away from you. You should remain near the center, and occasionally snap him around the heels with the whip as he goes past you.

After he has gone around the enclosure two or three times, you should walk directly toward the corner, giving him an opportunity to turn his left side toward you. If he
rushes by you strike him around the hind legs with the whip and keep him moving until he is again ready to stop. You then approach him quietly. If he turns his heels toward you, either to kick or run away, strike him sharply around the hind legs.

You will find that colts of different temperaments respond quite differently to the action of the whip. Some are very sluggish and slow, and it requires quite a sharp stroke of the whip to "waken them up," while others, just a mere crack of the whip, is all that is necessary to make them give you their undivided attention.

Be careful in using the whip and do not make any unnecessary demonstration with it, because that alone, will, in many instances, make some colts so nervous and excited that it would be almost impossible to get them quieted down. Remember, you are using the whip merely for the purpose of first, attracting the colt's attention to you, so you may train it; second, compelling the colt to do as you wish.

![Image](https://www.HorseTrainingSecretsExposed.com)  

**Approach the colt and touch him on the left shoulder and move away**

As soon as he turns his head toward you, place the whip under your left arm with the stock, or butt end of the whip forward and approach the left side of the colt, reward him by touching the under part of the neck, down toward the shoulder, with the left hand, then draw the whip out from under the arm, with the right hand, and, without exciting or attracting the colt's attention, hold it so the tip will be directly over the colt's rump, (See above illustration).

Say, "Come Here," give a very slight tap with the whip and at the same time take a few steps backward 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. Touch neck and shoulder again, say "Come Here," give another slight tap with the whip, move backward to your right, looking the colt in the left eye as before. This time you can probably go twice the distance you did before. Reward the colt with a gentle touch of the hand for obeying, and punish by striking around the hind legs if he leaves you.

Repeat three or four times as at first, always turning in the same direction. Now, you may put the whip under your left arm and move backward as before, repeating the command, "Come Here," and the touch on the shoulder but omitting the stroke of the whip; the colt anticipating the stroke moves forward.

Soon the touch of the shoulder may be omitted also, and you have the action of the whip and the touch of the hand reduced to the simple command, "Come Here." It is well in reducing these actions to the command, to pretend that you are going to tap him with the whip, and make a motion as if to touch him on the shoulder. These motion made just at the proper time, greatly influence the colt to do the proper thing. Just as soon as it will follow at command from the left side, you moving backward, it is time to train the other eye, for, remember the colt is two sided.

Touch colt on rump with whip and on shoulder with left hand and draw away

Go to the colt's right shoulder by slipping under its neck keeping your body against the colt's breast. Place your left hand on the colt's right shoulder. The whip should be in the right hand and back over the colt's rump or against his hindquarters as shown. By turning the head slightly you can look the colt in the right eye.
Training the colt's right side and eye

Repeat the process as for the other side, move backward to your left and keep the colt's right eye toward you. It will require considerable care on your part, for the colt will constantly 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 on the other. If he at any time refuses to obey your commands or turns away from you give him a tap with the whip. Reward him when he obeys, and even when he turns his head and shows an inclination to obey.

It would be well for you to practice these positions on some old horse or even some imaginary horse, until you know them perfectly and do them almost without thinking, before you attempt to give a colt the confidence lesson. I have had colts taught this lesson so thoroughly that, after giving it, I would instruct my assistants to remove the pen—which was 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 M. Fulton, one of the prominent liverymen of that city 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 it 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 students and they could hardly believe their own eyes. The entire time taken up with the 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 the advantage of us.

Immediately following the confidence lesson, I 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, as shown in the illustration below 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 in front of his head, not with a quick jerky movement, but with a gentle, rotary movement. Then step forward and touch him with the whip, very gently, either at the side, shoulder, or rump; move backward and at the same time say, "Come Here." The colt will step forward, when you should reward him.

Teaching colt that the whip will not hurt him

Now while you are standing with your left shoulder against the colt's right shoulder, reach back with your right hand and touch the colt with the whip just below the rump,
allow the whip to move down the hind quarters and down the leg. As it touches the leg, well down, move toward the right, still touching the colt with your shoulder. Say, "Come Here." The colt will follow in a circle, and so long as you stay at the point of the right shoulder, and keep 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 place 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 my students may not have an enclosure of the proper size, in which to give this lesson, and I therefore give the following plan that will apply in a large lot or in one corner of a field.

Place upon the colt's head a bridle called the "Second form war bridle," which is made as follows: Take a piece of 5-16 inch window sash cord, fifteen feet long. Tie a tight knot in one end and a half-knot very loosely ten or eleven inches from the same end. Slip the part of the rope that is between these two knots in the colt's mouth over the tongue, with the half knot on the right side, drawing the end with the tight knot from the left side around the lower jaw, fasten the end knot through the other knot and draw it tight, thus making a stationary loop around the lower jaw. Now take the long end of the rope up the right side of the head and over the head directly back of the ears and down the left side of the head 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.

Second Form War Bridle on and off a colt's head

Take the colt to the place you expect to train him. Strike him with the whip as you were told to do when using an enclosure. When he gets to the end of the rope, say "Come Here," and at the same time giving a quick sharp jerk on the rope and a tap with the whip around the hind legs at the same instant.

Proceed as directed for the enclosure training. Excepting when using the rope to control the colt, leave it entirely slack. Never make a continuous pull on the bridle, but give quick, short jerks.

The colt will soon learn that he can only go so far without being punished with the bridle and 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. Now proceed with the "Confidence Lesson" just as you were directed to do, when the colt was in the enclosure. Of course you use the bridle if the colt tries to get away. After the colt has learned to know the distance it is allowed to go, the rope may be thrown over its back and, when taught to follow both directions, removed entirely. Care must be taken to use the rope only when it is absolutely needed. If used too severely, the colt might be thrown or it may become so mad that its mind would be on the rope and not on the lessons.

TEACHING THE COMMAND “GET UP” - LESSON TWO

For this lesson an enclosure such as a barn lot or a large barn floor is better than the public highway or open field. After taking the colt into the enclosure put on an open bridle in this manner: With the bridle hanging on the left hand, back of bridle toward the colt's head, step to the left side of colt and with your right hand put the rein over neck—should the bridle have the rein attached.
The proper way to Bridle a Colt or Horse

Next seize the center of the head-piece with the right hand and the bit in the left, have the right side of the bit between the index and the second finger, thumb extending outward and laying over the bar with the back of the hand flat downward. With the point of the thumb press the lower side of the left jaw just back of the front teeth. This will cause the mouth to open. Now turn the hand so that the back is up, release the pressure of the bit and it will then slip in the mouth, meanwhile keeping the bridle drawn tight with the right hand. Adjust the headpiece with the right hand, while with the left carefully pull the left ear through, then the right. Buckle the throatlatch loose enough to run the hand through easily.

Great care should be taken in adjusting the bridle after the bit is in the mouth. The cheek-pieces should be drawn just tight enough to make the bit fit snugly against the mouth without wrinkling the skin.

The bit should be an easy one such as the "Beery Bit," in the "Easy" adjustment—as shown in the illustration. Put on a surcingle, but no rein. If your bridle has a rein that you cannot take off loop it up out of the way.

I advise the use of an open bridle so the colt can see objects from all directions and at different angles. This is something he cannot do if a blind bridle is used.

By watching the colt's eye you can tell what he is going to do before he does it. This is impossible with the blinds on.

By all means keep severe bits out of the colt's mouth. Since you are to control the colt largely through the nerves of the mouth, a bit that will lacerate in the least, deadens the nerves and makes the skin calloused until he finally gets to the point where he will
pay no attention to any kind of bit. An easy bit keeps the nerves delicate and sensitive to the least touch.

FOUR IN ONE
BEERY BIT

Patented November 1st, 1904

The above illustrates the four different adjustments made by changing the manner of fastening the lines

I do not use a rein in these first lessons, since it will have a tendency to irritate or cause the colt to go backwards, and this in particular is the very thing that you desire to prevent. 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 then, 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."

It is essential to know how to hold the lines. Many people haven't this knowledge which, however, is no disgrace to them. We show you in the beginning how this should be done.
Hang a bridle, with lines attached, on a chair back. With the back of your right hand down, pick up the lines; close your thumb over both with the index finger between the lines.

Now reach forward with your left hand with it turned so the back is toward the right, extend the thumb and close the fingers of the left hand over the line just enough to hold it. Next turn the left hand, naturally, and this will bring the thumb over the line. Now place the right line across the left, from the right to the left, close the hand and you have the lines held firmly in the left hand. Turn the hand so the back of the hand is up. A slight movement of the wrist will now control the lines. If you wish to take up the slack at any time, you may do so by simply grasping the loose ends of the two lines and pulling on them, at the same time loosening up the grip of the fingers and the thumb of the left hand.
Second movement in handling the lines

Third movement in handling the lines

Study the above three illustrations carefully and you will have no trouble whatever, in getting accustomed to holding the lines correctly. Practice after you have the idea, until you unconsciously pick them up right.

Fourth movement in handling the lines—called the "single hand position"
In driving with both hands, simply allow the lines to lie in the palms of each hand, turn your hands slightly toward each other, drop the thumbs down over the lines and you have them secure.

Study the illustration of the two-handed position illustrated below and you will understand this clearly.

After you have harnessed the colt, as shown in the illustration at the top of page 16, start in an easy way such as with 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 do this is to accustom it to go away from you, a thing just opposite to that taught in the first lesson. It also allows it to become familiar to the feeling of a piece of iron in its mouth, and of having the driver walk behind it, both of which are entirely new to it. After allowing the colt to go a short distance, stop it by applying some pressure on the lines at first followed by a sudden, see-saw jerk. This should not be too severe.

Do not use the command "Whoa" in this lesson. This command is taught in a lesson by itself.

Slacken up on the line; immediately when the colt stops. Let the colt stand a few seconds, take up the slack in your lines and be prepared to teach "Get Up." Now stand back of the colt and slightly to the left so he can only see you with his left eye.

Speak distinctly "Get Up," pause two or three seconds, then strike the hind quarters a tap with the whip. Don't brutally cut him or tickle him, but give him a stroke sufficiently hard to cause him to move forward. After going partly around the enclosure in a circular way, stop him as before.

When starting the colt you should give a very slight pull on the left line a fraction of a second before the command, this will give him the idea that you are ready to go. This need not be more than a mere twist of the wrist. It merely puts him on his guard for what is to follow, and for that reason, it should be given a fraction of a second before the command, "Get Up." Now you have given the colt two actions of the whip, following the command "Get Up," and the pull on the line.
By the first two actions the colt has so associated the tap of the whip and pull on the line, with the command, "Get Up," that if you look him in the left eye, watching closely his every movement, when you say, "Get Up," give a pull on the line, and make 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 understands for the first time that the sound "Get Up" means "Go Forward."

Let the colt go forward a short distance and stop him. Step forward to the left shoulder and caress him. Be very careful to keep the right line tight when approaching the shoulder, so as to detract his attention from the confidence lesson, or he is liable to follow you, and thus divert his attention from the lesson you are now teaching him. After caressing him carefully, keeping the right line just tight enough to keep the colt in his tracks, and again take up your station behind. Continue using the pull on the line, the command and if necessary the whip until the colt starts at command "Get Up" as soon as he hears it.

After he will start at the command from the left side, turn him to the right, so that his right eye and ear may be also trained to this new command. 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 on the right line; he will turn toward the right.

How to control action of colt when stepping forward to caress

You will find that he will appear wild and unbroken at first, and it will be necessary to stop him, then start him several times with the command, "Get Up," and the whip from the side. When you have taught him the meaning of the words "Get Up" from all angles, and 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 for this lesson.
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 that time. If you work more than an hour the colt becomes listless and inattentive, because you are working on his nerves, and they are at 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 mean nothing to the colt unless an action was associated with the command, and should you do this you would invariably confuse the colt with the words "Get Up" and "Whoa" 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. Hold the lines tight enough to keep the colt well in hand, but not so tight that he will "lug" against the bit.

TEACHING COMMAND "WHOA" - LESSON THREE

Harness the colt mentioned in the last lesson and have it in the same enclosure. In this lesson give the colt a thorough review of the last one. If you have said "Whoa" before this, you might as well have said any other word in any language so far as the meaning to the colt is concerned.

The meaning of "Whoa" will only be understood by the colt when it is associated with an action. The first time you use the command be sure that you are in a position to follow with the proper action.

Start the colt with the command "Get Up," compel him to go in a large circle to the left.
Keep an equal pressure on both lines, giving your entire attention to beeping him going forward until you are ready to stop him. (You should stop the first three or four times at the same spot. This will aid you in conveying your idea to the colt.) When you approach the spot where you intend to stop, hold your left line steady, reach forward with the right hand and grasp the right line about a foot farther up than the left. Say "Whoa" positively and distinctly and immediately follow with a sharp jerk on the right line, followed immediately by slackening BOTH lines. Always be sure to slacken the lines as soon as the colt stops. If necessary, in order to make the colt stop repeat the word and action three or four times in rapid succession.

The third or fourth time coming around to this particular spot, the colt will, if you have stopped him there each round, respond to the command, "Whoa," without an action of the lines, but be prepared to give it in case he does not. As soon as the colt shows an inclination to stop at this spot without the command or action, force him on by the command, "Get Up," and stop at another spot. It will be necessary to follow the command "Whoa" with an action at this new place, and for that matter at several new places, until the colt gets the idea that "Whoa" means to stop, no matter where he hears it and WITHOUT any action with the lines. The colt’s education is not complete until he will stop with the lines dragging on the ground.

"Whoa"

After teaching the colt to stop at command from the left side, then you should turn him to the right and teach him to stop at the command and action from the right, then from directly behind.

"Whoa" is the important command to teach your horse. Your life or the life of your friends or others may sometimes depend upon your horse being so thoroughly trained to stop at command, that he will obey under all circumstances or excitement.

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

GETTING THE COLT READY TO HITCH UP - LESSON FOUR

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 lesson, and in the enclosure there are not so many things to attract its attention. A colt can think of only one thing at a time.

A school teacher cannot teach his pupils while their attention is attracted to a ball game or a parade just outside the window, and neither can you expect to teach your colt while his attention is attracted elsewhere. If you should go to the pasture field to train the colt its mind will probably be more upon the idea of grazing, 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 lesson will be.

POLING THE COLT

Take a light, smooth pole about four feet long and let the colt feel it with his nose. An ordinary broom handle makes an ideal pole for this purpose. The tip end of the colt's nose is the most sensitive part of the colt's body as our fingers are the most sensitive part of our body, and as we feel an object with our fingers to discover its nature, so the colt touches objects with its nose. This is not generally known even by old horsemen. They imagine that when a colt slowly approaches an object and reaches out its nose that it wants to smell it. This is wrong; it only wants to FEEL it.

Colt touching pole with his nose

After the colt has touched the pole with his nose, as shown in above picture, rub the pole back and forth gently, over the mane and down the front legs, 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 perfectly quiet.
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 will allow the pole to touch any part of his body, it is then time to teach him to stand quiet while being cruppered. Touch the hindquarters with the pole, raise the tail carefully and gradually lay the pole across the quarters, about on a line with the end of the tailbone. Raise the tail carefully with the left hand, and slip the pole upward a few inches; pause a moment and move another few inches. Continue with this educational process until the pole is directly under the tail and lying across the quarters. Lower the tail carefully until it holds the pole in place, as shown above. Make your motions very carefully so as not to excite or hurt the colt.

Making colt gentle to crupper

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 so doing you often hurt the colt severely and lay a foundation for a colt bad to crupper, which often results in a horse that will kick at the slightest reason. 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 or cruppering. This process should be used on all colts as it makes them gentle to the touch of harness, chains or even the cross-piece of the shafts should they come against the quarters, or touch any part of the body.

In my early experience, before having any colt training system completed, I made some grave errors. For instance: X went on the theory that if a little drill in poling 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 the pole, I thought it would be well to make the hind legs and quarters submissive to anything coming in contact with them, so the colt would not become frightened, in case the hold-back straps would break in going down hill and the cross-piece of the shafts would strike against the colt’s legs, I took an old fashioned hay rake with the teeth all knocked out.
of it, and every time I stopped the colt I would jam the cross-piece against its quarters. I gave it two or three lessons of this kind before hitching up. I did not discover my mistake until I hitched 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 the colt had ever been hitched up). I had taught it to stop as soon as any pressure came in contact with its hindquarters. It is useless for me to say that it was exceedingly difficult to overcome this impression. I mention this case to guard you against doing something just as foolish and also to show that it is not good policy to go to extremes.

You are now ready to harness your colt. Put the harness on gently and be sure every part is good and strong. Never put old or weak harness on a colt. You can't afford to run a risk of ruining the colt, by having your harness break at a critical moment, nor of having the colt's skin irritated by having sore spots rubbed on it by rivets or rough places.

Rein up the colt now for the first time, being careful not to rein it too high.

Drive the colt with the harness on, out upon the highway, and give it repetition of the previous lessons, on "Get Up" and "Whoa," turning either to the left or right in response to the slightest touch of the lines. The colt will act at first as though it had not been taught much, because the surroundings are entirely different, but by firmness and a few repetitions it will become as familiar here as it was in the enclosure.

Use a four-wheeled rig for colt training as well as when handling horses with habits. Never use a cart except when training a colt or horse for speed. A colt can guide a four-wheeled rig better and easier, while a trainer can control its movements better. He can prevent the colt from getting the habit of suddenly turning around in the middle of the road. This habit is one that the majority of the colts take up very easily.

Let colt reach out and touch the rig with his nose
Don't use an old worn out rig. Be sure that it is good and solid. Don't take chances on the rig falling to pieces and frightening the colt the first time you hitch him up.
Let the colt become familiar with the vehicle by allowing it to touch and examine it according to its own way of understanding.

Take the pole with which you polled it and rub this along its sides where the shafts come and across the hindquarters, where the breeching strikes.

When you are ready to hitch up, stand a little to the left of the colt, grasp the bridle bit with your left hand, lay your right on the colt's shoulder. Have an assistant pull the rig up directly back of the colt. He should stand at the side of the left shaft, directly in front of the left front wheel and as he brings the rig up he should raise the shafts rather high in the air and bring them down, very carefully, over the colt's body until the shafts are at the right place. You should now reach back and grasp the end of the left shaft with your right hand, and slip the shaft into the shaft carrier.

Your assistant should then come forward, keeping five or six feet away from the colt's side, and should pass around in front to the other side. As your assistant moves over to the colt's right side, you should step in front of the colt, grasp the right side of the bit with the right hand, letting loose of the left side of the bit with the left hand as you do so, and lay your left hand on the colt's right shoulder. The assistant should be standing directly behind you at this time. As you touch the shoulder he should do likewise, then he should run his hand along the colt's right side and walk carefully backward until he can fasten the trace on the right side. In the meantime you have, immediately following the touch you gave on the colt's shoulder, put the right shaft in the shaft carrier.

As soon as the assistant has fastened the right trace he then goes back to the colt's left aide, by coming forward on the right side, keeping several feet away from the colt, then touching him on the left shoulder and moving back along that side as he did on the right side. Just as soon as he steps to the left side you should do likewise. As soon as he has fastened the left trace he can fasten the left holdback, reach through and fasten the shaft-carrier and then he is ready to again go to the right side and fasten the holdback on that side. Bear in mind that both of you MUST BE ON THE SAME
SIDE AT THE SAME TIME, otherwise the colt will become excited. By keeping on one side at a time, you can keep the colt's attention to what you are doing.

Go from the left to the right side in hitching up the first time

You can have the colt hitched up almost as quickly as it has taken to describe the process and without the usual excitement attending such work.

"STARTING TO DRIVE."

The assistant should stand at the colt's left side, when you are ready to start, as shown, in the above illustration.
He should grasp the left side of the bit, with his left hand and the end of the left shaft with his right. He should have a hitching strap fastened to the bit but should not use at this time, but have it looped up in his hand out of the way. You should hold the lines in your hands,firmly. Keep the slack out of them, but do not hold them tight enough to bring any pressure against the colt's mouth. You should stand about on a line with the front wheel on the left side.

When you are ready say, "Get Up." Just as you give the command the assistant should push the colt with the bit and shaft to the right, carefully, then straight ahead, assisting him all he can by pressure against the bit and shaft. Only go a step or two and stop, with the command "Whoa." Allow the colt to stand quiet a few seconds, then repeat. Increase the distance each time between the starts and stops, until the colt will go several rods without showing signs of being frightened, or excited.

After a little if everything is going all right, you can climb into the rig carefully. Do this very deliberately and carefully so as not to excite the colt in the least for he is not accustomed to seeing you directly behind him and almost on a level with his back and he may become frightened.

After making a few large circles have the assistant take hold of the strap at the end and stand five or six feet away from the colt and toward the left. He should not walk directly in front of him, but a little back of the shoulder and a few feet away from the colt, so the colt will get the idea that YOU are driving him. He should be ready to run forward quickly should he be needed, or the colt make a sudden plunge to get away.

You have been training the left side all this time and are now ready to turn to the other. Have your assistant approach the colt and, without stopping, take a short hold on the strap and step carefully to the right side. In some cases, where the colt seems unusually nervous, it would be well for the assistant to grasp the bit on the right side with his right hand and the shaft with his left and pull, to aid you in turning the colt.
but in most instances, the colt has become accustomed to the touch of the shafts and to the weight behind him so that this is not necessary.

Be very careful in making this first turn to the right. At first the colt will show some fear. He sees you with the right eye for the first time, while you are sitting in the rig, his right shoulder is touched for the first time with the end of the right shaft and his left hind quarters are touched now, for the first time, with the left side of the shafts, so all this is new.

Ready to turn to the right side

If he tries to go too fast, stop him with the aid of your assistant, allow him to stand a few seconds, then when he has collected his senses start him again to the right.

After a little he will turn as well to the right as to the left. In fact the turn to the right can be made in about half the time that it took to turn to the left.

You now make turns to the left, then to the right, with your assistant helping you if need be just as you have already been instructed, for a few moments. Just as soon as you can dismiss your assistant, do so, for there is some danger of causing the colt to think that he must have some one at the head or at the end of the strap before he can go.

The whole object of this lesson is to get the colt to turning and pulling the rig, with you in it and if possible to do so without exciting him in the least.

It is presumed that this preliminary driving is done large open field, 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 to start and stop at commands, you may now take a short drive, up some quiet lane or private road where there will be no danger of meeting automobiles or anything else that would frighten the colt.
OVERCOMING FEAR - LESSON FIVE

After the colt has had his first drive, and before you hitch him up for the second, it is necessary to get him used to objects and noises that will probably frighten him on the road. During 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 the bridle, lines and surcingle on the colt. You now have no use for the rein, for you want the colt to have free use of its head so that it may see, hear and touch objects freely.

Trainer walking backward away from the colt without attracting his attention

“Go carefully when going behind the colt the first time”

Lead the colt to the center of the enclosure. Have your assistant take the lines in his hands. He should merely keep the slack out of them. His duty is to prevent the colt from starting if it shows an inclination to do so. If the colt feels the slightest pressure on the lines he would be very much inclined to start, thinking that was what was wanted of him.
When you let loose of the colt's head, step back carefully along his side, walk backwards and keep looking him in the eye. If you see that he is thinking of following you, stop a second or two, until the thought is gone, then go quickly backwards. It is usually best to step back along the right side as this will attract the colt's attention less than if you are on the left side, particularly if the assistant makes it a point just then, to be standing a little to the left, so he can attract he colt's attention from you.

After passing the assistant and going about twenty feet behind the colt, start walking back and forth a few turns, keeping twenty feet away all the time and continually saying "Whoa," "Whoa," every step you take. Every time you go to the right or left, go a little further each time until you finally make a complete circle around the colt, then you go in one direction keeping twenty feet away all the time.

By saying "Whoa" every step and doing your work as fast as possible, the colt will become accustomed to hearing the command from every angle and it will also have a tendency to cause the colt to stand still in his tracks. Your assistant should do nothing unless the colt showed signs of starting, then he should set it back with the lines, immediately following the command "Whoa."

Start twenty feet away, at first, go in a circle, gradually draw closer, as shown by dotted lines, until you are standing at the colt's side

After the colt gets so he will stand still, which will be only a few moments, usually less time than it takes to tell all this, you can take tin pans or anything with which you can make a noise and while making the circle and when directly in front of the colt, start the racket, but not too loud at first. Be very careful at first, so as not to startle the colt. If you see that the racket is more than he can stand, ease up and start it over again until he becomes used to the noise. As you get directly back of the colt, go carefully. You are now at the place when a few more steps will bring you at an angle where the colt will see you with his other eye and hear you with his other ear. It is usually best to stop the racket entirely at this point, for two or three rounds, gradually increasing the noise as you approach the front.
After you have made a turn or two you can make all the noise possible, in front, at the sides and at the rear without exciting the colt in the least. All of this work should be done quickly. It is better to make these circles in a run than in a walk after you get started.

It is very seldom that the assistant is called upon to do anything with the lines. He should be prepared, however, to USE them quickly and effectively if the occasion should require.

After you have made three or four rounds, the assistant can back away from the lines, being sure not to attract the attention of the colt at the time, and leave him standing alone in the center of the enclosure, with you running around him making all kinds of noise. The assistant can even help you make the noise if you so desire.

All the time you have been doing this keep saying "Whoa" over and over again, so the colt will get the idea that "Whoa" means to stand still no matter what happens.

This training of the colt to noises can be done in two or three minutes, if done as instructed. As soon as the colt pays no attention to noise, quit.

You are now ready to train the colt not to fear the sight of different objects.

Have your assistant take a couple of dozen 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 if necessary to attract the colt's attention. Have the assistant move backwards and you drive the colt directly toward him. This may be a little hard to do, for the colt may try to spring sideways or run backward, or whirl entirely around with you. Use your voice as you force the colt forward. Keep saying, "Take care sir." "Walk right up to it. It won't hurt you." Say this over and over again. The sound of your voice encourages the colt and even attracts his attention from the papers for the time being. Say the words distinctly and in a commanding voice. You must remember to keep your lines equally tight and, whatever you do, don't allow the colt to turn either to the right or left, but compel him...
to go forward. Use the whip around the hind legs, if necessary. Keep a firm grip on the lines. Extend your arms far enough forward so that you can have a long, full armed pull on the lines, if necessary at any time, in controlling the colt.

Drive the colt forward so that his head comes directly between the outstretched arms of the moving assistant, who slowly closes in with both arms so that he touches both sides of the colt's neck at the same time, just back of the head. Stop the colt with the command, "Whoa," and have the assistant stop and rub the papers all about the colt's head and neck and down the front legs, to convince him that the papers are harmless.

Now have your assistant walk backwards, at the same time, give the colt the command "Get Up." Have your assistant drop 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 him if he wishes to do so. If he stops the assistant should stop also. Then when the colt is ready to start the assistant should again move backward away from the colt. 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 your assistant may have a black cloth in his hand that he may drop under the colt's feet. This is more fully explained in Book 6 under the heading, "Afraid of Umbrellas."
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 and touches it. Have the assistant to shake the robe gently to show that it is harmless even in motion. Repeat the process with a sheet or anything that will attract the colt's attention. By this time he ought to be convinced you will not compel him to go any place where he will be harmed. You are now ready to hitch up and give the second drive.

It is better to use no rein in this drive so your colt may have free use of its head and neck. Drive him up to anything that frightens him in the least and allow him to touch it. Never let him hurry past objects that frighten him. Time spent in these early drives is not, by any means, lost, as it may save time and dollars later.

**TEAM TRAINING**

If you expect to use your colt only hitched double, give him the first three lessons alone and the fourth may be given by the side of another horse that understands the commands and responds readily to them, the training being done 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 make them behave just alike. Restrain the nervous one, and urge the slow one, so that when hitched together in the fourth lesson, they will have the same gait and respond to the commands at the same time.

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 become accustomed to being hitched on either side.

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 neck 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 getting on his back, either from a block or by the help of an assistant.
The training you have already given the colt will make it obedient to the bit and commands, "Whoa" and "Get Up," while you are on his back, as well as driving him. Special instruction on handling a colt or horse bad to ride will be found in Book 6.

Be careful and not ride a colt much while he is young. It is all right to make them gentle to ride, of course, but do not ride too long at a time or let a real heavy person get on.

**HOW TO HANDLE COLT IF EXPECT TO RIDE ONLY**

You asked the best way to put green colts under the saddle. Give them the regular colt training lessons 1, 2, 3 and 5, leaving out No. 4, then put on a saddle. Let your assistant put some of his weight on the colt's back. It isn't necessary for him to get into the saddle the first time he attempts it.

Sometimes it is a good plan to put a sack with weights in it across the colt’s back—anything to get it accustomed to carrying the weight of a man.

Go cautiously and carefully about the work. Don't excite or madden the colt in any way. After a little it will permit your assistant to get clear in the saddle without offering any resistance whatever. When you reach that point start the colt out very carefully. Only allow it to go a few steps then stop it and have your assistant get off. After allowing the colt to stand quietly for a few moments then have your assistant get in the saddle again—continue having him get on and get off a dozen times or more until the colt pays no attention whatever to him. You can accomplish all this in almost less time than it takes to tell it.

**BACKING**

After the colt has been driven a few times, it is early enough to teach it to back. Have the harness on the colt, rein him up, but do not hitch him up at first. While he is 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 step back. Repeat the command and raking pull. Compel the colt to take several steps backward and then stop by the command "Whoa." Repeat the pull and command "Back," gradually decreasing the force of the lines until it backs at command without the pull of the lines.
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 assistant should pull back on the rig at first, in order to relieve the colt of the weight; gradually decreasing the pull each time so that the colt will soon push back the entire weight of the "rig. Then the driver should get in the vehicle and repeat the lesson.

HOW TO TEACH A VERY YOUNG COLT TO STAND TIED IN THE STABLE

It is sometimes necessary to tie a colt up in the stable at a very early age, but whenever this can be avoided do so.

Use a strong, well fitting halter. Put it on the colt as carefully as possible. Finally tie it up for an hour or so then untie it and let it run. Do the same thing again the next day, and the next. About the third day while the colt is tied lead the mother out of the stall and into one near by and in sight of the colt if possible. Keep her and the colt separated for an hour or two. Keep on doing this for a couple or three days and the colt will be taught to stand tied without hardly knowing when or how it was done.

This is much better than the usual rough, haphazard, way of forcefully tying the colt and without any warning or chance to get accustomed to the new condition of things, lead the mother out, leaving the colt to fight and struggle to get loose.

HOW TO HANDLE COLTS THAT HAVE BEEN WORKED OR DRIVEN AND HAVE FORMED SOME HABIT OR THOSE OVER TWO YEARS OF AGE

If your colt is under three years of age and knows the commands, even though far from perfectly, he should first be subdued if he has any sort of habit. His strength should be brought under control. He should be taught that YOU are master and that he MUST submit. While being subdued, the different commands should be impressed upon his mind, by the aid of some appliances that will be described later. In handling such a "colt" the true meaning of the commands, "Get Up" and "Whoa," can both be taught in one lesson.

A colt that is not confirmed in a habit will only require a few minutes handling to make him as submissive and trustworthy as an older horse, which has had several lessons in subjection.

The instructions given above also refer to the handling of colts UNDER two years of age (if they have been handled and spoiled) and to the handling of colts OVER two years of age if they have never been handled, and know their strength.

While I have placed the dividing line between the educational and subjective treatment in the handling of "colts" as being two years of age, you will notice this does not always apply. The colt's NATURAL disposition must be taken into consideration. If he belongs in a good "type" or "combination of types" even though he is over two years of age and never was handled, the regular colt training lessons should be given to him, without any subjection whatever.
Just what is meant by "Types" will be fully described in Book No. 2, and, as stated before, you should not attempt to handle, even the most gentle colt without first studying Book 2 carefully.

**GENERAL REMARKS**

If these lessons are followed in detail, you will have a well-trained colt, with no bad habits, and one that has confidence in you and be under your control at all times.

A horse like this is liable to have almost any sort of habit

The colt ought now to be driven three or four times to fix the impression 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. Often you hear someone say after they had "broken" their colt in the usual haphazard way, "Why my colt went all right until the fifth or sixth time I drove him, when he suddenly scared at some fool thing and got away from me."

The reason the colt ran away was because it did not have confidence in the driver and the meaning of the commands had not been firmly impressed. No one of these five lessons should occupy more than an hour, and often can be finished in half that time, providing you have undivided attention of the colt. Succeed in gaining your point, however, before quitting any of the lessons. Never take your colt in the stall until he catches the point of the lesson. When he gets it, 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 shape for the next lesson.

Allowing an hour for each of the five lessons, and an hour for each of the three drives, you will have a well broken colt with eight hours of solid work. This would be impossible by eight hours in succession. Besides the fact of 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.

You ought to get a colt so he would work equally well in a collar or breast strap. It is a very easy matter to do that. You can use him with a breast strap for a while then change to collar and hames. Use him that way for a few days then change back to the breast collar, etc.

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.

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 calm, confident tone often soothe excitement; words given in a firm, commanding tone often force the colt on when it is stubborn. Just as you do your best when surrounded by pleasant influences, so will your colt 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 colt's energy than all the training would do.

A colt trained by the methods you have studied will be worth much more than one not so trained. It will stand tests that others 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, satisfying toil, and thank you in its best manner, for the opportunity to do so.