Book 4 - Lesson Eight

SHYING and RUNNING AWAY

Why horses shy
Improper use of the Whip
How to handle an Ordinary Shyer
How to handle a Confirmed Shyer
Why horses Run Away
To teach command "Steady"
Spinal Cord Pressure Bridle
How to Use the Single Foot Rope
How to handle a Confirmed Runaway

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SHYING

If the horse has been properly trained when a colt, he will never develop the habit of shying. This habit, like most others, is acquired by improper handling at some time.

In nine cases out of ten your horse has been taught to shy on the road by the improper use of the whip. Types No. 2 or No. 4 seldom develop this habit. It is more often found in type No. 3 or a horse with this type predominating.

I have always claimed that the driver shies or gets away from the true principles of horsemanship first. In all probability, he is driving a high-spirited colt of type No, 3, and he comes to a stone, stump or some other object that it is inclined to frighten at. The colt, obeying a natural instinct, pauses in his gait in an effort to understand the meaning of this unusual object, or he may notice the object just as he gets even with it. In either case, the driver, instead of giving the colt an opportunity to examine the object, pulls out the whip and forces the colt past the object, and in many cases, whips him for five minutes afterwards, in an effort to convince him of the foolishness of frightening at a stone or stump. He has now laid the foundation for a shyer, and one or two repetitions of this kind will put him in possession of a confirmed shyer, one that will rush to the side of the road, or whirl and upset the rig, or possibly, in its fright run off and break things to pieces.

A horse can think of only one thing at a time, and while his mind is on the object, and the driver applies the whip, it is the object that inflicts the pain, and NOT the whip. If the horse could reason from cause to effect he would understand that the whip, and NOT the object, was responsible for the pain and when passing the same spot at another time, would know that if he paid no attention to the object he would not be hurt.

This reasoning process is impossible for the horse to perform, and for that reason, any time he sees the object, or one similar to it, he is reminded of the former experience, and the result is that he shies worse than ever.

If I succeed in impressing ONE point on your mind in this lesson, I want this to be this ONE point: WHENEVER YOU WHIP A HORSE PAST AN OBJECT THAT HAS CAUSED HIM FRIGHT, IT IS THE OBJECT THAT INFlicts THE PAIN, IN THE HORSE'S WAY OF UNDERSTANDING, AND NOT THE WHIP.

After a horse has acquired the habit of shying it is absolutely necessary to give him a course of subjective treatment. When a horse will fight the method of disabling and throwing, this method should be used.

Put on the surcingle, throwing halter, crupper attachment and throwing strap. Strap up the left front foot and proceed to lay him on his side, as described in book 2, page 17. This work should be done on a grassy plot or in a barn lot, so that the horse will not be injured in any way. After the horse is down, hold him in that position and have your assistant make all sorts of racket about him with tin pans, sleigh bells, etc. Papers, flags and umbrellas should be used about him so as to educate the sense of sight.
Should he attempt to get to his feet, he should be confined on his side with the aid of the throwing strap, as described in book 2. After he is perfectly submissive on his side, paying no attention whatever to racket and objects, then let him on his feet, and put on the safety rope, bridle and lines, with the lines run through the rings well down on the side of surcingle.

Start the horse by the command, "Get Up," and action of the whip if necessary.

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

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

When teaching the command "Whoa," to an older horse that is confirmed in a habit, instead of depending entirely on the use of the lines, as advised in "Colt Training," just as you give the command "Whoa," pull on the safety rope and bring the horse to his knees. You understand, of course, that in teaching this command the horse should be in motion, for it would be impossible to pull him off his feet while he was standing still.

An easy method of getting a horse on his knees is to watch him closely, and just as he places his right front foot on the ground, take the slack out of your rope and keep the left front foot up against the body by holding the rope tight. In the horse's struggles to regain the use of this foot he starts to lift the right, and it is merely a matter of taking up the slack in the rope again for you to have both front feet under control.

He will probably fight and try to get up. Give and take with him to certain extent. Allow him to fight it out and in the end, when he shows signs of submission, hold him on his knees.

Sometimes a horse will try to spring forward. If he does, ease up on the rope enough to let him get his balance and then take up the slack again.

Allow the horse to regain his feet. Give the command, "Get Up," allow him to move forward several steps, then give another command "Whoa" and again pull on the rope. Continue this until the horse will stop AT THE COMMAND, in order to avoid being thrown down on his knees.
The shying horse

After the horse responds to the commands and will stop and start readily, have your assistant take a big bundle of papers, (two assistants are preferable, but if not available, one will do) and stand ten or fifteen feet in front of the horse, with his back toward you and with the papers held in such a position that the horse can not see them. Give the command, "Get Up," and as the horse's head gets even with the assistant, he should throw the papers high in the air so they will light on the horse's head and shoulders. Just as the assistant throws the papers, give the command, "Whoa," and bring the horse on its knees. He will probably spring forward with a leap in an effort to get away from the papers.

Ready to throw the papers

Immediately after throwing the papers, the assistant should spring forward and grab the horse's bit with one hand and with the other he should rub papers all over the horse's head, shoulders and body. Then let the assistant gather another arm load of papers and resume his position as before, at which time you will again drive the horse past him, when the same process should be gone through with.

About the third or fourth round the horse will submit to the papers coming down all about him. Next have your assistant throw the papers in a pile and drive the horse over them. Even after the horse is submissive to having the papers dropped down over him, the act of placing them on a pile makes them a new object of fear to the horse, so have your assistant snap a guy-line in the bit ring and assist you in driving into the papers the first time or two, after which you can do the work yourself.
Make all sorts of racket about the horse. Compel him to submit while on his feet, just as thoroughly as he did while on his side. After he is perfectly submissive to racket and papers, test him to the sight of a robe or horse blanket on the fence, or anything that he is liable to frighten at.

You are now ready to make an educational drive. By this, I mean a drive that will be instructive to the horse and help further impress on his mind the instructions you have been giving him.

"Throw the papers high in the air"

You do not want to show the horse "the end of the road," but to make a careful drive and one, as we said, that will do the horse some good. Do not allow any other business to interfere with the handling of this horse. If you approach a stone or log or a covered gypsy wagon at the side of the road and your horse starts to bear off on the opposite side of the road away from the object, give a pull on the line AWAY from the object, first, this will straighten his head and neck and throw the body NEARER the object; at the same time speak out commandingly, "Take care; Look out, sir! Walk right up to it!" Should he show an inclination to disobey you, while straightening him up with the lines, give him a stroke with the whip.
Do not strike him hard or often, only just enough to keep him well in hand. There is a vast difference between whipping a horse for frightening at an object and in giving him a stroke with the whip in order to force him toward the object. The two methods have an exactly opposite meaning to the horse. If you whip as he is shying by, or has passed the object, you have convinced him that the object hurt him, and have defeated the very point you hoped to gain. If you apply the whip to force him toward the object, when he shows an inclination to stop or turn, you run the effect of the subjective treatment into the whip and, if you use your voice as directed, it and the whip will force him forward to the object.

Compel the horse to walk right up to and feel the object with his nose, so that he will be convinced that it is harmless. Continue this manner of approach for several drives, and whenever your horse sees something along the road that he does not understand, instead of trying to get away from it, he will want to walk right up to it, and will not be really satisfied until he has examined it thoroughly.

Horse approaching strange object

In leaving an object that has caused your horse to show fright, pull the horse carefully away from it with the line furthest away from the object, say, "Get Up," and leave the spot carefully. Should he show fear when leaving, stop him with the command, "Whoa," and an action with the lines and allow him to stand until his fear has ceased. Should the fear be too intense just as you start away, turn around and approach the object again. Always keep the head and neck on a straight line with the body if you expect to control your horse, and be sure that the horse is perfectly submissive and shows no fear whatever before leaving any object.

The illustration on the next page shows you the effect of this treatment upon shyers. This is the picture of a team valued at $800, owned by Mr. J. C. Ulmer, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Ulmer is a very prominent liveryman of that city, and at one time while instructing a class there, he said to me that he had a very valuable team of sorrels that were unsafe for any one to drive. He further stated that he had considerable money invested in them, and in the condition they were in, then, they were worthless.
I took these horses separately and gave them each a course of submissive treatment as I advised for shyers. Both horses being of the No. 3 type, very nervous and ambitious, made a very determined fight. It took skillful work to subdue them, for they were both coach horses and well muscled and hardened; but after I spent an hour or so on each, I hitched them double and drove them about street and steam cars, over papers and under flags and made all sorts of racket about them. Since they were particularly fearful of the sound of firecrackers, I had several dozen bunches exploded under and all about them, and yet I had them under perfect control.

Some time after I left Ft. Wayne, Mr. Ulmer sent me the picture of the team and told me that they had driven perfectly after I handled them, and that they were now being used for general cab work and driven to cabs for funerals, etc. Without a doubt, this team would have been worthless had they not been taught that papers, flags, noises, street and steam cars, etc., were harmless.

RUNNING AWAY

Let me state in the beginning of this subject, never start in to train a runaway horse without having one or two assistants, (two preferred) on hand as you will need them at practically every stage of the game.

Running away, like all other habits, is caused by improper and careless handling. It only takes three or four experiences of this kind to make a horse unsafe to drive or work. The driver is never sure whether he will get back with the whole rig or not. This is not the only bad feature of having a runaway horse, for the driver never knows when he will be thrown out, in making a quick turn, or running over some sort of an obstruction and either badly shaken up, or, possibly crippled for life. I would rather risk my life behind a kicker or shyer, any day, than behind a runaway before he has been properly subdued and with no means of control except the lines.

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

Running away

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

Teach him at this time to get away from all idea of fear. Proceed in the same manner as for shyers—described on preceding pages. BE SURE he is aware of the fact that, struggle as he will, you have complete control over him under any circumstances and at any time. This lesson is extremely important and demands the closest attention on the part of the trainer.

After the horse does not fear the sight of papers, flags, or umbrellas nor the sound of tin pans, sleigh bells, etc., and responds instantly to the commands, then he is ready to be hitched up, with the safety rope still on him. After hitched up give a repetition of the lesson above—use safety rope and compel him to respond to the commands, "Whoa," "Get Up" and "Steady," then after you have driven him for ten or fifteen minutes, give him an opportunity to start to run off. Do something to force him to resist, and when he gets down to a run call "Steady," and begin to bother him with the ropes. After he has slackened his speed enough to permit a sudden stop, say, "Whoa," and bring him to his knees. This convinces him that you have the same power over him while hitched up that you did when outside the shafts.

If there is any particular place where he has shown more of an inclination to run than at others, go to that spot while you are prepared, and give him some handling to counteract any bad impression that he might have associated with that place. Never
attempt to stop him with the rope while on a dead run.

As soon as you feel sure that you have the power of the rope reduced to the lines and the sound of the voice, and he is perfectly submissive, and responds instantly, to your commands, while he is hitched up, then take off the safety rope. The habit of running away demands a great deal of attention, and in some cases, it is necessary to give further lessons in subjection.

It is always best to carry the safety rope for a few drives, and should he show an inclination to run, get right out and put them on again and bring him to his knees a few times. This will convince him that you still have power over him and can control him under all circumstances.

An expression of willful viciousness

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

I have handled runaway horses and tested them so thoroughly that they became gentler while driving in a run than in any other way. When I was ready to slow down I would give the command, "Steady," when they would immediately slacken their speed. When they heard the command "Whoa," they would stop so quickly that their feet would slide.

After a horse has been given one lesson of subjective treatment, a single footrope is often sufficient to remind him of his former treatment. This rope is placed on the horse as follows: Have a surcingle on the horse, take the rope ordinarily used for a safety rope, run the end with the snap attached, through the ring at the right side of the belly band then through the ring in a foot strap, which has previously been placed on either the right or left front foot (preferably the right), then back and snap to the other ring in the belly band. This gives you control of the one foot and when the horse shows an inclination to become unruly, you can draw up this one front foot and have him at a disadvantage. You will not need to use kneepads when using the single foot strap.

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

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

Adjustment of Single Foot Rope
After exhibiting for about a week in that town, I made arrangements to handle this particular horse, and on the night I was to handle him the tent was packed to the door.

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

The horse immediately made a break for the street and started toward the business section of the town. At every jump he kicked the pans up in the neighborhood of the trolley wires. At one street corner he ran into a mailbox, completely demolishing it. Without waiting to inform the audience of my intentions I started after the horse and he was caught nearly three quarters of a mile away, just as he attempted to turn a corner.

When myself and the horse left the tent so unceremoniously, many of the people thought the performance was at an end, but were assured by my door-keeper and others that if the horse did not kill itself, he would be brought back and subdued. After a little while I returned with the horse, preceded him into the tent, carrying a string of tin pans, and gravely announced that "The Keller Horse would be subdued tonight," when the crowd nearly went wild. I proceeded to give this horse a general course of subjective treatment, and made him perfectly submissive to tin pans, papers, flags, etc., before leaving him up.

Both the audience and myself were perfectly familiar with what he WOULD do before being subdued, and proceeded to make the lessons thorough, after which I drove him over papers, under flags, umbrellas, and finally over several dozen bunches of firecrackers which were exploding all about him. All this treatment was necessary
in order to overcome his former experience and to convince him that even though he had been master of the situation before, his days of mastery were over, as he was compelled to submit unconditionally. Several years later I visited the same town again and learned that the horse was being worked on a farm every day, without a sign of the old habit.

Another exciting experience with a TEAM of runaways occurred in one of the western towns where I was giving instructions. A wealthy gentleman owned a pair of handsome bay horses, of the No. 2 type. Ordinarily they were under good control. The exception of this rule was when they were driven down hill they would immediately start on a run and if they were held back in the least they would both start to kicking.

I made arrangements to handle these horses privately, getting a very handsome fee for the work. I gave both horses a lesson in general subjection, but both had the habit so reduced to the very act of going down hill that they fought the safety ropes very little at the tent. The resistance we succeeded in getting out of them made me think that possibly their habit had been exaggerated to a considerable extent. I ordered the team hitched up, but I had a slight feeling that there might be trouble ahead.

They were hitched to my regular break wagon. Just at the outskirts of the town was a very steep hill, almost a half mile in length, called, "Brewery Hill," where, two or three weeks before, this team had caused a pretty bad wreck by running away. Several prominent businessmen of the town followed us, to see the fun.

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

By the time we were a third of the way down the hill, the team began to show an inclination to run. When I attempted to check the one horse with the safety rope and my assistant tried to assist in checking the other horse with the guy-line, they both began to lunge and kick. In some manner, one neck yoke strap broke, and we were all in a heap in a moment’s time.

By an almost superhuman effort I succeeded in throwing the one horse and my assistant, by the use of the guy-line, forced the other horse against the one already down, with the result that he, too, was thrown. The tongue and harness were so badly broken by this time that we were compelled to return to town for repairs. We hitched the broken rig as best we could, behind one of the other party's rig and leading the team, we returned to town.

After arriving at the tent, we gave both horses a complete working out; hitched them single and double; ran the cross-piece of the shafts against their heels and gave them all the severe tests that we could think of, after which we again drove to the "Brewery Hill," and made several trips up and down, without any mishap. Both horses were perfectly submissive, I gave them one or two educational drives afterwards to fix the impression more firmly, and turned them over to the owner.
I learned two things in the handling of this team, which were of great value to me afterwards. One was that no matter how indifferent a horse might appear, while subduing him to the subjective treatment, not to take it for granted that he was not as bad as he had been represented, but to force him to resist, that his habit might be overcome, and to take no chances with him. Another point I learned was to be absolutely SURE that everything about the harness and rig is in perfect working order before attempting to handle any kind of a horse.

If the runaway horse is not confirmed in the habit and has shown an inclination to run only once or twice; in a great number of cases all that is necessary is to compel him to stop at YOUR will, and he will become so discouraged that he will give up the contest. The use of the Second Form War Bridle, illustrated in Lesson No. 1, on page 13, is usually sufficient to overcome the habit, if it is not fully developed.

Spinal Cord Pressure Bridle

Put on the War Bridle first demonstrate to him the use of it by a few jerks on the cord, then over this put the regular bridle, and run the end of the bridle cord through the terret ring of the harness and back to the driver. When a horse shows a desire to run, the driver, by a few quick jerks on the cord, gives the horse severe punishment across some of the nerves leading to the brain, and has him under control within a few feet from where he first started. A drive or two with this bridle on under the ordinary bridle will usually destroy any desire to run off.

Another device that has proven very effective for driving a horse that attempts to run off occasionally, is known as "The Spinal Cord Pressure Bridle" and is made as follows: Take a piece of 5-16 inch cord, just long enough to lay across the horse's head, directly back of the ears, and extend down through the ring of the bridle bit, on both sides about two inches. Fasten a small half-inch ring on each end of this cord. Now lay the middle of the cord across the horse's head, directly back of the ears and under the crown piece or head stall of the ordinary bridle, run the ends down through each bit ring and fasten your lines to the small rings attached to the rope. You now have an appliance that gives you a powerful means of control.

In case the horse should attempt to run, the pull on the lines brings pressure back of
the ears and also gives you some friction with the bit, without interfering in the least, with the action of the bit.

An indication of treachery
ADDED INSTRUCTIONS

"TO OVERCOME HABIT OF REARING"

After the horse is hitched up start him with the command, "Get Up." If necessary, use the guy-line. If he starts with a lunge, control his movements with the rope. When he rears, pull on the rope. This will bring his front feet up against his body and will hold him there. When he comes down he will fall on his knees. As he gradually ceases to struggle, ease up on the rope, and he will soon understand that he is punished for rearing, but so long as he remains with all four feet on the ground he is not punished.

"TO TEACH A HORSE TO HOLD BACK IN GOING DOWN HILL"

This lesson is extremely important and demands your closest attention. Put on the safety rope, collar, and pair of hames, attach the breeching to the appliances—then fasten a rope in the ring on each side of the breeching, and run this rope up through the ring on the hames and back again so they will reach six or eight feet behind the horse.

Have your assistant take hold of the ropes, gradually pull on them, which will bring the breeching against the horse's quarters, just as it would in going down hill.

If the horse resists the pressure, use the safety rope and compel him to submit.

When you have reached the point where the horse will pull against the weight of your
assistant, fasten the ropes to a small sled or some object of that kind, and you will
soon find that the horse will hold any weight you place against him, so long as it will
not throw his feet out from under him.

“Holding Back”

"HOW TO TELL A HORSE’S AGE"

The horse has twenty-four temporary teeth. The male has forty permanent teeth, and
the female from thirty-six to forty, usually thirty-six, owing to the lack of tusks.

The temporary teeth consist of twelve incisors and twelve molars. The center front
teeth, two above and two below, are called pinchers. The next four are called
intermediates or laterals, and the next four corner teeth.

The permanent teeth consist of twelve incisors, four tusks and twelve molars.

The dental star is the yellowish rings appearing next the enamel on the table or corner
of the teeth.

The table on the next page shows, approximately, the changes of the teeth with age.
1. Three to ten days; temporary pinchers and molars cut.
2. Forty to sixty days; temporary intermediates or laterals cut.
3. Six to nine months; temporary corner teeth cut.
4. Nineteen to twenty-five months old; leveling of temporary teeth.
5. Two and a half or three years; pinchers replaced by permanent teeth.
6. Three and a half to four years; intermediates or laterals replaced.
7. Four to four and a half years; tusks cut.
8. Four and a half to five years; corner teeth replaced.
9. Five to six years; leveling of lower pinchers.
10. Seven years; leveling of permanent intermediates.
11. Eight years; dental star and notches in pinchers.
12. Nine years; dental star in intermediates.
13. Ten years; dental star in corner teeth.

There are four ways of telling the age of a horse. In a young horse the skin of the cheek is soft and elastic and if it is raised it will immediately fly back in place, while with an old horse the skin is lifeless, and if it is raised it will go back rather slowly.

The ribs of an old horse are farther apart than in a young horse, the space between the
last two ribs is farther apart than in the next two and so on.

In an old horse the flesh of the tail sinks, making the joint felt much plainer than in a young horse. This change begins at the end and works up year by year toward the body.

These three methods are not accurate and merely enable one to tell an old horse from a young one.

The changes of the teeth are very much more reliable and this method of judging is in almost universal use among good horsemen and is accurate, except in unusual cases.

The horse has twelve incisors, or front teeth, six above and six below. He has two sets of teeth, one temporary and one permanent. When a colt is two years old, he has all of his temporary teeth. These are shorter and whiter and more worn than the permanent teeth, (See Fig. 1.)

At two and a half years the central pair above and below drop out and permanent teeth take their places. (See Fig. 2.) By the time the horse is three years old these permanent teeth will be fully developed and in wear—that is, the upper and lower-teeth will meet.

At three and a half years the next pair of teeth, one on each side of the middle pair, both above and below, will drop out. (See Fig. 3), and at the age of four the permanent teeth are in wear.

At four and a half years the end pair, both above and below, will drop out. (See Fig. 4), and at the age of five the permanent teeth are all in wear. At this age the horse is said to have a full mouth. (See Fig. 5). The teeth at this age are much longer from side to side than from front to rear, also on each tooth there is a long cup or mark. This cup is a depression in the tooth and is lined with the same kind of hard enamel that covers the outside of the tooth. These cups are generally filled with dirt or some foreign material, which gives them a black appearance. The lining of hard enamel will always distinguish the real cup from the artificial ones sometimes put in by jockeys.

At five years there is a cup in each tooth. At six the cups in the central pair below have been worn away. (See Fig. 6). At seven the cups in the middle pair below are worn away. (See Fig. 7.) At eight years the cups in the corner pair below are worn away. (See Fig. 8). At nine years the cups in the central pair above have been worn away. (See Fig. 9). At ten the cups in the middle pair above have been worn away. (See Fig. 10).

It must be remembered that permanent teeth above and below came in at the same time, but the cups above do not wear away until all the cups below are gone. It must be remembered, also, that the changes begin at the center and continue at the rate of one pair a year, so that a horse at maturity, which is five years, has all his permanent teeth and all the cups.

Notice that when a horse gets old, the teeth have more slope. When viewed from the side, the teeth of a young horse, say five years old, come almost straight together,
while those of a twenty-year-old horse come together at a sharp angle.

These signs, as given, are accurate for normal horses and will come very close in determining his age.

**HOW TO CLASSIFY MULES**

The majority of mules belong in a combination of types 2 and 3, type 3 being a little the stronger. To handle them you must use the same methods as you would in handling a horse belonging to this combination of types.

There is a slight mixture of No. 4 in all mules, which makes them inclined to take the advantage whenever and wherever possible—this type, however, is not strong enough to take into consideration in your classifying of them.

Never allow a mule to get the better of you, even in little things. Be in position in every method of subjection you apply to them. Make them understand in the start, that you are BOSS.

"**HOW TO MAKE THE ENDLESS BRIDLE**"

Take a 5-16 inch sash cord rope; lay the middle of it across horse's head DIRECTLY back of the ears. Run the ends of the rope down and through the mouth from each side. This crosses them in the mouth. Bring the ends of the rope up and through little metal gag loops (which have been previously attached to the rope at about the point where the loops on an ordinary bridle go) then fasten the ends together the required length for a rein.
The Endless Bridle

After the bridle is made, the ordinary bridle is put on the horse's head OVER this one.

Should the horse attempt to toss his head, either up or down or sidewise, or attempt to break the rein, he will be severely punished, for his movements will bring pressure across the Spinal cord as well as some friction in his mouth.

You have now had in Books No. 3 and No. 4 complete instructions for handling Kickers—in and out of the stable, Balkers, Shyers, and Runaways. Further you have learned how to teach a horse to hold back in going down hill, how to overcome the habit of rearing, how to tell a horse's age, how to classify mules, and you are able to make an endless bridle.

Weren't you agreeably surprised at the valuable information you have gleaned from these two books?

Now I want to tell you some of the good things coming in Books No. 5 and No. 6.

I will take up that most interesting subject—bad to shoe, then this is followed by the vice so hard to control: Halter Pulling, The book will close with some information on the bronco. It will tell you why so few people understand the bronco, and will give a fund of valuable suggestions and information on "How to handle them."

In Book No. 6 over thirty promiscuous vices of the horse are taken up and dealt with in a most entertaining and instructive way. It tells how to train a horse afraid of a gun, of hogs or dogs, horses afraid of umbrellas, robes, firecrackers, and every other conceivable thing that would tend to frighten a horse either by sight or sound.

It is brim full of other good things and is right to the point.