Book 6 - Lesson Ten

PROMISCUOUS VICES

Tail Switching
Afraid of Hogs, Dogs, Etc.
Afraid of Umbrella and Robes
Won't Stand Still
Bad to Bridle
How to Break Biters
How to Lead a Horse
Hard to Back
Combination Bridle
Lugging on the Bit
Tongue Lolling
Bad to Harness, Curry, Crupper, Clip, Ride, Etc.

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HOW TO PREVENT TAIL SWITCHING

Tail Switching Device No. 1

Take a piece of leather four or five inches wide and about ten inches long, and attach a crupper to it. Have a pocket sewed on this leather large enough to hold one or two pounds of shot. Sew two or three short light straps with buckles attached crosswise of the leather. Fill the pocket with shot and buckle it to the back band of the harness instead of using the regular crupper. Next, buckle the small straps around the bone of the horse's tail, under the hair. This appliance cannot be seen, and will prevent the horse from switching his tail. A few weeks' use of this appliance will overcome the habit.

Take a strap about one inch wide that will reach from the horse's crupper to the breeching. Have a loop made in one end, so that the crupper can be run through it, and another loop at the other end large enough for the breeching to be slipped through and to allow the strap free movement to slide on.

Tail Switching Device No. 2

Have two small straps with buckles attached, sewed crosswise of the leather, the
upper one about four inches from the top of the loop through which the crupper will pass, and the second one about three or four inches lower. Buckle these two straps around the bone of the horse’s tail, under the hair. With this appliance the horse can move his tail, but not far enough to allow him to catch the line. If the habit of switching is of long standing, accompanied with the other bad features that often go with this habit, the best plan is to give the horse a general course of handling, with the double safety ropes, similar to that advised for kickers, in order to get control of them and afterwards reduce the power to the lines and voice. The Pulley Breaking Bridle may be used in handling them. It is used under the ordinary bridle when driving. Make the lead rope long enough to reach the buggy. Run it through the terret ring and use as a third line. Keep enough tension on the rope that you can punish the horse in the act of switching.

AFRAID OF HOGS OR DOGS

Put on the double safety rope, run the lines through the rings at the side of the surcingle or through the shaft carriers of the harness. Take the horse to a large lot where there are a number of hogs and start him toward them. If he tries to get away, pull on the rope and bring him to his knees. Compel him to chase the hogs all about the lot, which will convince him that the hogs will not hurt him. One lesson is usually sufficient to overcome this habit. This method is also used for horses afraid of dogs.

AFRAID OF THE SOUND OF A GUN

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle, or if you have none use the Second Form War Bridle. Have an assistant take a whip and snap it some distance from the horse, walking around him in a circle. Be prepared to punish the horse with the bridle, the instant he shows any sign of resistance. Have your assistant gradually draw nearer until the horse will allow him to crack the whip directly over his body. Next have him go some distance away and fire three or four shots in rapid succession, gradually drawing nearer until the horse will permit him to fire the revolver while standing directly at his side. Two or three lessons are usually all that is necessary to overcome the habit entirely. This will also overcome the fear of the sudden falling of a board, the sudden playing of a band, or any other unusual noise.

AFRAID OF UMBRELLAS

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle. Present the umbrella while it is closed and allow the horse to examine and feel it with his nose; then partially open it and allow him to continue the examination. If he should attempt to get away, punish him with the Bridle.

Stand within two or three feet of the horse’s left shoulder, and almost on a line with it, with your right side toward him. Turn your back partially toward the horse and open the umbrella. Keep it as far away from the horse as you can by extending your right hand over your left arm and holding the umbrella at the extreme end of the handle. Have the bridle cord in the left hand and turn back to the original position, while you keep the horse’s attention by giving quick, sharp jerks.
Letting horse examine the Umbrella

Raise the umbrella high in the air and at the same time move your right hand toward the horse and, with a quick, sudden movement, bring the umbrella down over his head. Watch your horse carefully for he may try to whirl and kick, but if you keep his attention to the bridle as directed, he will not. Just as you start to bring the umbrella over his head, say, "Whoa," "Whoa," "Whoa," a half dozen or more times.

Bringing Umbrella over horse's head
As he submits lead him around with the umbrella over his head. If he shows any particular fear at any time, stop and repeat your work until all fear is gone. Next, hand the umbrella to your assistant and have him go some distance away and approach the horse at every angle, each approach ending by putting the umbrella over his head. If he shows much fear at any point, close the umbrella and allow him to examine it again; open it and allow him to examine it, repeat this performance until he is perfectly indifferent to it.

Throw the end of the lead rope over the horse's neck and fasten it to the bit ring on the opposite side, thus making a riding bridle. Spring on the horse's back, and after starting and stopping him a time or two with the bridle, open the umbrella, very slowly at first, finally bringing it down over his head. Next, start the horse; strike him with the handle of the umbrella lightly, on the left side of the neck when you want to turn him toward the right, and on the right side of the neck when you want to turn him toward the left.

The umbrella will thus soon take the place of the bridle. Keep the open umbrella over the side of the head from which you wish to turn. In a short time the horse will know that the touch of the umbrella on one side of the head, means for him to turn in the opposite direction. When you wish him to stop, say, "Whoa," giving an action with the bridle, and at the same time place the umbrella directly in front of his face. When ready to start raise the umbrella from in front, give the command, "Get Up," and he will move forward. After repeating several times, the horse will understand that the umbrella placed in front of the face, means for him to stop; when placed at the right side of the head he must turn to the left, and when placed at the left side, he must turn to the right.

When the horse responds readily to the action of the umbrella, you can take off the Pulley Bridle and guide him, with the umbrella alone. This is considered a wonderful feat by those not familiar with the business, and is a performance that creates a wonderful amount of interest.

**ILLUSTRATION: "MANSFIELD HORSE"**

While exhibiting in Ashland, Ohio, I had quite an exciting experience in riding a horse by the use of the umbrella alone. My assistant and I were exhibiting in a large feed yard that had just been erected. Ashland, being an exceptionally good horse town, our tent would not accommodate the people, so we made arrangements to use this yard.

The yard had a solid board fence all around it, about ten feet high and was lit up by electricity, making an ideal place for the exhibitions. One of the horses was brought from Mansfield, Ohio. This horse had a horror for an umbrella; the very sight of one would nearly set him wild. I put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle and gave him some handling with it, jerking him first to the right, then to the left and straight ahead—enough to show him what the umbrella was for and that I could control him with it.

Then I jumped on his back, threw the umbrella over his head drawing it in as many positions as possible, and as usual pulled the bridle off almost at the same instant. I then grabbed for the mane with my left hand, to assist myself in throwing the um-
brella over his head again, but found his mane had been cut off close to the skin.

"MANSFIELD HORSE"

Consequently, in trying to gain my balance, the umbrella fell out of my hand over his tail which caused him to shoot down the line all the faster toward the entrance.

We had a large piece of canvas stretched very tight across this space to prevent people on the outside from looking in. I saw the horse was making for the opening, and fully realized that if he struck any place but the canvas, I would be killed instantly. Luckily for me he struck the canvas. He was going at such great speed, however, that the tight canvas threw both myself and the horse, the horse falling near the canvas while I was thrown headlong against it, and hurled backwards on the ground several feet away. The audience expected that I would be killed, in fact, I thought so myself. However, after a few moments rest, following this bad shake up, I remounted, and being careful this time to keep a firm hold on the umbrella, I rode the horse, fully controlling him with it.

"TENT FELL ON HORSE"

To show the influence this treatment has on a horse, I will relate a circumstance that happened at another town. While showing in our tent, on a very threatening evening, when all indications pointed toward a storm, there was a hot-blooded, nervous horse of type No. 3, brought into the ring. This horse was deathly afraid of an umbrella, but after about ten minutes work I jumped on his back.

With a little additional handling while on him, I slipped off the Pulley Breaking Bridle and controlled him perfectly, until all of a sudden a hard gust of wind hit the tent, broadside, pulled the stakes all out on one side, with the result that the tent fell on us. As I slid off the horse, about as badly frightened, for a moment, as the horse was when he first came into the ring, I was surprised to see the horse stand perfectly quiet while the tent fell over him, I might add further that I had still other reasons for
being alarmed, for we had three gasoline lamps on each center pole, and I was right between these lamps.

“It was necessary to unlace a section of the top to get the horse out.”

The gasoline was running out of some of them, not over three feet from the blaze, which caused me, naturally, to expect an explosion any second. As quick as a flash, my first assistant, Mr. C. Roy Coppock, crawled under the canvas and turned off the lamps, just in time to avoid a disastrous explosion.

The only way the audience had to get out was to cut their way through the sidewalls, which they did. When things had quieted down a little, we took lantern and began to look for the horse.

We finally discovered a place where the wet top was elevated several feet from the ground, and found the horse was still under the canvas. It was necessary to unlace a section of the top and throw it off the animal before we could get to him. When we reached the horse we found him perfectly quiet and unconcerned, as though he was accustomed to have tent tops fall on him every day. Had it not been for the handling we gave him just a moment before the tent was blown over, the horse would have become unmanageable and would have made things exceedingly lively, and probably would have killed someone in his insane fear of anything coming down over his head.

FEAR OF ROBE

Treat this habit practically the same as for fear of umbrella. Have the robe folded at first and allow the horse to see and feel it. By degrees unfold it and let him see the whole robe. As soon as he stops paying any attention to it, throw the robe all about his head and neck which will convince him that it is harmless. Place it in different positions about him until he is perfectly indifferent to it. If the horse is extremely bad to handle, lay him on his side and rub the robe all over him, then let him on his feet and use the Pulley Breaking Bridle.
Even a Robe will not frighten him

BAD TO STAND UNTIL YOU GET IN THE BUGGY

By all means, use an open bridle in overcoming this habit. Give the horse a chance to see your movements; then, teach him that, "Whoa," means to stand, and not move until he is told. Put on the double safety rope; pass the lines through the rings at the side of the surcingle, crack the whip and make all sorts of racket about him, wave flags, papers, umbrellas, etc. When he starts forward without the command to go, say, "Whoa," and pull him on his knees with the rope. Give him one or two lessons of this kind before you hitch up.

After he is hitched up, repeat the lessons with the whip, flags, papers, umbrellas, etc. Get in and out of the rig, rattle the wheels, push the rig up against the horse, saying, "Whoa," every little while, so he will get the idea that he must stand until told to go. Walk about him being sure that you do not give him any hint to go forward. Don't be afraid to say, "Whoa," and always be ready to set him back with the lines, in case he tries to start.

When you are ready to go, get into the buggy slowly, pick up the lines carefully, without drawing them tight, fix the duster or robe about you and take all the time possible in getting ready, then pull on the right line very slightly, say, "Get Up," and the horse will move off.

Should he attempt to start before you are ready, set him back with the lines, by a quick pull and immediately slacken them; get out of the rig and walk around it a time or two, shake the wheels, etc., then get in again and repeat the slow process of getting ready to start. After he has started at command and has gone a short distance, say, "Whoa," and follow with an action of the lines. If he fails to respond readily, use the safety rope. When he will stand quietly while the rope is on, take it off and repeat the process of shaking the buggy, getting in and out, etc. A few lessons will overcome this – usually not more than three or four are required.

If the horse is young and not confirmed in the habit, hitch him up with his head
toward the barn or some high fence. This will have the effect of taking his mind off of his habit. After he is hitched up, walk all about him, shake the rig, get behind it and push it back and forth against the breeching. Have the lines so that you can reach them at once if he should attempt to start. If he does, say, "Whoa," give a raking pull on the lines, then immediately slacken them. Continue this process of walking all about the horse, shaking the rig, examining the harness, etc., until he has no thought of starting.

Now get into the rig, hold the lines very loosely in your hand, and fix the robe or duster about you very slowly as if you had the entire day for the drive. Should the horse attempt to start, set him back as before with the command and action of the lines. After he is perfectly quiet, take up the slack in the lines, pull slightly on the right line and say, "Get Up," and the horse will move off quietly. Repeat this process a few times and your horse will stand quietly until you have picked up the lines, and given the command to go.

BAD TO BRIDLE

If your horse is not too vicious, you should go into the stall with him. Find out where he is sensitive. If he doesn't want to be touched about the ears, work down about the nose first; as his fear stops, work up about the ears, touch them very gently at first and, as soon as he will stand it, stroke them faster and a little more carelessly; then lay your right arm over his neck and press down slowly until his nose is nearly to the ground, all the time keeping his attention with your left hand by stroking his nose and forehead.

Making a horse easy to Bridle.

Should the horse be extremely bad, take him out of the stable, catch hold of the tail with your left hand, and the halter with your right, and whirl him around eight or ten times. This will make him so dizzy that he will stand perfectly quiet.
Manner of whirling a horse

After you are able to put on the bridle without force, repeat several times, holding his attention by giving him a little corn. He should be bridled very carefully for a few times.

**HOW TO BRIDLE A COLT**

Do not attempt to bridle the colt until you have given it the Confidence Lesson. Take the bridle, which has neither rein nor hitching strap in the right hand, and start away from the colt's left shoulder. As the colt approaches you, reach out the bridle and say, "Take Bit." Make it easy for the colt to take the bit the first few times; remove the bit, and as soon as it moves its head toward the bridle, caress it, or reward it, by giving it a little oats, apple or something it likes. After it reaches out a time or two and takes the bit, stop working with it for that day.

The next day, take it to the same spot and continue the treatment until it will come to you at command, "Come Here," and then at the command, "Take Bit," it will obey.

**AFRAID OF FIRE CRACKERS**

Lay the horse on his side. Crack the whip all about him, and make all sorts of other racket. Take firecrackers and fire them off all around him. When he submits on his
side, you can let him up and put on the double safety rope and continue the racket. If he tries to get away put him on his knees with the rope. Two or three lessons are necessary to overcome this habit, although the throwing process can usually be done away with after the first lesson, using only the safety rope in the other two. Do not allow the firecrackers to burn him, or you are defeating the very point that you are trying to gain.

**HOW TO BREAK BITERS**

If the horse is not confirmed in the habit, and only "nips" at you, simply use the Pulley Breaking Bridle and when he attempts to bite, punish him severely with it. Two lessons will overcome the habit.

If the horse is confirmed in the habit, put on the halter, lay him on his side, and while in that position, take hold of halter with your left hand and his mouth with your right; open and shut it several times, reach in and take hold of the tongue and show him that you can handle his mouth as you please. Next let him on his feet, put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle and give him a chance to bite. If he does, punish him with the bridle.

**HOW TO USE THE "GUN-POWDER METHOD"**

Turn the horse loose in an enclosure about twenty-four feet square and enter the pen with a buggy whip in your right hand and a revolver, loaded with blank cartridges, in the other.

The "Gun-powder Method" for handling Biters

As the horse rushes toward you to bite, fire blank cartridges straight up in the air in front of his face. He will whirl and try to kick. As he whirls, hit him a hard stroke with the whip.

Continue the use of the whip until he turns his head toward you. If he starts to approach and tries to bite again, fire another shot in his face, which will give him the
impression that his act caused the explosion, and he will soon learn to keep his head toward you without trying to bite. This "Gun-powder Method" takes some little "nerve" on the part of the trainer but it makes a very thrilling exhibition, and never fails to have the desired effect on the horse.

To break a horse from biting his mate when they are hitched double, put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle, under the ordinary bridle. Run the end of the lead rope back to the wagon. When he attempts to bite, give him a severe jerk with the rope, a cut with the whip and say, "Take Care Sir," Repeat this process until you have overcome the habit.

**HOW TO LEAD A HORSE WHILE DRIVING ANOTHER**

Put on the Second Form War Bridle; give a pull to the right, then to the left, then straight ahead until the horse will lead easily. Now tie a stick about four inches long in the lead rope about three feet from the horse's mouth so that you can hold the stick in your hand, let the rope come between the second and third fingers. This stick will serve as a handhold and will save you from getting your hand burned. Now get in the buggy, take up the lines with the left hand and hold the rope with the right hand.

The horse you are leading should be AT THE RIGHT SIDE of the rig, and NOT behind, so he can see where he is going and avoid injury in case the other horse stops. Start your horse and immediately give a little pull on the rope. In a moment the horse you are leading will have his head about in line with the front buggy wheel and it will be just the same as driving two horses—one with each hand.

**RUNNING BACKWARDS**

Put on the double safety rope and give the command, "Back," After the horse has backed a few feet, say, "Whoa," and pull on the rope, bringing him to his knees. This teaches him that "Whoa" means to stop whether he is going backward or forward. Two or three lessons will overcome this habit. In case the horse has the habit of running backward just as you unhitch him, handle him as if he were a halter-puller.
HARD TO BACK

Put on the surcingle, bridle and lines. Run the lines through the rings at the side of the surcingle. Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle under the ordinary bridle. Have your assistant take a firm hold on the lines, and stand back of the horse five or six feet. Step to the horse's left shoulder with the lead rope of the bridle in your hands. Give the command, "Back," and have your assistant make a powerful pull on the lines while you give a hard pull on the rope.

If the horse goes back at all, ease up the pressure and caress him. By repeating this a few times the horse will go backward as soon as he hears the command, "Back." When he will back at command, stop for this lesson, for there is danger of the horse getting the habit of running backward.

Using the Pulley Bridle in teaching a horse to back

Sometimes horses are so confirmed in refusing to back that they will stiffen their muscles and will fall over on their side or fall down on their bellies in an effort to keep from going backward. When they do this, ease up so they can get on their feet and start over again.
USE OF THE COMBINATION BRIDLE

Take a sash cord rope thirty-six feet long, put the middle of it in the horse's mouth. Take the ends at each side of the mouth, put them together, and tie a knot on a line with the foretop. Slip the foretop through and draw the knot tight. Take both ends over the head between the ears; and bring one end down on each side of the neck, just back of the jowls, twist the ends together three or four times, take each end forward and run between the rope and the horse's cheek on either side, take the ends back through the rings at the side of the surcingle, then forward.

Using Combination Bridle for driving

Teaching horse to back with Combination Bridle

Stand directly in front of the horse, say, "Back." At the same time give a raking pull on the ends of the rope, which will force him back. Repeat until he will go back at command. Step back of the horse, still holding the ends of the rope, say, "Back," again giving a raking pull forcing him back. As the horse steps back, ease up.

How to adjust cord for Luggers
LUZZING ON THE BIT

The majority of luggers can be broken by removing the checkrein, taking off the blinds, and using the Beery Bit. Adjust the bit for "very severe" action.

If the horse persists in pulling on the bit when adjusted this way, use following device: Take a piece of sash cord rope 5-16 inch thick, lay the middle across the horse's head, directly back of the ears and under the crown piece of the ordinary bridle, run the ends down and through the small rings of the Beery Bit, when adjusted as for "A Powerful Bit." and fasten your lines to these ends. This gives you "spinal cord" pressure and does not lessen the action of the bit.

In case this plan does not work, give the horse "general subjection." Compel him to go slower at the command "Steady," stop at the command, "Whoa," and reduce the power of the rope to the lines.

A great many horses have had their mouths actually paralyzed by inhumane bits. One time I was handling a horse that belonged to a physician. It was a beautiful sorrel of exceptionally hot-blooded stock. I gave him a general course of handling, but the very act of putting a bit in his mouth excited and worried him. I worked with him for some time without making any progress, so I took off the bit and attached the lines to the rings at the side of the throwing halter, I drove the horse in this manner for several days before I put a bit in his mouth.

TONGUE LOLLING

The Beery Bit will usually prevent this habit, but in extreme cases take an ordinary straight bar bit and file it flat about three inches in the center. Sew a piece of sole leather over this flat surface. Use this as a regular driving bit until you cure the habit.

HOW TO PREVENT A HORSE FROM GETTING FAST IN THE STALL

A narrow stall is generally responsible for this habit. Sew a small ring to the top of the halter. Take a small rope with a snap on one end and snap it into the ring at the top of the halter, and fasten the other end to something directly above the horse's shoulders, when he is standing at the manger. With this the horse can lie down, get up and move about, but he cannot get the top of his head down on the ground.

HOW TO TEACH A COLT TO LEAD

Most people try to get a colt to lead by taking hold of the halter strap and pulling straight ahead on a direct line with the body. This brings the headpiece of the halter down hard on the head and it naturally tries to pull away. If the pull is continued, the colt often rears and sometimes goes over backwards.
Teaching Colt to Lead

To prevent this, take hold of the strap, stand on a line with the colt's right shoulder and make a quick pull on the right. This will, at least, draw the colt's head toward you, and since the colt does not know the difference between going sideways and straight forward, you have gained your point. If he steps at all, stop and caress him. Repeat the pull until he will turn toward you at the slightest pull on the strap. Sometimes you will have to pull first to the right, then to the left in order to start him. As soon as he starts, or even shows an inclination to start, stop and caress him.

Whenever you undertake to move the colt, make him move if nothing else but in a circle. If he is very stubborn, put on the halter pulling hitch, and give him a few pulls with that. Another good plan is to use the Second Form War Bridle. Give a few pulls with it, first to the right, then to the left, then straight ahead, and if this does not bring him, use the whip in connection with the bridle.
BAD TO HARNESS

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle, and have an assistant throw the harness on the horse without hurting him.

As the horse will become submissive

When he resists in any way, punish him with the bridle. Take off and put on the harness and continue to punish until he is perfectly indifferent to have them thrown on him.
BAD TO CURRY

Most horses bad to curry are thin skinned and a sharp currycomb actually hurts them. This means that you should be very careful in using the comb.

Use the Pulley Breaking Bridle. Have your assistant use only a brush at first and when the horse pays no attention to it, and then begin using the currycomb lightly. Never at any time use it roughly.
BAD TO RIDE

Put on Pulley Breaking Bridle, under the ordinary riding bridle. Have your assistant try to get on the horse's back.

If the horse resists, punish with the Pulley Bridle. Continue until the assistant gets on the horse. Start the horse, and if he attempts to bolt or buck, give him a few hard, quick jerks. This will throw his head high in the air. If the horse is confirmed in the habit, give him subjection with the safety rope, then have the assistant get on him, leaving the rope on until he can ride without the horse resisting.

KICKING AT SIDE OF STALL

A great many horses kick simply to hear the noise, and the habit thus caused, can be overcome by padding the sides of the stall with heavy canvas and straw. Another plan is to fasten a piece of elastic, one-half inch wide, around the horse's hind leg, just above the hock joint. As he raises this leg to kick, the elastic tightens on the tendons and the horse's mind is diverted from kicking.
BAD TO CRUPPER

Put on the Pulley Breaking Bridle, have your assistant stand at the horse's hip and raise the tail. As the horse resists, punish with the bridle. Continue the treatment until the tail is perfectly flexible. Then put on the harness and put the crupper under the tail. If the horse still resists, continue to punish and crupper and uncrupper until he is submissive.

Jumping Fences

JUMPING FENCES

Put on the surcingle and buckle a foot strap around each front leg just above the knees. Take a short rope and fasten one end in the ring in the foot strap on the left front foot, run the rope through the left ring in the belly band and tie it in the ring in the foot strap on the right front foot. You should have the strap just long enough so the horse can walk naturally with it on. With this appliance on, the horse can lie down, get up, trot and eat, in fact, anything except to run fast and jump fences.
PAWING IN THE STABLE

The cause of this habit is usually traced to lack of exercise. After the habit has once been formed, the horse often continues it whether in need of exercise or not. To prevent and cure the habit, buckle a leg strap around the horse's front leg just above the knee. Take a block of wood about ten inches long and about two inches thick and buckle a strap around the middle of it and fasten to the ring in the foot strap so that it will hang down about five inches below the knee. When the horse paws, this block will strike him on the shin. If the horse is too sensitive to allow a block to strike him, use something lighter.

COMBINATION DEVICE TO PREVENT KICKING, PAWING AND FENCE JUMPING

Take two pairs of foot straps, and two half-inch cotton ropes. Put on a surcingle. Fasten a foot strap on each foot, just above the hoof and below the fetlock joint. Take one rope, fasten one end to the foot strap on the right hind foot, run the rope up and through the left ring on the surcingle, down and fasten to the foot strap on the left front foot. This rope should be just long enough to allow the horse to move freely, but no longer.
Next, take the other rope and fasten one end of it to the foot strap on the left hind foot, run this rope up and through the other ring on the girth, and down and fasten to the foot strap on the right front foot.

This gives you an "X" shaped appliance.

Other vices such as fear of automobiles, motorcycles, etc. will be treated in the next two books. There is something in the method of approach of these objects, which those, not in the business, never dreamed of. These approaches will be fully described and illustrated. Trick training will also be taken up. To be able to make your horse perform, by signals which no one can see but the horse, means that you will be considered a wonder by anyone who does not know my secrets.

There is a great deal of satisfaction and advertising, too, in owning at least one horse, that will perform various tricks, such as being able to add and subtract, tell his own age, drive without bridle or lines, etc.