Book 2 - Lesson Six

Disposition and Subjection

How to Tell Type No. 1
How to Tell Type No. 2
How to Tell Type No. 3
How to Tell Type No. 4
How to Tell Combinations of Types
How to Use the Pulley Breaking Bridle
How to Throw a Horse on His Side
How to Use Double Safety Rope
How to Handle Horses of Different Types

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DISPOSITION

You, no doubt, have encountered many dispositions among 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.

All horses of whatever disposition may be classified under one, or, a combination of two or more, of the following types:

No. 1. Teachable, kind.
No. 2. Stubborn, willful.
No. 3. Nervous, ambitious, determined.
No. 4. Treacherous, ill tempered, resentful.

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

No. 1 will be very easily taught, adapting itself readily to various conditions. It cannot be easily frightened or 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 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 of that kind. When mad his senses become blunted and he apparently has no feeling. You may inflict the most severe punishment when he once gets "set" without moving him in the least. If he does move at the first two or three strokes of the whip, additional strokes will only make him worse. It will take a positive course of subjective treatment to make him submissive.

TYPE NO. 1

No. 1 has a very kind eye, is broad between the eyes and long from the line of the eye to the top of the head, with plenty of room between the base of the ears—all lines of the face are uniform.
TYPE NO. 2
No. 2 is characterized by a bulge immediately below the line of the eyes, a heavy jowl or thick throat-latch.

TYPE NO. 3
No. 3 has the eyes set far out both to the side and forward, with furrows in the forehead between the eyes.
No. 4. 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 else that limits its freedom. It fights hard from the very beginning. Where type No. 2 allowed you to do all the work, type No. 3 will do the work itself, and you need but to control its movements. 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. If restrained so that it cannot get away, it will probably kick itself loose. This type very seldom balks. Although it resists hard, it is soon conquered, and, when once overcome, surrenders unconditionally.

No. 4. The fourth type resists like a bulldog. He acts when you are least expecting it without any apparent cause. His ugly disposition is shown by kicking, striking, biting and bolting. Sometimes he will balk. He is exceedingly treacherous and resentful.

In studying these types of disposition, you must take into consideration whether the horse is hot or cold-blooded.

The cold-blooded are those of the draft stock, being bred more for muscle and steadiness than for any other qualities. The hot-blooded class includes the coach, saddle and driving horse. This class is bred more for nerve and endurance.

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.
By a little practice you will be able to place any horse you see into the proper type or types, and know at a glance 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 desires to govern him. If he is properly trained, these bad tendencies are kept in the background and allowed to perish unused, while the weaker tendencies are brought to the front and strengthened by use.

I had a good example in my old trick horse, Charley. He was a combination of types 2 and 3. He was full below the eyes, and this fullness extended well up between the eyes. He was narrow between the eyes and very short between the eyes and ears. This combination indicated stubbornness, nervousness and fear, with no good "horse sense." These qualities Charley, as a two-year-old, exhibited in the greatest 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 crowds that saw him perform often expressed the opinion that he had more sense than any horse living.

In the early stages of training these natural tendencies are very close to the surface, and carelessness or false methods allow the bad ones to predominate. The more often they are allowed to assert themselves, the more fixed becomes the bad habit.

All horses can be subdued and trained. Any horse that knows enough to eat hay when he is hungry has sense enough to be trained. Quite a number of horses, like lots of people, have been vicious and unmanageable so long that it takes a wonderful amount of patient work to reclaim them. Sometimes it is rather discouraging to handle a No. 2 or No. 4 type horse that has been vicious for years, because you seem to make so little impression on them in the first lessons. Some horses have habits that are so deep-seated that they are like criminals— it's worth almost as much as the horse to make them gentle, if you count your time worth anything.

It is not to be wondered at that such horses seem almost beyond help, when you stop to consider some of the handling they have had. As a rule horses of this age and character have had all kinds of abuse. They have been in the hands of all kinds of brutal men. Some have whipped them; some have beat them with clubs; some have knocked them down; some have hitched horses to chains fastened around their lower jaws; some have almost cut off their tongues with severe, inhumane bits; some have half starved them into submission. Is it any wonder then that some horses, whose brain development was never great, are fearful of every man and hard to handle?

When there is a combination of types, the predominating type is mentioned first. For example when 3-2 is used, there is a combination of types three and two and type three predominates.

Do not get the idea that the types are mentioned in a descending order, that is, that type No. 2 is better than type No. 3, or type No. 3 better than type No. 4. They are placed in the order found, 1, 2, 3, 4, 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 or three have been properly trained, 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 No. 2 by ladies and elderly people who wish a horse that does not scare or shy in the least.

Type No. 1 represents the ideal or perfect head, and, like ideal people, is not often found. Do not be too quick to place a favorite colt or an old pet family horse in this type, simply because you know it to be perfectly gentle and trustworthy. The natural tendency of your old horse has been overcome by years of training. You will be surprised when you observe closely a great number of horses’ heads, how few strictly No. 1 types are to be found. By far the greater number of horses have No. 2 or No. 3 predominating. In some localities No. 2 will predominate above all others, and in other localities No. 3, because certain breeds have a tendency to run to certain types.

Type No. 4 is like ill-natured, vicious people, they do exist, but they are few. You will very seldom find a horse wholly in type No. 4, or in any other one type. Some phase of the type, such as the "pig eye," slightly dished face, or long hairy ears will be found in combination with some phase of the other types. 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.

Don't get the impression that a horse's head must be a certain number of inches from one point to another in order to belong in a certain type. The different breeds produce horses of different sizes. For instance, you may find a No. 1 type in the Percheron class—all lines of the face would be uniform and this horse would be an ideal No. 1 type. You may find another No. 1 type horse in the roadster class. He, too, is an ideal type No. 1. Still, if you were to take a rule or tapeline and measure from one eye to the other, or from one ear to the other, you would find a remarkable difference in the measurements of the two heads, and still both would BE IN TYPE NO. 1. This is also true of all other types.

In order that all parts of the head may be "uniform" it must be "well balanced," with no part out of proportion to all other parts.

As soon as some particular part of the head becomes "unbalanced," that is, out of proportion to what the head would have been if it could have been classed in Type No. 1, then it takes on the form of some other type, either No. 2, No. 3 or No. 4, and the horse is said to belong in a "combination of type; No. so and so," and the horse will, instead of having all the tendency of No. 1 type, have some tendencies of another type depending, of course, upon whether the change from the idea No. 1 type became a bulge between or below the line of the eyes a dish in the face, a heavy jowl, a small, or a large snappy eye short or long ears, or whatever the change might have been.
If a horse has an excellent forehead, like Type No. I, and a slight bulge extending up between the eyes, this would indicate that he belongs in Types No. 2 and No. 1. The chances are that such a horse would learn very easily, but the fullness in the face would also indicate that he would be inclined, some time, to become willful, so you should, necessarily, be somewhat on your guard for such a move.

On the other hand, a horse might have a head shaped like type No. 3, when viewed from in front, but when you look at it from the side, the jowl would be heavy and you would discover that the eyes, instead of setting well out toward the front did not do so. Such a horse would belong in a combination of types No. 3 and No. 2, and the two would be pretty well balanced, with a tendency to lean toward the No. 3 type. Such a horse would, if he should take up a habit, be quick in his actions and very willful.
Then again, if the eyes are set well forward but the jowl is heavy when viewed from the side, there would be a stronger tendency toward No. 3 type—the horse would not be quite so willful but quicker in his actions—jumping to the side of the road, when anything happens to frighten it, and if you attempt to compel it to approach the object without some means of control, you would have quite a job on your hands to do so.

Then again, if all but the eyes resembled No. 3 when viewed from in front, and a side view showed strong tendencies of No. 2, the horse would belong in a combination of types No. 2-3 with No. 2 predominating, or, rather No. 2 would be stronger than No. 3 and you could look out for a whole lot of the resistance of strictly No. 2 type, with a little of No. 3.

Sometimes you will find a combination such as described above with the addition that just below the slight bulge in the line of the face, you will find a marked depression—the ears may be long too—this would indicate that the horse belonged in a combination of types Nos. 2, 3, and 4 The No. 4 would not be very strong, but just enough to make it worth your while to look out for a little treachery.

There may be combinations of types No. 3 and No. 4; No. 4 and No. 3; No. 1 and No. 4; No. 1 and No. 2; No. 4 and No. 1, etc., besides the combinations that I have described above. By becoming perfectly familiar with the little peculiarities of each of the four types and then, carefully, noting the heads of horses whenever you see them, you will soon become expert in instantly classifying every horse you see.

You will be surprised how simple all this is, after you have made a little study of it. Whatever you do, don't allow your feelings to enter into this matter. If you have a horse that you think well of, don't put him in type No. 1 just because you do. Be honest with yourself and the horse. Put him in the class in which he belongs,
regardless of what it might be, then proceed to handle him so that in the end, his actions will be those of type No. 1, even if he is type No. 4. All this can be done.

Don't misunderstand me; I do not mean that you can change the conformation of a horse's head, but you can, by proper training, make him ACT like a No. 1, in spite of his NATURAL, type.

**ADDITIONAL POINTS ON DISPOSITION**

Always remember that type No. 1 is the ideal type and that every point that differs from the uniform or perfect lines of Type No. 1 indicates some other type.

Turn to the picture on page 11 of the Disposition Book. The points that indicate type No. 3 are the general outlines of the head. Compare this picture with type No. 3 and you will readily see that the two heads are a great deal alike.

The head on page 11, however, has a heavy jowl and the eye is not quite like No. 3, so that puts the head in types 3-2, because type No. 3 shows strongest.

Naturally such a horse would have more of the nature and action of type No. 3 than type No. 2, yet if you tried to force him too fast he would become stubborn and willful.

What is true of the picture on page 11 is true of all heads. By comparing the heads of different horses with the illustrations of the different types as I have suggested, you will have no trouble in classifying all horses correctly.

**THE SOURCE OF BAD HABITS**

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 bitting lessons; or hitching in shafts before it is half ready for that lesson.

In all cases where horses habits began in their early training, they must be given subjective treatment first. Just what the nature of this will be depends upon their type or combination of types. Whatever method is used the work must be thorough. While the "appliances" are on them, the commands necessary for a horse to know to be gentle and reliable to work and handle, must be firmly fixed upon their minds. They must be compelled to obey them. They must be taught that they will be punished if they do not. They must do the things you want them to do in order to avoid this punishment, so it must be given in a manner that they can understand it, and know what it is for.

It is not necessary to give the Confidence Lesson and the lessons that follow it (which are intended only for colts), to a horse that has a habit. They must be educated, that is true, but the manner in which this education is given will be explained later.

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 circumstance 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. 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" them—broken their spirit and that superb pride that makes them the most admired of all animals.

![Image of horse and man]

The second source of bad habits—an accident

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 them the horse can be quickly brought under control, without any danger to itself and certainly with much more ease to the driver than by 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 Rope, Pulley Breaking Bridle, Second Form War Bridle and the Throwing Appliances.
Head not turned right to tell anything definite regarding the disposition. The foretop and the mane are too much in evidence.

The "Guy Line." (Of course you always have a bridle on, too.)
The guy line should be a strap, extra good, fourteen feet long. It should have a snap fastened to one end and a small "D" ring sewed near this same end, at just the right distance from the snap so that the strap will fit around the horse's neck snug, when the snap is fastened to the small "D" ring.

To adjust it you first fasten it around the horse's neck, about half way between the withers and the throat-latch, then you bring the loose end of the strap down and through the mouth, from the left to the right side, then back of the jaw and over the strap running from the neck to the jaw. This makes what is called a "half hitch." You also have a stationary loop around the neck. There is something exceedingly powerful about this device. It binds the neck to the jaw and gives some friction in the mouth and, when used properly, will give splendid results.

In using this line the man in charge of it should stand at an angle, either to the right or left, NEVER directly in front of the horse. He should give a quick, sharp pull at the exact moment that the man in charge of the lines and whip touches the horse around the hind legs with the whip, which, of course, immediately follows the command, "Get Up," NEVER make a prolonged pull on this line.

**Showing the adjustment and use of the Safety Rope**

This appliance is especially good for overcoming the habit of balking, or to overcome any sort of willfulness. The proper way to use it will be illustrated and described more fully in Book No. 3.

The Double Safety Rope is a half-inch cotton rope of best grade, 18 feet long, with a snap in one end. I recommend cotton, because it is soft and pliable. To use this rope you need a surcingle with a bellyband and with two rings fastened on it 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.

Step to the right side of the horse, take the end of the rope, with the snap attached, in your left hand, run the snap through the ring on the right side of the belly band, down through the ring in the right foot strap, up through the left ring on the belly band and snap into the ring on the left foot strap. Pads should be fastened to the horse's knees, so the horse 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 horse's resistance might be. The foot straps should be very smooth and pliable to prevent irritation.

In this head type four predominates. The small eye and dished face would cause one to be on the lookout for some resentment and treachery. This horse would rather be left alone than petted. The furrows by the eye and the eye standing out somewhat at the side of the head throw in enough of type No. 3 to make a lively subject.
This is a 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 give plenty of stamina and ambition. He would be extremely sensitive to any ill treatment and would resent quick and hard. The broadness 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.

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 in types Nos. 2-4.
THE PULLEY BREAKING BRIDLE

The Pulley Breaking Bridle is made of the best bell cord rope, five sixteenths of an inch thick. 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 Pulley Breaking Bridle on and off the head

The beauty of this bridle is, that the rope 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 just a little, just a few pulls is all that will be necessary; but if he is a desperate case he will need more, subjection than you would be able to give him with a bridle. To get full effects from it, you should stop the jerking and treat him kindly. 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. This is just back of the horse's ears. 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 other appliances in further restraining the horse's resistance after having given him subjection.

SECOND FORM WAR BRIDLE

The second form war bridle is the same as described on page 13, Book No. 1.
HOW TO THROW A HORSE

To throw a horse properly, a strong halter made with a brow band and nose band that will not slip, a surcingle made with four rings fastened at top—one on each side and two on the belly band—with crupper and back straps to keep it in place, a leg strap, and a throwing strap fourteen feet long are needed. Fasten the left front foot to the surcingle as shown in the cut on page 18, being sure the strap is OVER the surcingle and not run through a ring. Snap the throwing strap into the left front ring on the top of the surcingle, pass it through the halter ring from the left to the right side and back through the other front ring on the surcingle.

You should stand on the right side of the horse, at the end of the throwing strap and, in most instances, on a line with his hips. Gradually pull his head around to his side. He will probably whirl, but will finally settle down on his left front knee and then drop to his left side. By keeping the strap tight you can hold him down on his side. These appliances are used for 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.

Showing combination of types 2-3

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 shows by his actions that he is willing to obey you, remove the appliances. It is best to remove them 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, which will be explained later, and then from that, to nothing.
HOW TO THROW A HORSE ON HIS SIDE

First, put on the throwing halter, then the surcingle and crupper attachment. Next, strap up the left front foot, as shown in the picture below, then adjust the throwing strap as described on page 17, and illustrated below. Take hold of the end of the strap. Stand in front of the horse, a little toward his right, and as far away from him as the strap will permit. This position gives you a direct leverage on the head. Gradually pull the horse's head around toward his side. He may whirl, but if he does, you can still control him.

Pull again on the strap, until you have the head held firmly against the side, and the horse is turning in a circle. If he goes too fast, slacken the strap and begin again. As soon as he stops turning, give another pull, which will probably start him again. As soon as he stops resisting each pull, follow with another until he goes down on his left front knee. As soon as he quits resisting in that position, the trainer, with his strap drawn tight, should walk back of the horse and to the right, and by a strong pull, roll him over on his left side.

After the horse is on his side you should "give and take" to a certain extent. That is, you should allow him as much freedom with his head as possible.

First position in throwing a horse on his side
Second position in throwing a horse

If you see, however, that he is gathering himself together to get on his feet, pull on the throwing strap, which will pull his head around to his side. If you are already holding his head tight against his side when he makes an effort to get up, ease up on the strap and this will "throw him off his balance" and give you a chance to pull on the strap again should he make another struggle. If you are not careful some horses will roll clear over on the other side in their struggles to get up, but by using the strap as I have directed you can prevent this.

While the horse is down on his side have an assistant make all kinds of racket about him. It is not the object, when you use noises and objects about the horse, to see how badly you can frighten him but to show him, by rolling him back on his side again, whenever he makes an effort to get up, that you can control him, even under most intense excitement.

At first your assistant should keep at least twenty feet away from the horse and run rapidly in a circle while he is making the noise, and, in the meantime, you should be controlling the horse's actions and movements.

As the horse submits, your assistant can get a little closer, until he is making the racket directly above the horse. Whatever you do, do not hurt the horse in any way with the pans or anything else you might be using. Above all things protect the ears and eyes. If the horse is inclined to kick whenever anything touches him on the heels, drop a string of tin pans on his hoofs. If he kicks them away, get them again, quickly, and put them on his heels until he will submit to having them there.
The horse is powerless and must submit even under the most severe test

Whenever it is possible to use this method of subjection make the work as thorough as possible, for it is the easiest on both the trainer and the horse. Whenever you use the method of disabling and throwing on a horse you take a wonderful amount of conceit out of him.
The Horse Subdued

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. You can now put the throwing halter on the horse again, fasten a strap to it and allow him to get to his feet. Be sure and study the instructions carefully, so you will know how to adjust the appliances properly and when you have the right position. They will aid you wonderfully in mastering this method of subjection.

Showing two phases of type No. 3—one in the hot blood class, the other in the draft.
HOW TO USE THE DOUBLE SAFETY ROPE

Take the horse in an open lot with a Surcingle, Bridle and Lines, Knee Pads, Foot Straps and Safety Rope on him as shown in the above cut. 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 as shown in illustrations, give the command, "Get Up."

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 holding the lines tight and striking the horse sharply around the hind legs, you can get him to resist you say, "Whoa," and tighten the safety rope enough to let the horse feel it. Gradually tighten the rope until the horse is brought to his knees. Loosen the rope and allow the horse to stand on his feet an instant.
HOLDING HORSE ON KNEES

Repeat the process until you can pull the horse to his knees without resistance, and at the command, "Whoa," quietly remain there. Allow it to get up. Remove the rope, but leave the kneepads and foot straps on so the horse will not feel that he is entirely free. Drive around a few times to assure the horse that you have the same control with the lines as you had with the safety rope. You now hitch to a vehicle. When doing so, put on the safety rope again because the horse is very liable to resist when hitched up.

Repeat the process when hitched up until the horse ceases to resist. Remove the rope, leaving on the kneepads and foot straps as before. After driving a few minutes until you feel sure you have reduced the power of the safety rope to the voice and lines, remove the foot straps and the kneepads. By this gradual removal of the appliances the horse does not associate his subjection to them.

HOW TO SUBDUE TYPE NO. 1

If you have a horse of type No. 1 and he has a habit you have yourself or someone else to blame for it, for this type is so sensible and so highly developed, mentally, that nothing outside of the most cruel, inhumane treatment will cause them to develop a habit. Very little subjection is needed in the training of this type. As a rule the use of the Pulley Breaking Bridle, or the Second Form War Bridle, both of which have been described, will be sufficient.

But if the habit is too firmly fixed for either of these two appliances to prove effective, then use the method of disabling and throwing, followed by the use of the safety rope. A half hour's work is all that is necessary. Just show them by subjection that they are doing wrong, then compel them to do right. Caress them for it, and the work is done.
If you have a horse that you think is in type No. 1 and a half hour's work is not sufficient to subdue him, you have made a mistake in your classification of his head and had better examine it again. If you do you will find there is some of the No. 2, No. 3 or No. 4 in his combination of types, which would account for all the trouble you have, and are having.

**SUBJECTION FOR TYPE NO. 2**

For type No. 2 use the safety rope and the guy line. You will need an assistant to use the guy line, one who will attend to his business. His place is at the side of the driver, except when the stubbornness of this type asserts itself, then 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. He should then immediately run back to the driver in order 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 again disappear 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 lip 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 knees pads and foot straps by degrees, keeping the guy line on for a little, while. After 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 merely pretend he is jerking. The horse, expecting the jerk, moves forward. The real object of the lesson is to throw all the power of the safety rope and guy line into the lines and voice of the driver.

The entire process of 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 obedient horse.

**HOW TO SUBDUE TYPE NO. 3**

When you have a horse of strictly No. 3 type to handle, you have a cyclone to deal with. You will have as much resistance from horses of this type as from type No. 2 but instead of the fight being prolonged, it will be over in about one-tenth of the time and will be about ten times more exciting while it lasts.

Remember this type is Nervous, Ambitious and Determined, and will fight hard and wickedly to gain its end.
Put on the appliances for throwing. Throw the horse on his side a half dozen times or more. After you reach the point where the horse's resistance is not so desperate, then test it with racket and different objects. Keep on your guard for if you are not careful, it will get on its feet before you can think of what it is doing.

After testing it thoroughly until it shows unmistakable signs of submission, then allow the horse to get on his feet, put on the foot straps, knee pads, safety rope, lines and bridle so you will be prepared to compel it to submit to your handling while it is on its feet.

After throwing the horse his resistance to the rope will not last long. Care should be taken in using the rope with this type, for the horse is inclined to make quite a leap in the start, and cause you to draw the rope tighter than intended and give the horse a severe tumble. You will be surprised, from the amount of resistance in the beginning, how soon this type of horse will submit. They often kick in self-defense, and the trainer should be very careful and 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 first calling the horse by name or letting him know you are about in some way. 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 Mr. Stone, and the horse was known as the "Stone Horse."

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 reputation for destroying everything he was hitched to, that he was given up by all as an unbreakable beast, and consequently turned out to graze 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.

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 and 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.

**HOW TO HANDLE TYPE NO. 4**

Type No. 4 is the hardest type of horses to handle. He has the stubbornness of type No. 2, the quick, lightning like movements of No. 3 and to this is added a whole lot of treachery and ill temper. You very seldom find a horse with all the characteristics of this particular type. (The fullness above the eyes, the dished face and the small, "pig" eye). The small eye wherever found indicates treachery; the dish face, ill temper, and the full forehead, unsteadiness and a tendency to bolt or lunge in the air.

The first thing you generally do with a No. 4 type is to use the method of disabling and throwing. He may, or he may not fight this hard. Compel him to resist and control him in it. Following this put on the "halter-pulling hitch"—(fully described in Book 5)—which is a rope looped about the body, just in front of the hind legs run between the two front ones and then through a ring in a good stout halter, and tie to a good stout post.

Force the horse back into this rope until he becomes afraid to pull against it. Then untie him, put on the foot straps, knee pads, surcingle, crupper attachment, bridle and lines and use this method of subjection on him to show him that you can control him when he is on all four feet. Should he show a tendency to stop and balk, have your assistant use the "halter-pulling rope" to force him forward.
In using this rope your assistant should never make a straight steady pull, but quick, sharp jerks, to the right or left. A horse belonging in this type will often rear and plunge, throw himself across the shafts, fall over backwards or blindly go straight ahead, in spite of all you can do, in an effort to get the better of you.

A No. 4 type horse needs two or three lessons of subjection before you are ready to hitch up. He needs careful watching. He is like a snake. He is ready to take the advantage at the first opportunity, and like a snake, he will give you warning if you are carefully watching for it.

Carry your appliances with you for several drives, even after you have such a horse driving nicely and at the first indication of willfulness or a desire to act contrary, use them again.

It will take about three times as long to make a No. 4 type horse reliable as it will one that belongs in No. 2 or No. 3 type.

A colt with a head like this, if handled right, will not be inclined to develop a bad habit and will be easy to train

HOW TO HANDLE DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF TYPES

Horses that belong in a combination of types 3 and 2 should first be given general subjection—that is, the method of disabling and throwing should be used first, then followed by the use of the safety rope.

Look out for nervousness and considerable willfulness; be prepared to use the guy line.

If a horse belongs in types 2-3 use the method of disabling and throwing first. A horse with No. 2 type predominating will not fight this method as hard as one in which
No. 3 predominates, but after being thrown a time or two will simply drop over on his side. Before he reaches that stage, stop this method of subjection, put on the foot straps, knee pads, safety rope, bridle and lines, and a guy line and handle a great deal like you would a strictly No. 2 type for his resistance will be very similar. You need to look out for a little nervousness.

If a horse belongs in types 3-4 use the method of disabling and throwing first, follow with "halter-pulling hitch," then with safety rope and use the "halter-pulling rope," in place of the guy line. A horse of this character will be somewhat nervous, reckless and with a tendency to rear and bolt and kick viciously, without much warning. He will also be inclined to treachery.

If the types are reversed, that is No. 4 and No. 3, he will be more treacherous, ill natured, reckless and unsteady than if type No. 3 predominated and it will take longer to make him tractable.

There are other combinations of types that could be covered in this general description, but it is hardly necessary to do so, for you will readily see that where two different types combined in one horse he should be handled in a manner to overcome the bad tendencies of both and that the predominating, or stronger type, will be the one that must be considered most.

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 and that finally, this same power and authority must be transferred to the lines and voice, or the use of the appliances will be no advantage.

NEVER use the appliances as a preventive. A preventive 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 rid him of the desire, and if used as directed, this will be accomplished.
Now you know, in a general way, how to handle green, unbroken colts, how to tell the natural dispositions in horses, how to use the methods of disabling and throwing, the pulley breaking bridle, the safety rope, the guy line, the halter pulling hitch, and the second form war bridle.

How to handle horses of different types that kick, shy, balk, bite, run away, frighten at automobiles, motorcycles, etc., are covered in detail in other books of this Course. Kicking, Balk ing, Shying and Running Away are covered completely in the next book.