Prof. Jesse Beery’s

A Course In

HORSEMANSHIP

Book 5 - Lesson Nine

BAD TO SHOE

and

HALTER PULLING

How to Handle a Colt's Feet so he will be Gentle to Shoe
How to Handle a Horse that is Vicious to Shoe
Modification of First Form War Bridle
Modification of Second Form War Bridle
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How to Handle a Halter Puller
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How to Throw a Lariat
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BAD TO SHOE

The reason there are so many horses bad to shoe is because of carelessness and neglect in the proper handling of them when young. Many people think that if they take their colt to the blacksmith and have it shod, it would assist them in training it, and it is a very common thing for the farmer to say to his son: "John, take the colt down to the shop and have him shod. We want to break him next week anyway, and it will make him gentle to have the blacksmith shoe him."

In the first place the colt’s feet should be handled before it ever goes into the blacksmith shop. It is an easy and simple matter to handle the colt’s feet after he has been poled and taught the lessons given in Book No. 1.

Put a halter on the colt and take it out into a lot or onto the barn floor, or any place that his attention is not attracted elsewhere. Have your assistant hold the colt by the halter strap with his right hand, standing directly in front of it. Step to the colt’s left shoulder and push against it with your shoulder as you stoop down to pick up the left front foot and the foot will come up almost of its own accord. Hold the foot up for a moment and then let it down carefully, holding to it until the foot rests on the ground.

Next, walk back rubbing your hand over the back and down the left hind leg, and by pressing in against the hip raise the hind foot carefully. Hold it for a moment as you did the front one and then let it down. Now walk forward again and approach the right shoulder and raise the right front foot, as you did on the left side. Now go again to the foot you started with and work it in the different positions for shoeing.

Go only so fast as the colt can understand. If he does not fully understand what you want, and resists, do not attempt to hold the foot by "bull strength and awkwardness,"
but let it down and begin over. Never allow the colt to put his weight against you. He is big and strong enough to hold himself, and will do it if you give him a chance. After you have handled all the feet, take a hammer and tap on the hoofs. All this will take about fifteen or twenty minutes. Now take him to the blacksmith and you will have no trouble.

For a horse that is confirmed in the habit of Bad to Shoe, I recommend the following appliance and method: Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle. Place the rope that goes over the head DIRECTLY back of the ears. Buckle a foot strap on the left hind foot below the fetlock. Then tie a knot in the horse's tail as high as it is possible to tie it, take a half-inch manila rope, about twelve feet long, and make a slip noose or knot in one end of it. Draw this around the horse’s tail directly above the knot, and throw two or three half hitches—like those used when weaving a fishhook on a line—ABOVE the knot, and draw the knot in the rope and half hitches very tight.

Now take the loose end of the rope and run it through the ring on the foot strap. If the horse is desperately bad to shoe and would kick you when you attempt to put on the foot strap, take a leg strap and strap up the left front foot as for throwing. Should the horse kick when you touch the hind foot, he would throw himself out of balance. After you have put the foot strap on the hind foot and have adjusted the rope, then let down the front foot. You now have the horse’s leg under control as shown on preceding page.

Now have your assistant take this rope and attempt to lift the foot with it, standing well back behind the horse out of reach of his heels. When the horse resists, you should give quick, sharp pulls on the Pulley Breaking Bridle. Never allow the rope to get slack and never make the punishment severe enough to cause the horse to go backward more than a step or two. Continue until the horse will allow the assistant to lift the foot with the rope. Have your assistant work the rope, pulling the foot back, then allow the horse to draw it forward, and keep up the "pumping" process as long as the horse resists.
You can tell by the relaxing of the muscles and the softening of the eye when the horse submits.

The instant he submits, have your assistant ease up, very carefully, on the rope so that the horse can rest the foot on the toe. As soon as he does this, ease up the pressure on the bridle. You now take the lead rope in your hand and walk along the side of the horse to the hind foot, leaving the rope slack, but be ready for instant action, if necessary.

You should rub your hand along the horse's body, over the hip and down the hind leg, so the horse will understand that you mean no harm. Have the assistant take up the
foot with the rope attached QUICKLY, should the horse show any inclination to kick. After you have run your hand down the hind leg, take hold of the toe or foot as it rests on the ground, pick up the foot by reaching over the hoof and lifting it up from the rear.

As you raise the foot, have your assistant help you by pulling on the rope. If the horse tries to resist you, punish him with the bridle. Should he resist too hard, let the foot go, and start all over again.

Continue this process until the horse allows you to pick up the foot without any sign of resentment. After the horse is submissive to having the foot held back in the position for shoeing, then gradually get the proper position for clinching, by drawing it forward. The horse will show by his muscles becoming tense and rigid when you are going faster than he can understand.

When you find that you are going too fast, ease up and allow him to become fully aware of what you are doing. After you can let the foot down and the horse will rest it on the toe, remove the strap and attach it to the other hind foot. The same process must be gone through with, in order to make the other hind foot gentle to be shod. After the horse will allow you to pick up and handle either of the hind feet without resistance, then remove the foot strap and rope, and you can even take off the bridle, if you care to, and pick up the hind feet as you like.

**BAD TO SHOE IN FRONT**

If your horse is bad to shoe in front, put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle, strap up the left front foot as described in Book No. 2. Lead the horse around for a few minutes, on three feet to make him balance up properly.
Should he attempt to settle down on the one front knee, punish him with the bridle, until he straightens up. Now have an assistant take hold of the leg and pull it sideways, backward and forward, as far as the strap will permit, until the horse learns to balance up even when the leg is in an unnatural position. Next have your assistant unstrap the leg and get it in the different positions for shoeing. Should the horse resist, punish him with the bridle.

After the one front foot is submissive then it is necessary to go through the same process and get the other front foot gentle to shoe. After you have handled all the feet several times, and the horse has become perfectly submissive, you can remove the bridle entirely.

Most horses bad to shoe have the habit largely reduced to the shop, and it is absolutely necessary to give a slight repetition of the handling at the shop. Even if the horse is ten or twelve years old, if he received a bad impression at the shop the first time he was taken there, this impression will stay with him, until he has been humanely taught that the flying sparks, the sound of the anvil, the sight of the blacksmith, with his strange looking apron, are entirely harmless.
Possibly the first time the horse was ever in a shop he had a nail accidentally run in his side, by being crowded against the wall of the shop. If this happened while the blacksmith was attempting to pick up the foot the first time, even though it was on the opposite side from which the blacksmith was working, the impression left with the horse would be that the blacksmith caused the pain and this impression would continue until you taught him differently.

A bad practice with blacksmiths and horsemen is to kick the horse on the shin or tendon when they want to pick up the foot. This is a great mistake. When you want to pick up the foot, press in on the horse's body and the foot will almost come up of its own accord.

**Showing Pulley Bridle and Foot Strap**

If the horse is not very bad to shoe and resists simply because he does not know what is required of him, the use of the Pulley Bridle and a foot strap with an ordinary hitching strap attached to it is all the appliances necessary to make the horse submissive to shoe.

You handle the feet just as you would if the horse was bad to shoe, so far as the different positions are concerned, except that you can do the work alone.
Modification of First Form War Bridle

WAR BRIDLES
There are several forms of War Bridles that could be used in handling horses bad to shoe. A few of the best are made as follows:

MODIFICATION OF FIRST FORM WAR BRIDLE— The First Form War Bridle was illustrated and described in Book No. 1. After the rope has been fastened about the horse's neck, brought down through the mouth and back through the loop at the neck as illustrated and described, run the rope up over the head directly back of the ears, from the left to the right side, down along the right side of the head and through the mouth, above the upper teeth, under the upper lip and through the loop formed by running the rope up over the head.

A slight pull on the horse will control him, because it will bind the back of the jaw, bring pressure across the nerves centering to the spinal cord and get some friction in the mouth.

Modification of Second Form War Bridle
MODIFICATION OF SECOND FORM WAR BRIDLE— After the rope has been fastened around the horse’s jaw and brought over the head from the right to the left side as shown in Book No. 1, page 13, grasp the rope when about on a line with the horse’s left eye, hold it in your left hand, take it back over the horse's head again, this time from the left to the right, bring down along the right side of the head, through the mouth, above the upper teeth under the upper lip, then through the loop, even with the right eye, then down through the loop at the jaw.

This is a powerful bridle. It acts similar to the Modified First Form War Bridle, excepting that you do not get the action of binding the neck to the jaw.

EXCELSIOR BRIDLE—Take a 5-16 inch sash cord rope, fifteen feet long, make a stationary loop in one end large enough that it can be easily slipped over the horse’s jaw. Place this on the horse’s lower jaw with the knot on the right side. Run the loose end over the neck about six inches back of the ears and down through the loop at the jaw. Run the rope across the head from the left side, DIRECTLY back of the ears, down through the mouth, above the upper teeth, under upper lip and through the loop formed by running the rope up over the head. You now have a powerful bridle. This bridle should be made pretty tight. You can make a loop knot where the last rope is run through. Start off and the horse will follow you. This bridle is very severe, in fact, too severe for general use.

Excelsior Bridle

Years ago while instructing a class not far from my home, I had an eighteen-year-old mare brought to me to have her feet handled. She had never been shod but two or three times in front and never but once behind, and that time she had to be laid flat on her back by six men, and while in that position the shoes were put on. Since then she had never been shod and became almost unmanageable whenever she was brought near a blacksmith shop.
I used the method of subjection that I have described, and after a pretty stiff fight, succeeded in handling her feet before my class, I told the class that I would take the mare to the shop the next day and have her shod, and if anyone wanted to see the work done there, they were welcome.

I was surprised the next day to see about 75 of my pupils on hand to see the mare's feet handled at the shop. I gave her a slight repetition of the handling given the night before, and within a very short time she stood perfectly submissive and allowed the blacksmith to shoe all four feet. Her hind shoes were put on without a string or strap on her.

Another case that I have never forgotten was a horse that had the trouble reduced to the shop to such an extent that the instant he was inside he would begin to kick viciously. Even before the blacksmith would approach him he would stand and kick the ground. I afterwards learned that the horse was fearfully abused when in a shop some years before, and being of a resentful disposition, he was ready to fight at the sight of a blacksmith. A lesson in the shop a few minutes, following a more severe lesson of the night before rendered him gentle and easy to shoe.

Many horses that are perfectly desperate to shoe are gentle in every other way. Because a horse is gentle to drive and work, is no reason why he is gentle to shoe. If he has been in some sort of an accident, or has had a misunderstanding while in the shop, he will continue to be unmanageable, so far as the shoeing is concerned, until the experience is blotted from his mind by a process of humane subjective treatment.

A few years ago while in Cleveland, Ohio, one of my assistants had quite an experience in handling a horse bad to shoe. At that time he was demonstrating the Pulley Breaking Bridles to the blacksmiths of the city. One day while passing a blacksmith shop, he heard a considerable racket, and glancing in he saw one of the shoers pick himself up off the floor and go limping across the room. He entered the shop, and discovered that the blacksmith was trying to shoe a gray mare that had resisted shoeing for years.

For a long time this mare had not been shod, except when fastened in stocks. This particular evening the owner and the blacksmith had both concluded that since the mare had been worked pretty hard all day that she would be submissive to shoe, and tried shoeing her outside of the stocks, with the result that one of the floor men was badly kicked.

Just as my assistant entered the shop the proprietor had ordered the men to get the mare in the stocks and shoe her as usual. My assistant stepped up and asked to use the Pulley Bridle on her. The men all laughed when they noticed the bridle, and the proprietor said he guessed there was no danger of holding the mare with "that little piece of rope." My assistant insisted on giving it a trial anyway.

He put on the bridle, gave the mare several pretty hard jerks, first to the right and then to the left, and instructed the floor men to pick up the foot carefully. My assistant worked pretty diligently with the rope, and finally reduced the power of his pulls as the mare submitted.
Within ten minutes the floor man had handled all four feet, and within half an hour he had the mare shod without having been forced to put her in the stocks. While the floor man was driving on the last shoe and giving the finishing touches to the foot, my assistant pulled off the bridle, and when the floor man had the job complete and stepped back, remarking at the same time that he was "done, and glad of it," he glanced at the mare and almost fell over in surprise for the bridle was off and no one was near the mare. This was the first time in years that the mare had been shod outside the stocks, and it was the first time in her life that she had been shod without fighting the blacksmith. In this instance nothing but the bridle was used, for no other appliance was convenient.

HALTER PULLING

Halter pulling is a disagreeable habit and one that is easily acquired. This habit, like most others, is caused by improper colt training. The majority of colts are only half trained, and while many of them will stand tied under ordinary circumstances, let something unusual happen and they will try to break loose. If the strap does not break, the colt will try hard to get away from the pain in the mouth and at the top of his head. If the strap breaks, he has laid the foundation for a "Halter Puller" and will break a strap every chance he gets. "Jack Straps" are often used. I have seen great big, heavy "Jack Straps" three inches wide used on ponies. The "Jack Strap", or any other device of the kind, is merely a PREVENTIVE and not a means of educating your colt not to pull.

Put a heavy halter on the colt, take a half-inch manila rope, twenty feet long, make an ordinary slip noose in the one end, about the horse's body, just in front of the hind legs, bring the long end of the rope between the horse's front legs, up and through the ring in the halter and tie to a strong post. Be sure that the post is solid and will stand the strain.
Testing a Colt or Halter-Puller

Make a racket or do anything that will force the horse back in the rope. Since it is natural for him to get away from the pain he will spring forward to relieve himself. After two or three pulls the more racket you make, the closer the horse will crowd the post. This appliance, like all others, is to be used only for subjection and not to be left on as a preventive. The subjective treatment must be gone through with and the use of the appliances reduced to the ordinary method of tying before the treatment can be considered a success. A confirmed Halter-puller of either types No. 2 or No. 4, or one with a small amount of brains, makes a difficult subject to handle.

A great many horses that break straps are just as willful in many other ways. Give them a lesson of general subjection first, then follow with handling as prescribed for halter pulling.

When treating a confirmed halter-puller be sure that the halter is good and strong and that the post will not break, also have a place that will allow you plenty of room in which to work. A bad horse of No. 2 or No. 4 types will often go back on the rope, and in spite of the punishment about the body will pull sullenly. Often they will fall over; jump up and pull again, fall over again, and you imagine that they never will come up to the post. If they absolutely refuse to spring forward, even when you rush at them with pans, or throw papers in their faces, have a little limber lashed whip handy and strike them five or six sharp taps with the lash across the nose. This forces them into the rope all the harder, the sudden added punishment about the body and the fright and pain caused by the whip never fails to bring them forward.

However, you will not find one horse in fifty that will necessitate the whip. After the horse has jumped forward, ease up on the rope, wave flags, papers, etc., about him; keep up the continuous racket with the pans, etc. As he crowds the post reward him and show him that he is treated kindly for staying close to the post, but will be punished severely if he attempts to pull. You should now stop the racket, approach the horse and caress him. Let him examine the instruments that made the racket, and feel the flags, papers, etc., and be convinced that they are harmless.

After he is perfectly willing to crowd the post then take him to the place where he has broken straps. Give him a repetition of the handling there in order to associate mastery at that PARTICULAR spot. A horse often has the habit reduced to the particular spot or post where he has pulled before, and it is not unusual to find a halter-puller that will stand perfectly still at every place but one, and if he is hitched at that place, he will invariably break the strap. He has trouble associated with that particular spot and he MUST be handled at that particular place if he is to be relied on
at all times. Be sure that you do not hurt the horse with the flags or pans while handling him for this would be almost fatal to your success. A horse can no more become accustomed to being hurt than you can.

Three or four lessons—one each day—are often required for breaking the horse of this habit. While treating him, it is often well to go some distance away, out of sight of the horse, and let him to try to break away—that is, if he is in the habit of pulling when no one is near. If he goes back in the rope it will fix the impression all the stronger, that he is punished even when alone. Test the horse by stepping to his left side, grasp each side of the halter firmly and make a quick, hard pull downward. The majority of horses will pull under this test when others fail. After each lesson be sure to reduce the power of the rope to the ordinary hitching strap.

To do this it is usually best to tie with an ordinary hitching strap as well as with the halter-pulling rope. The strap should be tied a trifle shorter than the rope. Then test the horse. If he does not spring forward when the strap tightens, and breaks it, the exertion he makes to do it, will when the strap breaks, throw him into the rope all the harder. He learns by this that, if he pulls, even against a strap, he will be punished.

Do not allow the horse to resist you at any point. Do not be satisfied when the horse stands without pulling when everything is quiet. To overcome the habit entirely it is necessary that he will stand, without pulling, under excitement of any kind. Sometimes horses that will not pull when tied with the halter strap will pull when hitched with the bridle. Where this is the case, have a chinstrap made as follows: Take a piece of leather about four inches long, sew a snap on each end and a ring in the middle. Fasten these snaps into the ring at each side of the bridle bit and run the halter-pulling rope through the ring in the chinstrap instead of through the ring in the halter. He should then be handled the same as any other halter-puller. What little pressure there is on the bridle will come directly on top of the head and will not pull the bit sideways in the mouth.

As a horse will stand after being tested

**THE CHIN STRAP**

This chin strap is a very good thing to use in hitching a colt the first few times, as it will not he aggravated by pulling the bit through the mouth. The halter-pulling rope is
a very good thing to teach a stubborn colt to lead. Put it on and tie it to a post. Force the colt back into the rope until it springs forward. Have an assistant untie the rope, holding it firmly, say, "Come Here!" and immediately give a quick, hard pull. Just as the assistant pulls you should give the colt a sharp tap with the whip around the hind legs. The colt will spring forward. The instant the assistant pulls on the rope and the colt springs forward, he should stop pulling. The colt will understand that when it springs forward, the pressure around the body is removed. Two or three pulls of this kind and the colt will lead readily.

Always be sure that the halter or bridle fits properly because if either slips or binds the horse will pull all the harder.

In trying a horse with the halter-pulling rope, use what is known as a "Bowline" knot. This knot alone has saved me hundreds of dollars and it will be a money-saver for you. No matter how hard the horse pulls against it, he cannot draw it tight. When you are ready to untie it, you merely PUSH against the loose end of the rope, holding the knot in your left hand and it will loosen up, enough so that it can be easily untied.

Should a horse throw himself, or get his foot caught over the rope, or anything out of the ordinary happen, making it necessary to untie the horse quickly, it can be done, for even the slack of the rope itself, will be sufficient to enable you to untie it.

How to tie the Bowline Knot
BRONCO

A few years ago when a great number of range horses were being shipped to the Eastern market, many of the Eastern horsemen found them a knotty problem to handle. The Western horse is entirely different in his attitude toward man, and well might be, as compared with his Eastern bred brother. If the Eastern horse was brought up under the surroundings which existed in the Western states some years ago, he would have been even worse than the Western horse, for up until a few years ago the Eastern horse had hotter blood in his veins and would have resented ill-treatment much more forcibly than the Western horse.

I have great sympathy for the Western horse under the surroundings that existed prior to a few years ago. He had reasons to be fearful and ready to fight man at the slightest approach toward familiarity on the part of the trainer. The first acquaintance he had of man was to be lashed to a snubbing post and a red-hot iron placed upon his tender flesh. He was then turned loose smarting from the pain of the brand. Next he was, perhaps, lassoed and an operation performed on him. Again he was turned loose to get well or die as the case might be. Next he was corralled, loaded in a boxcar and shipped to the Eastern market. After landing here, he was usually handled by the roughest and toughest element we had, until sold.

The buyer not knowing all these things, or if he did know, not putting his knowledge into practice, tries the method on this Western horse that he has used on his native bred colts, and the result is, that there is a complete misunderstanding between him and the horse. In most cases the owner comes out the loser and is a sadder but much wiser man on the subject of purchasing Western horses.

I am glad to say, that in the West, the method of handling horses now is very similar to that used in the East. Of course they are still raised in droves, and it would be impossible to give them the attention the Eastern farmer is supposed to give his colts and horses, but the treatment of fifteen or twenty years ago is rarely seen today. The Western horse is given much consideration and he is recognized as being worth something, whereas, years ago he was considered as so much live stock and hardly worth any care at all.

Even now, when he reaches the Eastern market, very few know how to handle him except by the brutal use of the club. This is all wrong.

The first thing necessary in the handling of broncos is to overpower them and make them submissive to the close approach of man. It is often necessary to snare them at the feet with a slip noose and throw them down in order to get the appliances on them, but when once on, the handling with the ropes is similar to that of any other horse, excepting that they are very suspicious of man and even after they have submitted to the handling with the rope, while it is still on, you should have an assistant approach the animal and touch him all about the body. The assistant should be very careful when going about the animal for a little while, for he is liable to go all to pieces, and either strike, bite or kick before it is possible to get away from him.

After he is submissive to be approached at any angle, without showing resentment,
then he is ready to be taught the commands, "Get Up," "Whoa," etc., practically as
given under "Colt Training," excepting that you may, if necessary, use the safety rope
in teaching the command, "Whoa," and force him to do whatever you want him to.

It takes much longer to teach a Western horse commands and make him obedient for
the reason that his fear and suspicion of man, his independence, his knack of taking
care of himself, all combined, have made it necessary to show him by using
appliances that you are his superior in strength and can do as you like with him.

Use the method of disabling and throwing to get him under control, if he is of a
combination of types that will permit this; then put on the guy-line and safety rope
and teach the command "Get Up." Give the command, have your assistant pull the
guy-line attached ONLY to the bridle bit, and just as the assistant pulls, give a stroke
with the whip. One or two actions like this will cause the bronco to move forward at
command in order to avoid punishment. Next, teach the command "Whoa." Give the
command followed immediately with the action of the safety rope. One or two actions
with this will make him stop at command.

You can "break" a bronco faster than a colt; because you are using a rope in
connection with the lines, so you can teach both the commands, "Get Up" and
"Whoa," in one lesson.

Remember, however, that the bronco knows nothing at all about these commands, and
you must go slow enough for him to understand you. Give him all the chance on
earth. If you go faster than he can understand, he will become sullen.

Do not work him until his mind becomes wearied and confused. As soon as you have
gained your point, and this is sometimes rather hard to determine, quit for that lesson
and put the bronco away for that day. The next day take him out and he will be right
where you left off, ready to be advanced in his training.

Many Western horses work well for one man but appear vicious when strangers are
about them. This is easily explained. They have been taught that their master will not
hurt them, but their experience with man as a whole has taught them to be suspicious
of strangers, and they retain this fear until they are convinced that others do not mean
them harm.

Some of the most exciting experiences that I ever had were in connection with the
handling of broncos. They were splendid advertising subjects and never failed to draw
a large crowd. They gave an exciting fight for a while, after which it was merely a
matter of applying my colt training system. The mistake that the average man makes
in the handling of the bronco is that he expects them to know MORE than is possible
for them to know, and because they do not know something they have never been
taught he resorts to the club or the knock down and drag out process in an effort to
"break" his Western horse. Remember always the treatment the bronco has had. Give
and take wherever you can—give him a chance.

I would advise my Eastern pupils to do their experimenting on native bred horses,
then after they understand the application of my system thoroughly, they can apply it
in the handling of Western horses. The Western man, being familiar with the nature
and surroundings of his horse, appreciates these facts, and is generally successful in the application of my methods.

![Snaring a bad bronco](image)

**SNARING PROCESS**

Have two lassoes or lariats, and either four or six men. You must be skillful enough to throw one lasso around the horse's neck and should be able to throw the other around the front feet.

After the one lasso is around the horse's neck, have two or three men take hold of it, then lasso the front feet. If you can't throw the rope well enough to do this, open the noose very wide, lay it on the ground, and either lead or frighten the horse so his front feet will come within the noose. The other men should have a firm grip on the end of the rope, and the instant the horse's feet are inside the loop, the slack should be taken up, thus confining the two front feet.

The horse will instantly begin to fight. The men in charge of the rope around the neck should now run swiftly in one direction, either to the right or left; while the men in charge of the other rope should run in the other direction. This will jerk the horse's feet out from under him and throw him on his side.

As soon as the horse falls you should run toward him, take hold of the nose with your left hand and place your knee on his withers, draw the head well around to the side. This will prevent him from getting up. You should have a heavy throwing halter ready with two or three ropes attached to it, so that you can put it on the horse as soon as you get control of his head. The instant the halter is on, remove the lasso from the neck, so that you will not choke him any more than is absolutely necessary. All this time, the men in charge of the rope that is fastened to the feet must keep it tight.

You then attach a strap to the buckle or the surcingle, lay the surcingle full length on the ground, the buckle about on a line with the horse's front feet, the other end in a position that you can easily reach standing at the horse's withers. By standing a little back of the front feet and in a safe position and pulling on the strap, and another man
pulling on the other end of the surcingle, and drawing the surcingle under the horse's head, then under the front feet, then under the withers, you can soon get the surcingle in place.

It is not nearly so difficult to get the balance of the outfit in place. You simply attach the crupper attachment to the surcingle, put on the kneepads, foot straps, safety rope and lines and you are ready to subdue the horse, after you remove the rope from the front feet.

The horse's resistance will, no doubt, be very vicious, and he will make a desperate effort to get the mastery. Work him hard while the ropes are on, compel him to fight, and fight hard, show him that you are master, and can handle him as you please.

Have strangers approach him. When he attempts to strike or kick at them, use the rope. Compel him to submit. Handle him all over. As he submits, treat him kindly. Show him that whenever he does what you want him to do, that he will not be hurt; but if he attempts to strike or kick, that he may expect to be punished, and it will be but a comparatively short time until he will allow any one to approach him.

After the horse submits to your will and shows a willingness to do as you want him to, then remove the appliances by degrees until you can drive him with only the lines and voice.

When you are ready to hitch him up, put on the safety rope again, also a guy-line. Follow out the lessons in colt training to a certain extent. First give him a chance to understand what you want; then as he comprehends you, make him do that thing.

One lesson of subjective treatment followed by several educational lessons, and you will have the bronco going along nicely.

**HOW TO THROW A LARIAT**

Have the noose large enough so it will hang about eight feet from the hand. Grasp the noose in the right hand so that the "honda" (that is the metal ring through which the rope runs in making the noose) is toward the front and about two or three feet from the hand, coil the remainder of the rope on the left hand (coiling from the end which is fastened to the saddle toward the noose) in convenient coils, say about two feet long. Be sure that the part of the rope that runs toward the noose is ON TOP so it will "pay out" smoothly as the lariat is thrown.

Now start swinging the lariat around the head, and continue until you have momentum enough to carry the noose to the object you are going to lasso. Every time you come around with the lariat you will have to turn your wrist to keep the rope from twisting. Then just as you bring your hand toward you, let go of the rope. Be sure to throw a little to the right of the object as the momentum gained by the whirling motion naturally carries the noose toward the left.

Practice first on the ground, by trying to lasso a post. When you get so you can do that accurately, have one of your friends walk slowly away from you and throw the lariat at him. When you can catch him as he walks, have him run, and practice; then have
him run around you. When you get so you can catch him at all angles and at different speeds, practice on a gentle horse or cow. When you get so you can lasso these without any difficulty, commence practicing from the saddle.

How to Throw a Lariat

You will have to commence again on the post, then try to lasso your friend and gradually work up to lassoing a horse. When throwing a lasso from the saddle you will have to teach your horse to brace himself as soon as he feels the rope tighten. In order to do this, just as the rope tightens, give a jerk back on the reins, which will cause him to brace himself for the jar.

He will soon "catch on." You will also have to teach him to ease up at a given signal. Most horses want to continue to pull back as long as there is any strain on the rope; but it is essential to ease up the instant the signal is given. This signal is usually a pressure of the spurs or heels.

HOW TO HITCH UP A BAD HORSE

In types Nos. 2 and 4 you will usually find the horse "bad to hitch up,"—though occasionally you will find one in type No. 3.

To subdue a horse in either of these types it is first necessary to go through the preliminary training as for any vicious horse.

If he is extremely vicious, put on the Pulley Bridle over the regular bridle before hitching, being careful, however, that the head stall of the Pulley Bridle does not rest on the crown piece of the regular bridle. Buckle the lines to the bit leaving them done up in the terret ring.
Hitching up a bad horse

Take the lead rein of the Pulley Bridle in the right hand and stand a little to the horse's left and in front of the horse—have your assistant go to the left cross piece of the shafts—as he gently lifts the shafts, jerk upon the Pulley Bridle, so as to hold the attention of the horse to you and away from the shafts. Should the horse attempt to kick, pull on the bridle and whirl his hind quarters to the right away from the assistant.

As the shafts are lowered keep his attention by frequent jerks on the Pulley Bridle and carefully slip the left shaft through the shaft-carrier.

Now have your assistant pass around in front of the horse and approach his right shoulder—then step slightly to the right yourself, and while you have his attention, draw the right shaft through the shaft-carrier.

Your assistant, who is now at the horse's right shoulder, should take the trace in his left hand and step slowly back to the horse's hip, keeping his right hand moving along the horse's body until he passes the hip, then he fastens the trace.

ALWAYS REMEMBER to keep the horse's attention and be ready to whirl him should he attempt to kick.

The assistant should circle around in front of the horse to his left shoulder and you should also step a little to the left. The assistant should take the other trace, start at the horse's shoulder as before, and going through the same process, fasten the left trace and while there fasten the left hold-back strap.

Have the assistant pass around in front of the horse to the right side, step slightly to the right yourself, and hold the attention of the horse while the assistant fastens the right holdback. Circle around the horse again to his left shoulder, stoop down and buckle the bellyband.

Remember always to hold the attention of the horse by the use of the Pulley Bridle. Convince him you are his master at all times. Use this method only until the habit is overcome.
TO HITCH UP DOUBLE—BAD HORSE WITH GENTLE ONE

Place Pulley Bridle on a vicious horse—over regular bridle—same as you did for horse bad to hitch single. Trainer should stand in front and hold bridle of both horses, having the horses in a position near the front end of the tongue.

Arrange your lines and lay them loosely over the back of the gentle horse.

Have your assistant buckle the neck yoke straps and as you hold the attention of the vicious horse by quick, sharp jerks on the bridle, have him push the tongue forward until it comes in line with the horse's front feet. Go through this operation from the side and to the rear of the gentle horse.

The assistant should now go to the front, lift up the tongue and place it in the loop of the neck yoke.

If the bad horse is extremely treacherous or tricky, take the inside trace of the bad horse and lay it upon the back of the gentle one, then moving along the side of the gentle horse towards the rear, fasten the trace to the single-tree, REMEMBER ALWAYS to be ready at this point to whirl the bad horse AWAY from the assistant and the other horse, should he attempt to kick.

In like manner take the inside trace of the gentle horse, move back and fasten from the same side—also fasten the outer trace.

Now step to the right shoulder of the vicious horse, turn his head slightly toward the right. Have the assistant take the right trace and go in a circle to the rear of the horse where he fastens the trace.
CRIBBING

There is no real remedy for cribbing. Most veterinarians agree that cribbing is not a habit; but a DISEASE caused by various things. The most common being imperfect digestive organs. Still another, the teeth being crowded too close in the mouth.

There are several devices that can be used to prevent a horse from cribbing, one of them being the following:

Attach sheepskin, with the wool still on, over the place or places where the horse cribs. Sprinkle the skin very liberally with cayenne pepper. When the horse attempts to crib, he draws the pepper into his lungs and throat. I have known some very bad cases to be overcome by this plan.

Here is another: Remove the manger, rack or whatever the animal cribs on, and give him his hay from the ground and his grain out of a bucket which can be removed when the horse has been fed. You can often break up the habit by removing the occasional cause, although a confirmed cribber often becomes a "weaver"; when this stage is reached, there is little, if any, help.
The illustration below shows myself and a "Horse-fiddle" that I have used in every exhibition I have given for the past 25 years.

If it could speak it would be able to tell a wonderful history.