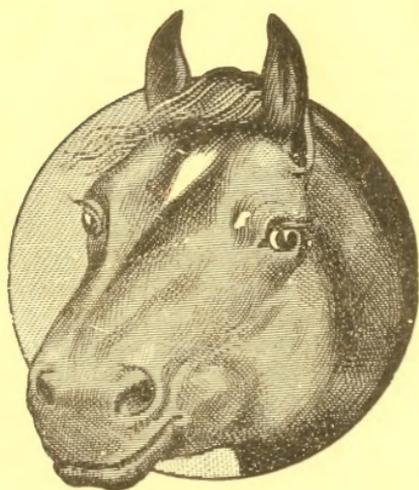


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COMPLETE COURSE
IN
Horsemanship



BY
PROF. J. J. GUNDERSON
SHELDON, IOWA

COMPLETE COURSE
IN
HORSEMANSHIP

BY
PROF. JULIUS J. GUNDERSON



Complete instructions for breaking colts to drive and ride, and taming of wild and vicious horses, together with some trick training. I give instructions by mail or personally at home, or on the road. My instructions are easier and better than any other known which is the result of my experience covering a period of about 20 years.

PRICE \$10.00



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INTRODUCTORY.

It is about twenty years ago, I led into the study of breaking colts and horses of all bad habits and taming wild and vicious bronchos.

For the first two years I bought a good many horses that were called outlaws. They were all unmanageable for the owner, and I could buy them at my own price. I sold them well broke, and received top prices. After a few years of experience I decided to begin teaching what I had learned by such experience in this study, and I now have hundreds of farmers who are using my method with great success. I think it is not claiming too much for my method to say that by its use any horse can be broke. No matter how badly he has been spoiled, he can be made perfectly docile and even safe for a family horse. In reading my book, you are not reading a book that is written by a man who has nothing good at heart for either horse or man, and who merely wants the ill-gained dollars. I guarantee my book to be better than any other book published on breaking and taming of horses, and I can prove that my method is far better than any other methods; more humane and more effective with the aid of this knowledge. I was often able, in from a few minutes to an hour's time, to subdue in making horses gentle that had resisted for months or years.

The book is plain and thoroughly explained so a child 10 years old can read and understand it.

Greater attention is now being paid to the breeding of horses and our attention should be to a better education for the most valuable animal that God has given to us—the horse.

Yours truly,

PROF. J. J. GUNDERSON

REMARKS.

In beginning this study you must by all means bear in mind these few remarks:

When you begin to handle and control a horse, you must control yourself first.

A horse doesn't have the reasoning power, but we have, and we must use it.

The second is to know the horse that you are going to handle and the third is to make him gentle. As a horse has a greater power than a man, it is necessary to use some device to over-power him with. Let kindness be with you; do not use the whip too freely or jerk him in the mouth or use any bad language, as a horse does not understand it. In driving and handling a colt you must use the same word for the same meaning. A horse learns the command by the sound of the word. When you want a colt to come to you use the words "come here"; to go forward, "get up"; to stop, "whoa"; to go slow, "steady"; to go back, "back up". If you use these words properly you will be surprised how quickly he will obey. Speaking of a horse's disposition—the disposition of a horse is what he does. Most any man can tell what a colt is apt to do by looking at its head, but in breaking a colt it is not necessary to be an expert in telling the disposition. A colt that has a good disposition can be broke and tamed in a shorter time than one that has a bad disposition. But it does not matter so much about his disposition. A colt that has never been handled does not have any bad habits, but to be sure that you are going to break him without giving him a chance to start any bad habits, you must handle him according to my instructions. But if a horse has been spoiled in some way, then you must know what his habit is before you can begin breaking him. No man

can always tell by looking at his head and know just what habit he has got, because a good many horses have good dispositions, but the man who undertook to break him had a poor method of handling horses, and taught him the bad habit. If you know what bad habit he has got you will know how to break him by looking it up in my book, without looking at the horse's head.

When you handle horses that are high-lifed and nervous, or hot blooded, you should be a little more careful about their handling. Do not be too free with the whip or jerk them in the mouth, and do not use severe bits. If you follow my instructions you will not have any horses with any bad habits.

HOW TO HALTER-BREAK A NATIVE COLT.

The halter-breaking of a colt is the first thing to be thought of. A colt should be halter-broke from three months to one year of age.

Take a piece of one-half inch rope, make a loop in the center of the rope, big enough to come around the hind-quarters and over the hips. Tie a square knot about the middle of the back, run one of the ropes along the neck on the right side and through the halter ring, and the other along the left side of the neck and cross the ropes in the halter ring, then tie both ends to the manger, then take a small strap, fasten it to the rope on the right side, about the flank, pass straps under the belly to the right side, tie about the flank, but do not draw this strap very tight. This is called the breeching rope. When a colt is first tied he doesn't realize what is wanted of him, and finding himself restrained of his usual freedom to move about as he pleases, his first thought is to get away. If you do not have him securely tied, he breaks loose, and the result may be that you will have a halter puller.

THE BONAPARTE BRIDLE.

Take a piece of No. 8 silver lake cotton cord about 25 feet in length. Tie one end around the neck with a stationary knot, double your rope forward through the loop, tied around the neck. Put the loop through the mouth. Keep the longer rope on the right side of the knot, pass the rope over the head from the left side, then pass the rope under the upper lip from the right side. Then pass the rope back through the loop tied around the neck. This is called the Bonaparte bridle. Do not use this bridle on wild bronchos or a striking horse of any kind.



THE BREACHING ROPE.



THE BONAPARTE BRIDLE.

HOW TO BREAK A HALTER-BROKE NATIVE COLT TO DRIVE.

The proper time to begin to educate your colt to do a little driving or light work is between the age of 2 1-2 to 3 years. If you want a horse that you can drive and work with pleasure, follow my instructions.

I prefer a pen about 24 feet square, or out in the open. First place on him the Bonaparte bridle, take hold of the cord with one hand, stand about 8 to 10 feet to the left, then come with an easy pull on the cord at the same time giving your colt the command "**come here.**". When the colt comes around to you, reward him by patting him on the neck, to let him know that he did what was right. Repeat this for a few times from the left side till he comes around willingly by the command "**come here.**" Then repeat the same on the right side. When he turns willingly to the right and left side, then take the whip and crack it around him, but do not hit him. Then he may be made to go forward. When you have that accomplished you take a half inch rope, take hold of both ends, draw the loop around the hind quarters and over the hips; keep hold of the Bonaparte bridle with your left hand. Give a quick pull on the rope in your right hand. If the colt kicks, punish him by giving a quick pull on the Bonaparte bridle. At the same time give him the command "**behave.**" Then take the rope around his hind legs and make your colt walk around. If he kicks, punish him in the same manner. This handling will educate your colt not to kick when the tugs or lines get around his feet. When your colt does not pay any attention by being touched with the rope, then put on the throwing harness.

First place the surcingle around his body, tie a piece of rope in the ring on the right side, then take a small strap, tie both ends together, forming a loop about 20 inches, place it under the tail, pass the rope from the right ring



THE THROWING HARNESS, WITH FOOT SNAPPED UP.

through the strap and tie in the ring on the left side. Then take a half inch rope about 25 feet long, pass the end through the ring in the surcingle on the left side from the back, pass rope through halter ring from the left side and tie in the surcingle ring on the left side. Then you take a short 1½ inch strap around the right fore foot, just above the hoof. Place 1½ inch snap on the strap. Then remove the Bonaparte bridle, take a hold of the ropes close to the halter ring with your right hand. Then step around on the right side of the colt, take hold of the strap on the foot with your left hand, hook the snap in the ring in the surcingle under the belly, then take hold of the long rope on the left side and pull; this brings his head around to the left shoulder, and he will be compelled to lay down on his right side. Then bring the rope around toward his back and stand, then take a tin basket with two light horse shoes in it, keep a hold on the long rope with one hand and the basket with the other; shake the basket over his side, shoulders and hind quarters, make all the noise you can, but do not hurt him in any way. Take a blanket and swing it over him several times. Whenever he lays still, leave his head flat on the ground. Whenever he tries to get up, pull his head back to his shoulder, so he cannot get on his feet. By handling your colt in this manner you will have him subdued in a short time. He will not have any fear for racket or blanket. As soon as you have your colt subdued in the throwing harness, place a bridle and harness on him, put an easy bit in the bridle. I prefer a No. 90 bit. Take a lame strap and buckle in both the bit rings around the lower jaw, this will prevent the bit from pulling through the mouth, but do not buckle tight. Fit the bridle on snug and do not allow your colt to keep his tongue on top of the bit. Then place knee pads and driving hobbles on. Tie the end of the rope from driving hobbles into the halter rope, then take your whip in your

THE THROWING HARNESS, SHOWING THE LEGS PILED AROUND.



right hand and drive your colt around in a circle. Now is the time to teach your colt the meaning of the words "get up" and "whoa." Crack the whip behind him and speak sharply "get up." When he walks around a distance then give him the command "whoa," and at the same time come with a quick pull on the rope that leads to the hobbles—bring him to his knees. When he quits lungeing around, give slack in the rope and give him a chance to get on his feet, and just as he gets on his feet speak out sharply "whoa." If he stands, walk up to him and reward him by patting him on the neck. If he should refuse to stand, give him the sharp command "whoa," and bring him to his knees. Repeat this until your colt will get up and stop at the command "whoa," and "get up." Do not check your colt while in the driving hobbles; if you do, the result will be some part of the harness broken, or hurt his mouth. Now your colt is ready to hitch. I prefer a lumber wagon. Tie the neckyoke to the tongue. Put a stay chain on for the broke horse, then bring the broke horse up to the right side and the colt to the left side. First put the neckyoke on the broke horse, and then on the colt; then tie the rope from the driving hobbles with a loop knot into the brace on the wagon box. For the first few times manage to drive straight ahead or turn towards the broke horse. The reason I prefer the left side is in driving on the road it brings the colt next to the autos, and other vehicles, and that is easier for a man to handle the rope in the left hand and lines in the right hand. The colt should be broken to drive on both sides in a team. First hitch him a couple of times on the left side, then to the right side. Drive your colt up to everything that you think might frighten him, especially autos, no matter how hard he tries to get away, as the horse has the driving hobbles on. You have him under perfect control. Always drive your colt slow, and teach him to walk the first two or three

THE THROWING HARNESS, SHOWING THE HORSE DOWN.



times, you can easily teach him to trot after you have taught him to walk, and never over-work your colt, or drive him until he gets too tired. You should hitch him twice a day or more, but short drives for a few days. You will soon have a horse that is family broke.



THE THROWING HARNESS, SHOWING A NEW METHOD OF SNAPPING THE FOOT UP BY THE USE OF A PIECE OF SASH CORD.

THE DRIVING HOBBLES.

The driving hobbles are made of one strap two inches wide, five feet two inches long, with a two-inch D sewed in each end. This strap goes over the back, on top of the harness, back of the back pad. The light end of this strap is fastened into the hobble around the foot, with a No. 9 wire about 4 inches long. The other hobble is loose and a honda fastened into it with a No. 9 wire 5 inches long, but have the wire two double, and fasten one honda close to the D in the heavy end of the 2 inch strap. Take a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rope, pass the rope through the honda close to the D, then through the honda in the hobble, and fasten the end of the rope into the D in the 2-inch strap. When using the driving hobbles on a colt always have the rope on the outside of the team. The driving hobbles can be used on either side, without changing the rope.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE COLT TO DRIVE THAT IS NOT HALTER BROKE.

If you have a pen or shed about 24 feet square with a good high fence around it you can handle him about the same as one that is halter broke. Do not have barb wire or machinery near where you handle colts. Have a good smooth and level place, free from stone and objects that might injure your colt. If you don't have a place of this kind, first get your colt in the barn, put on a halter and the breeching rope and tie him to the manger. Then put on the harness, knee pads and driving hobbles, take him out in the open. When he gets out he will make an effort to get away from you. Then pull on the rope in the driving hobbles and bring him to his knees and make him lie down. Then take a tin basket with a couple of horse shoes in it and a blanket and go through the same, as for handling a halter broke colt. When you have subdued



SHOWING THE DRIVING HOBBLIES ON THE LEFT SIDE, WITH
ONE FOOT UP.

him then put on the Bonaparte bridle and handle him like one that is halter broke, but do not use it very severe. Leave the driving hobbles on, take a rope around his hind quarters and legs, as is described in handling one that is halter broke. When you have done this, then make your colt take a circle and teach him to go ahead and stop by the commands, "get up," "whoa." When he will get up and stop at the command then he is ready to be hitched to the wagon, but do not forget to tie the neck-yoke on the tongue and a stay chain for the broke horse. Bring the broke horse on the right side and the colt on the left side. First put neck yoke on the broke horse, and then on the colt, tie the rope from the driving hobbles with a loop knot in the brace that leads from the step into the wagon box. Then pick up the lines and rope and drive him a couple of times a day till he is thoroughly broke. If you tie a colt like this in town or outside anywhere put on the breechen rope for about 3 or 4 times. If your colt should refuse to lead into the barn or any place, lead your broke horse in front of your colt, take a 6 inch bolt and stick it through the kock eyes in the broke horse tugs. Take the 2 ends of the breeching rope and make two half hitches around the tugs in front of the bolt. Take hold of the broke horse by the bridle, and lead him to where you want the colt and he will follow without any trouble.



SHOWING THE DRIVING HOBBOLES ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE COLT THAT SWITCHES AND KICKS AT THE TONGUE, ONE THAT HAS BEEN HITCHED THREE TIMES OR LESS.

There are so many kinds of kickers and it is necessary to know what kind you are going to handle because they can not all be broke alike, first you have got to find the cause, and work at it from that point, put on the Bonaparte bridle and take a 1-2 inch rope, take hold of both ends and throw the loop around the hind quarters and over the hips, keep the Bonaparte bridle in your left hand and the other in your right hand, then with a quick pull with the rope in your right. Whenever the colt kicks, give him a severe jerk in the Bonaparte bridle, at the same time give him the command "behave." Repeat this until he won't pay any attention to it, then bring the rope around in a circle and every time he kicks give him a sharp jerk and speak sharply "behave." Take a blanket and hit him around the hind legs and handle thoroughly, take all the touchiness out of the hind parts, then put on the throwing harness and give him a good subduing. Use the tin basket and blanket over him. Handle him about the same as to break a halter broke colt to drive, only give a more severe treatment, then put on the knee pads and driving hobbles and hitch to wagon. When you start out do not cramp the tongue towards the colt. If he kicks while driving, pull up on the rope in the hobbles and bring him to his knees. Drive him this way about three times, if he is still inclined to kick, give him a handling in the kicking harness.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE HORSE THAT SWITCHES AND KICKS AT THE TONGUE. ONE THAT HAS BEEN HITCHED FOUR TIMES OR MORE.

I find a good many of this kind of kickers. They are mostly mares but once in a while geldings. To overcome this habit, it requires a severe punishment, first put on the harness and bridle with a No. 90 bit. Take her out in a big clear space, put on the surcingle loose around the body. Have a pair of hobbles to buckle around the hind legs between the hock and ankle. Then take a 1-2 inch rope about six feet long, run the rope through the roller part of 1 1-2 inch roller snap. Tie one end into the hobble on the right, and the other on the left and then take another 1-2 inch rope about 10 feet long, snap the big snap into the center of this rope, pass the ropes over the surcingle between the front legs, run one end through the bit ring on the right side and the other through the left ring, cross ropes under jaw and tie. Check her head up about even with her back and take a short stick about 4 inches, lay it across the end of the tail, take a piece of sash cord and make two half hitches back of the stick, pass the cord forward between the hind legs and tie to the collar. Then you take two poles about 14 feet long. These should be smooth with no sharp corners or knots and about the same height as a wagon tongue. Drill a hole in the light end of the poles, and take a short piece of sash cord, and tie a snap into the end of the poles. Place one pole on each side of her and snap them into the hame rings. Then you take a long rope tied into the halter,



SHOWING THE KICKING HARNESS.

making her walk around in a big circle, first one way about five minutes, then reverse. Repeat this for a while, or until she won't pay any more attention to the poles. Then take a one-half inch rope around her body, pass both ends out between her hind legs and pull on the ropes and make her kick a few times. When she quits kicking at the rope between her hind legs, then make her take a circle right and then left a few times. Give her one treatment like this in the morning and one in the afternoon. After you give her the second treatment, then remove the poles and kicking harness, place the knee pads and driving hobbles on her, hitch her to the wagon and give her a drive. If she makes any effort to kick pull up on the rope in the driving hobbles and bring her down on her knees. A mare of this kind should be in the harness every day for about a week or more, and in driving her do not cramp the tongue against her for some time, but do not use the kicking harness on a kicking broncho. See index.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE HORSE THAT KICKS WHEN THE LINE GETS UNDER THE TAIL.

The cause of this habit in many cases is sometime while driving the horse happens to switch the tail over the line and the driver gives a severe pull to get the line out from under the tail. By doing this it causes a severe pain and at the same time frightens him and causes him to kick. To overcome this habit it requires a severe treatment. First place the harness and bridle with a No. 90 bit on your horse, then put on kicking harness. Have one line on each side of the horse, with one independent line from the top of the hames or back pad. Do not use a rope. Drive your horse around, swing the independent line around

his tail, give him a chance to catch this independent line, step out to the side, give a quick pull upon the independent line like you were trying to pull the line out from under the tail. When the horse kicks he will give himself a severe punishment in the mouth. Repeat this a few times until he does not show any more desire to kick, then take a half inch rope around his body and back between his hind legs and give a few pulls on the rope and make him kick a few times; this will teach your horse in a couple of lessons not to kick when the line is under his tail. Do not use the kicking harness on a kicking broncho. See index.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE HORSE THAT KICKS WHEN ANYTHING TOUCHES HIS HEELS.

The cause of this habit is mostly by being hitched too short on some machinery, where the doubletrees come very low. Or it might be caused by other accidents while driving. This habit is not very difficult to overcome. First place the harness and bridle on the horse, then the knee pads and driving hobbles. Take him out in the open, tie a ring in the tail close to the tail bone, take a piece of sash cord about twenty feet long, pass the cord through the ring in the tail, tie a sack half full of tin cans to one end of the sash cord and keep the other end in your hand. Have a lead line from the bit, make your horse take a big circle. When your horse has walked around a distance pull up on the sash cord that is tied to the sack, so the sack of cans will hit against his heels. If the horse makes a quick move forwards and kicks, pull up hard on the rope in the driving hobbles and bring him to his knees. Then give a little slack in the cord tied to the sack of cans, and then give him a chance to get on his feet. Repeat this for a while, then pull up on the cord tied to the sack, so the sack will

be close to the ring, and hold it there until he don't pay any attention to it. Have the horse walking around while giving him this treatment. In some cases it will be well enough to give the horse a good subduing in the throwing harness before hitching. This will educate your horse in a short time not to kick when anything touches his heels.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE HORSE THAT KICKS AT THE TUGS WHILE TURNING AROUND.

This habit is most common with mares. The cause of this habit is mostly due on account of the hind legs not being properly handled before being hitched. First put on the Bonaparte bridle and take her out where you have plenty of room. See index for explanation of the Bonaparte bridle. Take a half inch rope about 25 feet long, double the rope through the loop around the hind quarters and over the hips. Keep the Bonaparte bridle in your left hand and the other rope in your right. Give a quick pull upon the rope in your right hand. When she kicks give her a severe jerk on the Bonaparte bridle, and at the same time giving her a sharp command "behave," bring the rope around the hind legs, and make her walk around in a circle. When she makes an effort to kick, punish her by giving a hard jerk on the Bonaparte bridle, and at the same time give her a sharp command "behave." Keep on working this rope in this manner till she doesn't pay any attention to it, then remove the Bonaparte bridle and put on the throwing harness, and give her a good subduing and handle her hind legs thoroughly while down. Then remove the throwing harness, put on knee pads and driving hobbles, hitch her up with a broke horse to a stone boat, so the tugs will come very low on her legs. Drive her around once in a while, making short turns first to the

right, then to the left. If she kicks pull up on the rope in the driving hobbles and bring her down on her knees, at the same time giving her a sharp command "behave." Repeat this until she doesn't have any desire to kick. Do not hitch a mare of this kind with the driving hobbles on to any machinery, especially a disc. If you do hitch a mare of this kind, give her the treatment explained for two or three times. Then you may hitch her on to any kind of machinery by taking a piece of sash cord about 25 feet long—take one end of the cord under the upper lip and tie ropes together on top of the head. Leave the other end come back into your hand. Watch her closely. Whenever she kicks come with a quick jerk on the cord, at the same time speaking sharply "behave." In case that your horse had the habit of this kind for years, it may be necessary to give her a treatment in the kicking harness.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT KICKS AT THE BREECHING.

Put on the Bonaparte bridle and take him out in the open. Take a half inch rope about 25 feet long around the hind quarters, about where the breeching would come. With the Bonaparte bridle in your left hand, and the other in your right hand, give a quick pull with the rope in your right, and when the horse kicks punish him with a quick jerk on the Bonaparte bridle. Repeat this until he won't pay any attention to it, then put the knee pads and driving hobbles on and give him a drive. By handling the horse according to these instructions and driving him a couple of times, you will be able to thoroughly break up this habit. If it is a very bad case, give him a good subduing in the throwing harness before hitching.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT KICKS AT ITS MATE WHILE DRIVING.

Hitch your horse up with the one that it is most likely to kick at. Put on the second form of war bridle, run the cord through the line ring on the hame, on the inside of the broke horse, watch him closely whenever he attempts to kick, give him a sharp jerk on the war bridle. If you have the horse on the left side, then put the war bridle on from the right side, if on the right side put the war bridle on from the left side. If he is very bad it would be well enough to give him a subduing in the throwing harness before hitching.

The second form of war bridle is made with a loop tied around the lower jaw with a stationary knot, then pass the rope over the head from the right and through the loop on the left side.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE HORSE THAT KICKS WHILE PUTTING THE HARNESS ON.

There is a great deal of difference in horses of this habit. It all depends upon how vicious the horse is. You take a colt for example, he is liable to kick at you when you throw the harness on, if he was never taught anything before. This kind can be easily broke, by my methods of colt handling.

May be your horse had a sore neck and he commenced to fight the harness, and every time getting a little worse. If a horse of this kind, you can break him by using a Bonaparte bridle and throwing harness, but I have had cases of this kind where I have had to use the four hobbles. The four hobbles is described in the handling and



SECOND FORM OF WAR BRIDLE.

taming of bronchos, but do not attempt to break a horse of this kind until his neck is healed up. Then take your horse out and throw him down, place the four hobbles on and tie a rope 14 inches long between the hobbles on the hind legs, give him a chance to get on his feet. Then take the harness and make a rush for him and throw the harness on him. Repeat this until he stands quiet. Sometimes you will find native horses of this habit. They will kick and strike whenever you come with the harness. A horse of this kind you handle the same as to tame a broncho, but in all cases while you have them under control, you must repeat putting the harness on and off, until the horse stands perfectly quiet.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE HORSE THAT KICKS WHEN PUTTING CRUPPER UNDER HIS TAIL.

First take him out, put on the throwing harness and give him a good subduing. Then tie him back in the stall, put on the Bonaparte bridle; if he is a bad character take two hobbles, buckle one around the left front foot, and one around the left hind foot, take a piece of rope and tie into both hobbles, pull the left hind and front foot about 10 inches closer than natural standing, hold the Bonaparte bridle in your left hand, stand close to the left hip, take hold of the tail with your right hand, work the tail up and down just like you were putting the crupper on, give him two or three handlings of this kind and you will not have any trouble in placing the crupper on.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT KICKS WHILE CURRYING.

Put on the Bonaparte bridle. If you have the horse on the right side of the stall take the Bonaparte bridle in the left hand and the curry comb in the right hand.

Whenever he kicks at you give him a quick jerk on the Bonaparte bridle, and at the same time give him the sharp command "behave," repeating this until he will not have any desire to kick. Then tie him to the left side of the stall, holding the Bonaparte bridle in your right hand, and curry comb in the left hand. Repeat this just as when the horse was standing on the right side, and you will have this habit broken up in a short time.

If it is a broncho that is touchy or wild, give him a handling like it is explained in breaking a wild broncho.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE HORSE THAT KICKS AT A MAN IN THE BARN.

If the horse is bit broke, put on the kicking harness, take a blanket and stand around the stall. Keep out of his sight if possible. Then swing the blanket around his hind legs. This causes him to kick and he will receive a severe punishment in his mouth. Repeat this until he does not have any desire to kick.

If a broncho or western horse, see index for handling bronchos.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE HORSE THAT KICKS WHEN HOOKING THE TUGS.

First give him a good subduing in the throwing harness. Make all kinds of racket over him: swing a blanket over his head and body, and give him a handling in this manner about one hour each time for three or four times; and in some bad cases it might be necessary to use the driving hobbles for a couple of times, when hitching to a rig. Do not attempt to break a broncho in this manner. See index for handling bronchos.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT KICKS AT THE STALL.

Take a piece of chain about 14 inches long, take a hame strap and run it through the end of the chain and buckle above the hock. And sometimes the horses will quit this habit by changing from one stall to another.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT PAWS IN THE STALL.

Take a piece of chain about 14 inches long, take a hame strap and run it through the end of the chain and buckle it above the knee.

Another Remedy—Take a hardwood block about four inches square, fasten a light strap to the center of the block, then take a hame strap and buckle around the leg above the knee. Tie the block to the strap buckled around the leg above the knee. Let the block hang down about ten inches from the strap.

HOW TO BREAK A RUNAWAY HORSE.

There are several kinds of runaway horses and they have all got to be broke according to what causes him to run away. Some horses when being hitched to a wagon become frightened at the noise of the wagon and run away. For a horse of this kind first put on the throwing harness, lay him down and make lots of noise over him. Take a blanket and swing it over him several times; give him a good subduing in this manner; put on the harness, bridle, knee pads and driving hobbles, hitch him to the wagon. Place a tin basket with a couple of light horseshoes in it, in the wagon. When you have driven a couple of rods put a foot into the basket and kick it around

—make all the noise you can. If he makes a quick start, pull up on the rope in the driving hobbles and bring him to his knees, at the same time give him the sharp command "whoa." If he starts up in a slow trot pull up a little easy on the rope that leads to the driving hobbles and give him the command "steady." When breaking a horse of this kind always make him walk as slow as possible.

Another kind of runaway horses are those that get frightened at a top buggy or a man sitting up high behind them. First put on the harness, bridle, knee pads and driving hobbles, take him out in the open, have the blinds buckled quite low, then take a fish pole about 12 feet long and tie an umbrella out on the end of the pole. Have a good hold on the rope to the driving hobbles, stand out back and a little to the side of the horse, then swing the umbrella up over his back and all around him. Whenever he makes an effort to get away, pull him down on to his knees, at the same time give him the sharp command, "whoa." Repeat this until he does not pay any attention to it. Another kind of runaway, whenever being hooked up to a hog wagon he becomes frightened. Put on the driving hobbles and knee pads, put a couple or more hogs in the wagon and drive around. Whenever he makes an effort to get away, pull up on the rope in the hobbles and bring him down on his knees, at the same time giving him a sharp command "whoa." Never allow him to trot, but always make him walk slow.

If the horse is naturally a runaway that doesn't have any particular cause for running, put on the driving hobbles and knee pads and watch him closely. Whenever he makes an attempt to get away, bring him to his knees quick, at the same time giving him the sharp command "whoa." Repeat this until he doesn't make any effort to get away.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT WON'T STAND WHILE BEING HITCHED.

First put on the harness, bridle, knee pads and driving hobbles. Take him out and make him walk around in a circle. When he has walked around a distance give him a sharp command "whoa." Repeat this until he will get up and stop at the command. Then hitch him to the wagon. Tie the rope from the driving hobbles with a loop knot into the brace in the step of the wagon. Take plenty of time to hitch up. Be doing something around the team to make the horse believe that you are hitching them up. Make them stand until you give them the command "get up."

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT WONT STAND AFTER BEING HITCHED.

Give him the same treatment as one that wont stand while being hitched.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT PRANCES WHILE DRIVING.

The horses that get into this habit are mostly nervous or spoiled when first being hitched.

If a nervous horse, first put on the throwing harness, make all sorts of noise over and around him and take a blanket and swing it all over him. Give him a handling of this kind for about one hour each time for about two or three times, each lesson to be about three hours apart. Soon after you give him the last treatment, hook him to a wagon. When you drive him always make him walk slow. if he walks too fast, check him down by pulling on the rope in the driving hobbles. At the same time give him the command "steady." Repeat this for two or three times and you will have the habit broken up.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT IS AFRAID OF AUTOMOBILES.

If it is a colt put on the harness, knee pads and driving hobbles. Drive the colt around where you think you are most likely to meet automobiles. Never whip your colt when meeting an automobile; but if he attempts to get away from it, pull up on the rope in the driving hobbles, then give him the sharp command "whoa." If it is an old horse, put on the Bonaparte bridle, and lead him around automobiles and toward automobiles running. If he shys away then give a hard pull in the Bonaparte bridle toward the auto, and at the same time give him a sharp command "come here."

If you hitch him to a rig use the driving hobbles.

AFRAID OF A BLANKET.

Put on the Bonaparte bridle and take the blanket and keep flapping it over him first on one side, then on the other side, until he will stand perfectly quiet.

AFRAID OF AN UMBRELLA.

You can use either the Bonaparte bridle or the driving hobbles. If you use the Bonaparte bridle, handle your horse five or ten minutes to let him feel the effects of the bridle. Then take hold of the rope about 15 feet from the horse, open your umbrella and move it around him slowly, keep moving a little closer, holding it up to him and let him feel of it with his nose. Keep on using the umbrella around him, so he will stand for it being touched all over him. Whenever he tries to get away, pull up on the Bonaparte bridle and give him the command "come here."



GETTING A HORSE USED TO THE UMBRELLA BY THE USE OF
A BONAPARTE BRIDLE.

AFRAID OF A WAGON.

First give him a good subduing in the throwing harness. Make all sorts of racket over him. Give him two lessons about one hour each time, and about three hours apart; then put on the knee pads and driving hobbles and hitch him to the wagon. Make him walk slowly and while driving make all kinds of noise in the wagon and when he makes attempts to get away, pull up on the rope in the driving hobbles and bring him to his knees, and at the same time give the sharp command "whoa." Give him a couple of drives in this way and he will be thoroughly broke to the wagon.

AFRAID OF A TOP BUGGY.

Put on the harness and bridle, buckle the blinds quite low, put on the knee pads and driving hobbles, then take a fish pole about 12 feet long, tie an umbrella to one end of it, have a good hold to the rope in the driving hobbles, then hold the umbrella up over his back, swinging it all over him. Whenever he tries to get away, pull him down on his knees and at the same time give him the command "whoa." Repeat this until he will stand perfectly still; then hitch him to the wagon, swing the umbrella up over him, but do not allow him to trot. Make him walk slow. Give him a couple of these lessons and then he will be safe to hitch to a top buggy.

AFRAID OF HAY RACK.

Put on the harness, bridle, knee pads and driving hobbles and hitch to a wagon and drive around. Make all kinds of noise behind him. When he makes an effort to get away, give him the command "whoa" and bring him to his knees. If he just walks a little faster than he ought to, then pull up on the rope a little easy, and give him the

command "steady." If he is a bad character, give him a good subduing in the throwing harness before hitching.

AFRAID OF HOGS IN THE WAGON.

Put on the harness, bridle, knee pads and driving hobbles, hitch him to the wagon, put one or more hogs in the wagon and drive around. Get the hogs to squeal and make all kinds of noise back of him. When he gets frightened give him the command "whoa" and pull him down on his knees. Repeat this two or three times. He will then find out that the hogs won't hurt him, and that he can not get away.

AFRAID OF CHILDREN.

Put on the harness, bridle, knee pads and driving hobbles and hitch him to the wagon. Drive around where there are quite a number of children, for example the school house. Make the horse stand still and have the children run around and swing their hats and coats and make all kinds of noise, but do not allow the children to get too close. Give him a lesson like this for about 30 minutes, and he will then know that the children won't hurt him.

AFRAID OF STEAM ENGINES.

If there is a steam engine close put on the Bonaparte bridle, take him a few steps at a time and then stop and pat him to show that the horse did as you wanted him to do, and that you're his friend. Lead him up close to the engine, and all around it. Then lead him away about six or eight rods, and then bring him back to the engine. Repeat this a few times, until he will approach the engine without pulling on the Bonaparte bridle. If you have to go some distance, put on the harness, bridle, knee pads

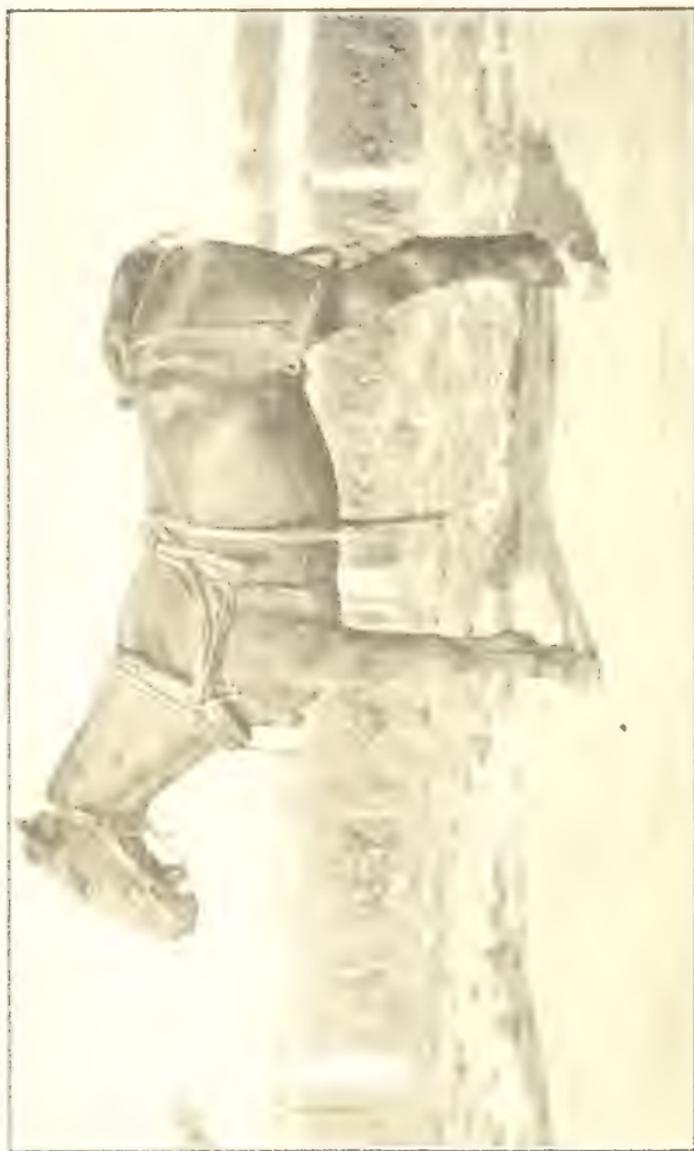
and driving hobbles, and hitch him to the wagon, and drive him around the machine two or three times. Have the broke horse next to the engine. If he gets frightened, give him the command "whoa" and pull him down on his knees with the driving hobble rope. Do this until you can drive him up real close to the engine. Have him face the engine. Make him stand there for some time, so he can thoroughly examine it, and in a short time he will know that it is perfectly harmless.

AFRAID OF CLOTHES ON THE LINE.

Put on the Bonaparte bridle and take him a few steps at a time, and then stop and pat him. Repeat this until he will put his nose onto the clothes and feel of them; also take hold of the clothes and shake them a little. If he refuses to come up close, give him a pull with the Bonaparte bridle and tell him to "come here."

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE FROM SWITCHING ITS TAIL.

Place on the horse the collar and harness, then take hold of its tail, take a wooden pin five inches long and one inch in diameter, lay it directly across the hair of its tail, double the end of the tail over the pin and take a piece of sash cord about 10 feet long, take hold of the middle of the rope, make two half hitches around the tail back of the stick, then bring its tail up over its back; bring one end of the rope down through the buckle of the belly-band on the right side, and tie to the hame ring, and bring the other end of the rope through the buckle on the left side and tie to the hame ring. Draw the tail down fairly tight, leave it up about six hours each time in the summer and about eight hours each time in the winter. Sometimes



SHOWING THE TAIL TIED UP OVER THE BACK ON A SWITCH.

one treatment is enough but in some cases it may be necessary to give them two or three treatments; but do not give over three treatments, and only every other day. This treatment should be given to a horse tied in the barn. After each treatment hitch your horse and give him a drive on any rig that he is most likely to switch on, and use one of the patent spring cruppers. For switchers the crupper is made of iron shaped like a crupper, with a light strip of iron welded on to the center of the crupper. This strip of iron reaches to the end of the tail bone, and the whole thing is covered with leather. Sew two small straps across this strip of iron, one close to the end of this iron strip and one about 10 inches from the end. Buckle the crupper into the harness, then buckle the two small straps around the tail, through the hair. This crupper can be used on the horse without being noticed.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT SWITCHES ITS TAIL OVER THE LINE AND HOLDS IT.

Some horses will switch their tails over the lines and hold them tight. A horse of this kind is called a line grabber. A horse of this kind can easily be broken by using a large crupper on him. You can use a common crupper by wrapping a cloth around it, until you get the size required. By using this large crupper on him it will prevent him from holding the line. If it is a very bad case give him the treatment described for breaking a horse from switching its tail.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO BACK.

First, hitch your horse to a rig, but do not have a load on. Step in front of him, take the butt end of whip and press it in between the breast bone and the shoulder point, and at the same time give him the command to "back up."

As soon as he takes a step or two back, relieve the pressure and reward him by patting him on the neck. Repeat this until he will back freely; then step back into the rig and take hold of the lines and give him the command "back up." If it is a very stubborn horse take a broom handle and use in place of the whip.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE GET UP WHEN HE THROWS HIMSELF.

Place one knee on his neck, take hold of his nose with one hand and close the lower nostril tight. Turn his head up and pour about one quart of water into the upper nostril—this will give him the same sensation as drowning, but do not have the check rein tight. Let him have his feet free and he will get up as fast as you can get out of his way.

HOW TO BREAK A BALKY HORSE.

A balky horse is the most disagreeable horse to contend with, but do not blame the horse. If there were not any balky drivers, there would be no balky horses. Sometimes I have had men tell me that they had colts born balky, but I am safe to say that no colt is born balky. But there are colts with a balky disposition and if a balky driver undertakes to break one of this kind he is sure to have a balky horse. I have two practical methods; the one is for light horses that weigh 1050 or less—first hitch the balky horse to the wagon with a horse that is broke, put a stay chain on for the broke horse and take a strap $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and about 55 inches long, sew a billet on one end, about 25 inches long and make another one the same length with two buckles in it and buckle the long strap into one of these buckles and place a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch roller snap on the long strap, buckle the two billets around the



SHOWING HOW A BALKY HORSE WILL STAND WHEN THE DRIVER PUNISHES HIM WITH A WHIP.

front legs above the knees, snap the roller snap into the ring in the end of the neckyoke; then take a half inch rope in the opposite end and tie about four inches from the end. Pass the rope back to the back end of the wagon tongue and tie. Have the rope between the broke horse and the wagon tongue. When the rope is tight the neckyoke should stand directly across the tongue. Then take hold of the lines and give the team the command "get up." Turn a little to the right or left and the balky horse will have one foot off the ground, and he will have to go. This strap may also be used for a kicking strap on a single horse.

If the balky horse weighs more than 1050 use the following method. Hitch your balky horse onto the wagon with a broke horse, take a half inch rope about 25 feet long, leave the crupper off, place the center of the rope under his tail and tie the ropes together about four inches above the tail, pass one rope on each side of him, and in through the neckyoke strap and over the neck yoke. Then take another rope about 20 feet long, tie one end of this rope into the rope placed under the tail, tie a pair of doubletrees into the other end, hitch a team to the doubletrees, and take a stick about four inches long and double the end of the tail over the stick, take a piece of sash cord and take two half hitches around the tail back of the stick. Pass the cord between the hind and front legs and tie into the collar, but do not tie very tight. You must use the best of judgment in breaking a horse of this kind, and great care should be taken not to pull on the rope under the tail, except when you tell him to go and he refuses. In breaking a horse like this it requires a helper, one man driving the team hitched to the wagon and the other the lead team. Then give your team the command "get up." If the balky horse refuses to go then drive the lead team up. When the rope tightens, tap the balky horse a little

with the whip, at the same time giving the command "get up." If the balky horse is willing to pull his share of the wagon, do not allow the lead team to pull on him. Make him go five or six rods at a time. When you want to stop first give the man that drives the lead team the signal "to stop" before giving the balky horse the command "whoa." Repeat this until he is willing to go and stop at the command. When he is willing to pull his share of the wagon, tie both hind wheels of the wagon and get him used to pulling something heavier. When he is willing to pull his share of the wagon with both rear wheels tied, drive him about one half hour. But stop a couple of minutes every ten or twelve rods. Then he may be put in the barn till the next lesson. You should give him two lessons a day until he won't have any desire to balk. After you have given your horse a couple of lessons like this on the wagon you may hitch him in the center of a three or four horse team by taking a piece of half inch rope under his tail and fasten a half inch rope pulley into the rope and tie the pulley into the back strap of the harness between the hips. Take another half inch rope, pass it through the pulley on the back, tie one end into the left hame ring on the broke horse on the right side of him and the other into the right hame ring on the broke horse on the left side. Have about 12 inches of slack in the rope under his tail. That gives him a chance to start, but if he doesn't start by the time the other horses are 12 inches ahead of him the rope under his tail will pull up on him and he will have to go. If the horse throws himself, see index—How to make a horse get up when he throws himself.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE HORSE THAT IS BAD TO BRIDLE.

Some horses get into this habit by being abused or by having a sore on or around the ears, and when putting

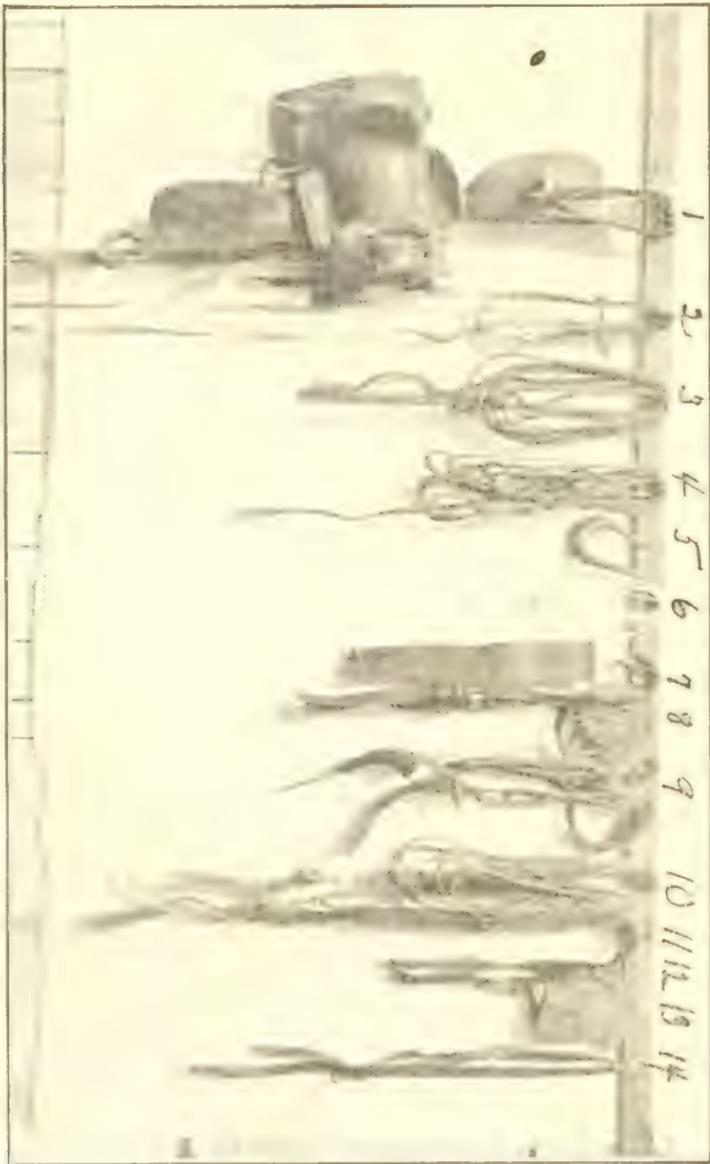
the bridle on it comes in contact with the sore. Place on him the Bonaparte bridle, keep the cord in the left hand about 14 inches from his head, then rush your right hand up to his ears. When he throws his head away from you, give him the sharp command "come here," and at the same time give a quick pull on the Bonaparte bridle toward you. Repeat this until he will stand still, when you rush your hand up to his ears. Then remove the Bonaparte bridle and put on a common bridle; put it on and off several times, but be gentle with him and if he has a sore on or near his ears so the bridle will come in contact with it, do not attempt to break him until the sore is healed up. If he is bad when putting the bit in his mouth, use an easy bit and be gentle with him. If he refuses to open his mouth, place a couple of your fingers in his mouth from either side and press down on the lower jaw. He will then open his mouth without any trouble.

CROWDING IN THE STALL.

Place on the horse the Bonaparte bridle. If the horse crowds to the left side, put it on from the left side, if he crowds to the right, put it on from the right side. If the horse is standing on the right side of the stall, run the cord back and to the left. Hang the cord upon a nail in the stall and step back a little. Then come back, take the cord down and walk up to him. If he attempts to crowd, give him a quick pull on the bridle toward you, at the same time give him the command "get over." That will bring the head toward you and the hind parts away from you. Repeat this a few times. Give him a lesson about a half hour each time until the habit is broken up.

HOW TO BREAK A VICIOUS STALLION.

If the stallion is loose in a box stall take a lariat rope and a 32 or 38 revolver, with blank cartridges and be sure



SHOWING PROF. GUNDERSON'S BREAKING OF TRIFT.

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that the revolver is in good order. Walk into the box stall. If the horse makes an attempt to attack you, shoot him in the mouth or as close to the mouth as possible, but do not allow him to come too close to you. Then throw the rope over his neck and pass the rope through the manger or around a post near by, so you can tie him up. Then bring a strong pole up along the left side of him, so you can have a little protection, then place the bridle on him if you can, and buckle the surcingle around his body. Take a stiff wire with a hook on one end of it, hook this into the buckle on the surcingle and pull it toward you and buckle the surcingle loose around his body. Then take a half inch rope about 25 feet long, make a slip loop in one end, throw the loop up toward his right front foot. When he steps into the loop, pull up on the rope, so it will tighten around his foot, between the hoof and ankle. Then swing the rope over his back to the left side. Then walk up to him, on the left side of the pole, slide the surcingle around his body till you can take a hold of the ring that belongs on the right side; then pass the rope through the ring from the front side, slide the surcingle back so this ring will be on the right side, buckle the surcingle fairly tight, then take another half inch rope and make a loop in the rope, throw the loop up to the left front foot, and get it the same as you did the right foot. Now pass the rope through the ring on the left side from the front. Have your helper lead him out, and you keep a hold on the ropes on his feet. When you have him where you are going to handle him, pull up on the ropes and throw him down and put the four hobbles on him and tie a rope in the hobbles on the hind legs, so they will be about 14 inches apart. This prevents him from striking and kicking. First handle his front part. Do all you can to make him strike, but he will soon find out that he can't. Whenever he makes an attempt to bite, shoot him in the mouth with

blank cartridges. Put on the Bonaparte bridle, handle him around the mouth and head, take a blanket, swing it around his hind legs and all over him. Handle him in this manner until he doesn't show any viciousness.

HOW TO BREAK A HALTER PULLER.

There are several ways to break a halter puller. I prefer a half inch rope about 35 feet long. Double the rope, place the center of the rope under his tail, and tie the ropes together about six inches above the tail. Pass one end of the rope on each side of the neck, then through the halter ring, both from the same side, and tie to the manger. If the manger is up against the wall, and the hole up in the hay loft in front of him, have your helper up in the hay mow with a piece of rope tied into a blanket. As soon as you have the horse tied to the manger, step out of the stall. Tell your helper to throw the blanket down through the hole in the hay mow in front of the horse, and frighten him back into the rope under his tail. Then pull the blanket up. When the horse comes back up to the manger, throw the blanket down again—repeat this until he doesn't make any effort to pull. When you can't frighten him back any more, take this rope off of him and tie him with a halter rope. If there is a feed alley where the horse is tied, frighten him from in front, in the same manner.

Another remedy:—

Take a half inch rope around his body, pass the rope between his front legs through the halter ring and tie to the manger.

Another remedy:—

Pass the halter rope through the hole in the manger and tie to a hobble on either front or either back foot. You can also break some halter pullers with the breeching rope, but I prefer the first remedy. If your horse pulls back on

the street, or any place outside, the treatment must be given where he does the pulling, but in all cases you must frighten him from in front in order to give him a cause to try to pull loose; but every time he goes back the rope will punish him. I have often been able to break up the habit of halter pulling in three minutes.

HOW TO BREAK A CRIBBER.

Cribbing is often the result of the teeth crowding and causes a pain and the horse begins to bite into the manger to get relief; and sometimes on account of a lack of salt, and by having a horse standing idle for some time tied to an empty manger will form the habit of cribbing. This habit can sometimes be broken up when first started by taking a bone saw and sawing between the teeth. If this doesn't break up the habit, take $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch strap long enough to buckle around the neck, then take two wooden pins $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, drill a hole through the pins, then take two bolts 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, punch two holes in the strap, one on the right and the other on the left side, close back of the jaw bone, and above the windpipe. Fasten the wooden pins with the bolts, have the bur on the outside of the strap with a washer under it. Round the edges off next to the horse and have the strap buckled fairly tight. Leave this strap on for about three days until he doesn't show any signs of cribbing.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE SINGLE.

Before hitching a horse single he should be thoroughly broken double, and hitched on both sides in a team and give him a handling with the Bonaparte bridle, and handle the rope around his hind quarters about where the breeching comes. That will get him used to the breeching. Also give him a good subduing in the throwing har-

ness, then place on him the harness with collar and hames, and a bridle with an easy bit; buckle a hame strap into both bit rings loose around the lower jaw. Then place on him the driving hobbles and knee pads; drive him around in a circle, and teach him to go and to stop by the command "whoa" and "get-up." Then hitch him to a strong cart and give him a couple of short drives a day, for a couple of days. Then you may place a single harness with a breast collar on him and get him used to pulling in a breast collar. If you hitch him to a buggy or a cart with short shafts in it, you should use a kicking strap for a few times. Place the kicking strap about six inches above the tail and buckle around the shafts on both sides.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE FROM PUTTING THE TONGUE OUT OF THE MOUTH.

If the horse carries his tongue on top of the bit and keeps it outside of the mouth, this can easily be stopped by taking a straight bit. I prefer a No. 90. Drill four holes through the bit, the two outside holes should be about an inch from the bit rings and the other two equal distance apart, take a smooth wire, size No. 9, pass the ends of the wire through the two middle holes and make a D about 1½ inch, then make another D in the two outside holes the same way. This D should extend back about 2½ inches. Clinch the ends of the wires and bend them a little on the other side, so the D's will be stationary. Have these D's point up in the mouth, flat on the tongue. This is a sure cure. If the horse carries his tongue under the bit and outside of the mouth, in most cases that tongue has been injured. You can sometimes prevent this by using this same bit, but by reversing the bit so the D's will point down toward his front teeth.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT SHYS.

First place on him the throwing harness, and lay him down. Take a tin basket and place a couple of horse shoes in it; shake it all over his side, shoulders and hind quarters, make all the noise you can, and take a fish pole about 10 feet long, take a piece of white muslin a yard wide and two yards long and tie it on the end of the pole. Swing this flag over his head and around him, and when he does not pay any attention to this, remove the throwing harness and put on the work harness and knee pads and driving hobbles. Then swing the flag over his head and all around him, until he doesn't pay any attention to it. Give him two or three lessons, whatever it may require. In some cases the long hairs on the eyebrows curl into the eyes and they dim the eye sight. These hairs should be removed. Do not whip a horse of this kind when passing any object that causes him to shy.

HOW TO BREAK A PLUNGER.

First give him a good subduing in the throwing harness. Then put on the work harness, bridle with an easy bit, and drive him around in a circle. Teach him thoroughly the meaning of the words "get up and "whoa." Hitch him to a rig. When starting out give him the command to go. Do not use the lines very severely on him. If he starts out too fast, speak to him "steady" and check him a little by pulling up the rope in the driving hobbles. Do not hit a horse of this kind with the whip, when starting out. Start him out as slow and easy as possible. In breaking a horse of this kind you should hitch and handle him this way about four or five times a day, as may be required. But drive him only a mile each time till you have the habit broken up.

HOW TO BREAK A NATIVE COLT TO RIDE.

First put on the throwing harness, and give him a good subduing. Sometimes it may require two or three lessons in the throwing harness to make him gentle enough to ride. Then put on the Bonaparte bridle, get on to his back and make him walk around. If he makes an attempt to throw you off, give him a quick pull on the Bonaparte bridle. When he doesn't show any attempt to throw you off, place a riding bridle on him and ride him quite often, for two or three days. Do not attempt to break a broncho to ride by this method. See index for breaking bronchos to ride.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE THAT KICKS AT THE WHIP.

Put on the Bonaparte bridle and crack the whip all around him, especially around the hind quarters. Keep swinging the whip towards his hind part to make him believe you are going to hit him, and you may tap him a little light once in a while. Whenever he kicks at the whip, give him a sharp jerk on the Bonaparte bridle and at the same time give him the command "behave." In some cases this is sufficient to break up the habit, but if it is a very hard character you should give him a handling in the kicking harness. Have two single lines on the harness, and drive him in the kicking harness without being hitched to a rig, and hit him around the hind quarters with the whip once in a while. Whenever he kicks he will punish himself. Give him a couple of lessons or more if needed.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE TO LEAD BEHIND A WAGON.

If the colt is gentle put on the breeching rope and the second form of war bridle, pass the two ends of the breech-

ing rope through the endgate rod, and tie to the side of the wagon, and hold the second form of war bridle in your hand. If the colt kicks at the breeching rope, give him a hard pull on the war bridle. The second form of war bridle is made with a loop tied around the lower jaw, with a stationary knot. Then pass the rope over the head from the right and through the loop on the left side. If it is a wild colt or broncho, he should be tamed down before putting the breeching rope on, whatever treatment it may require to tame him.

HOW TO TAME A WILD BRONCHO.

When taming a wild broncho; they have got to be handled and tamed by an altogether different method than a native horse. The best place to catch and handle a wild broncho is in a yard 24 feet square, with a good high fence around it. Do not have any barb wire near it. If you do not have a yard of this kind, you may catch him in a barn or shed. After you have him caught and the four hobbles on him, you may let him out in the open, where you have more room. First take a smooth wire around a post about the middle of the fence, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, and make a hook in this wire, take a 3-4 inch rope 25 feet long, make a slip loop in one end, hang the loop of the rope in the hook of the wire, forming a loop about four feet wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Have the loop close up against the fence. Take hold of the end of the rope, make the broncho run around. When he runs against the loop of the rope, he gets both feet in the loop. Then pull up on the rope and pull both front legs together, and throw him down on either side. When he is down on his side, hold his front legs straight out from the shoulder, and up off the ground. Then put on the four hobbles. When putting the four hobbles on stand straight out from the hind legs. Buckle the hobble on the upper hind leg, then on

the upper front leg above the rope, then the bottom hind leg and bottom front leg above the rope. The rope in the 4 hobbles should be about six inches shorter than natural standing. Then put a halter on him with either a rope or strap about three feet long fastened into the halter ring. Then take the long rope off of the front legs and give him a chance to get on his feet. If the horse is laying on the left side rush up to him from the left. If he is laying on the right side rush up to him from the right side and he will get on his feet. Then take a hold of the halter rope and handle his head; then handle his hind quarters. When you have handled him about 15 minutes, take a fish pole about 12 feet long, tie a piece of muslin a yard wide and two yards long on to the end of the pole, stand back of him about 8 feet, swing the flag up to him, first on one side then on the other side and around his hind legs, over his head and back. When he don't pay any attention to the flag, then take a tin basket, place a couple of horse shoes in it, shake the basket all around him, put it on his back and neck, make all the noise you can, but do not hurt him in any way. A horse can not strike or kick back in four hobbles, but he can kick out at the side. But you can prevent him from kicking out at the side by tying the two hind hobbles about 14 inches apart with a piece of rope. When taming a broncho you must handle him all over. Handle the right side as much as the left, and rub his legs until he don't pay any attention to it. When handling the front legs take hold of the check piece in halter with one hand, and rub the legs with the other. The use of a revolver and blank cartridges is a great help in taming a wild broncho. Shoot all around him. If he is a vicious biter, shoot him in the mouth a time or two, that will soon teach him that his teeth were not made to bite his keeper with. When taming a broncho in the four hobbles do not work at him all the time, but should let him rest about five min-

utes between acts. Before you take the four hobbles off you should have him so you can handle him all over without showing any attempt to strike or kick. When taking the four hobbles off take the hobbles off the hind legs first, then the front legs. If you want to halter break this broncho or break him to drive or ride, see index.

HOW TO MAKE THE FOUR HOBBLER.

First have the blacksmith make you four D's out of 3-4 inch wrought iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and 2 3-4 inches long. Then get 4 leather straps $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and 46 inches long, place the D in the middle of the strap and a buckle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch back of the D and sew the edges together around the strap, then line them with heavy felt, cut the lining four inches wide and 11 inches long. Allow the lining to come even with the buckle, then take a few stitches through the center of the strap and lining, and sew the lining together on the back. Then take a half inch rope, tie one end into the D on one hobble and run the other end of the rope through the D on another. Run the rope through the D two or three times and tie.

HOW TO HALTER BREAK A WILD BRONCHO.

First get your broncho into a place where you can catch him and lay him down and put the 4 hobbles on him and handle him as described in taming a wild broncho, and get him gentle. Then take hold of the halter rope, stand out to the side about four or five feet, then tell him to "come here," at the same time giving a hard pull toward you. Repeat this for a few times, to the left and right, but do not pull him forward. When he comes around willingly to the right and left, place the breeching rope on him and tie him up. If the broncho is under six years of age, leave him tied with the breeching rope about two days, then tie a rope around his neck and through the halter ring.



SHOWING THE FOUR HOBBLIES IN USE.

HOW TO BREAK A WILD BRONCHO TO DRIVE NOT HALTER BROKE.

First get your broncho into a place where you can catch him and lay him down, put the four hobbles on him, give him a handling the same as is described in How to Tame a Wild Broncho. The main thing in handling bronchos is to take all the fear out of them and always use a great deal of judgment and plenty of patience. Whatever they do is not because they are vicious, but because they are afraid that you are going to hurt them, and they are of a wild nature. They can easily be brought under control by my method of training. It is not necessary to spend any extra time in halter breaking a broncho, when you are going to break him to drive. By the time you have him broke to drive he will be halter broke. When you have the broncho tamed, but before you take the four hobbles off, put the harness on him ten or twelve times, to get him used to the harness. Then put a blind bridle on him with an easy bit and buckle a hame strap into both bit rings loose around the lower jaw and handle him all over, so he will get used to being handled when he can't see you. Then place the knee pads and driving hobbles on to him, slip the four hobbles on the front legs up over the ankle and buckle the driving hobbles below the ankle and put on the breeching rope, then take the four hobbles off, take the hind hobbles off first, take hold of the breeching rope, pull him out to one side, to let him know that he can walk. Tie the ends of the breeching rope to the harness, take the whip in your right hand and drive him around in the yard a few minutes. Give him the command "get up," and tap him over the shoulder with the whip, but be as easy as possible in using the whip on the broncho. When he walks around a distance give him the command "whoa" and make him stop by the use of

the driving hobbles. Then take hold of the breeching rope and lead him up to the wagon tongue. If he is a little stubborn about leading, lead the broke horse in front of him and take a six inch bolt and put it through the cock eyes in the tugs to the broke horse. Take the ends of the breeching rope, tie two half hitches around the tugs back of the bolt. Take hold of the rope in the driving hobbles with your right hand, and lead the broke horse with the left hand, lead him a rod or two at a time, and let him rest a few minutes. Lead him up to the wagon tongue and hitch him the same as any colt; have a stay chain on for the broke horse and the neckyoke tied on to the tongue. Drive him slow and be careful not to drive him until he is too tired, as it may cause him to sulk. You should hitch him a couple of times a day, until he is thoroughly broke. If you tie a broncho of this kind outside for the first two days, tie him with the breeching rope, and the same in the barn when taking the harness off. Take it off without removing the breeching rope.

HOW TO BREAK A HALTER BROKE BRONCHO.

If the broncho is wild and touchy, liable to strike and kick, give him a taming down the same as described in how to tame a wild broncho. In taming a broncho that is halter broke, it is not necessary to turn him loose in a shed or yard to catch him and put the hobbles on. Have a pole up on the left side of him in the stall. First buckle the surcingle loose around his body, then buckle two of the four hobbles on to his front feet, then take a rope about 25 feet long, pass the rope through the ring in the surcingle from the back, then run the rope through the D in the hobble on the left front foot, then through the ring under the belly, then through the D on the hobble on the right front foot and tie in the ring in the surcingle on the right side. Lead him out to

where you want to handle him, and throw him down. Now put the hobbles on to the hind legs, then remove the surcingle and the long rope. If he is a real bad character do not take any chances in getting hurt, but should use the same method as putting the four hobbles onto a vicious stallion. If the broncho don't show any signs of fear, and not liable to kick and strike, give him a subduing in the throwing harness and handle him the same as a native colt; but do not use the Bonaparte bridle on him. When you have him gentle hitch and drive him like other colts.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE FROM STRIKING.

The habit of striking is mostly common in bronchos or wild horses. The safest and quickest method in breaking a striker is to use the four hobbles. When you have the four hobbles on the horse do all you can to cause him to strike. Rush up to him, take hold of his nose, handle his head thoroughly, and take a bunch of papers and tie a piece of sash cord around them, run the sash cord through the nose band of the halter, stand in front of him about 8 feet, pull up on the sash cord and pull the bunch of papers up toward him. When it gets within about four feet of him, give a quick pull on the bunch of papers so they will fly up to his nose. Repeat this handling until he won't have any desire to strike. If a horse strikes when snapping the line into the bit, use the same method, but before removing the four hobbles put a blind bridle on him, stand back by his shoulder, take hold of the halter rope close to the halter with one hand and rush the other hand up to the bit ring. Repeat this on both sides until he does not pay any attention to it. Use an easy bit on him and be careful not to give him a jerk in the mouth when snapping the lines.

HOW TO BREAK A BRONCHO THAT KICKS AND STRIKES.

If you have a kicking and striking broncho that has been spoiled when someone tried to break him, first give him the treatment as described in How to Break a Horse from Striking. Take all the striking out of him first, then work around his hind legs. Do all you can to cause him to try to kick. Swing a flag up to his hind legs and along both sides. Work a rope around his hind legs; rush up to him, take hold of his legs with your hands and rub them all over. Take a tin basket, put a couple of horse shoes in it, and bump the basket against his hind quarters. Make all the noise you can, but do not hurt him; and do not work him too hard. When he gets to sweating let him rest for five minutes. Repeat this handling until he doesn't show any attempt to kick or strike.

HOW TO BREAK A BRONCHO THAT KICKS WHEN PLACING THE CRUPPER UNDER TAIL.

If the broncho is wild and nervous place on him the four hobbles. Tame him down thoroughly. Keep handling his tail as if you were putting the crupper on; repeat this until he don't have any desire to kick when you handle his tail. If the broncho is gentle, but will kick when placing the crupper under his tail, handle him the same as a native horse that kicks when putting the crupper on.

HOW TO BREAK A BRONCHO TO RIDE.

First place on him the four hobbles. Give him a taming down as described in How to Tame a Wild Broncho. Take a rope around his body back of his front legs, draw it up tight and quick. Move it back about four inches and draw it up tight again. Repeat this until you get pretty well back to the flanks; then do not pull quite so hard on

the rope. Get on to his back. Run both heels up and down his side, take the saddle and throw it on to him several times, pull the saddle girt up several times. When you have him perfectly gentle, then buckle the saddle on and put an easy bit into the bridle. You can also break horses that are in the habit of rearing up and going backward when riding, by this same method; but leave the reins loose when riding a horse that is in the habit of going over backwards. By the use of this method I have often been able in from 30 minutes to 1 hour to ride horses without bucking, that the owner claimed could not be ridden.



PROF GUNTERSON BREAKING A WILD BRONCHO TO RIDE.

HOW TO HANDLE THE HORSE'S HIND FEET.

Take a stick about six inches long and one inch in diameter, place the stick across the tail close to the tail bone. Double the tail over the stick, take a half inch rope about 25 feet long, tie two half hitches around the tail back of the stick, place a hobble on one hind foot, run the rope through the D in the hobble, run the rope around a 2x4, or through a ring close to the ceiling back of him, take hold of the end of the rope and pull the hind leg up. By giving a horse a couple of lessons of this kind he will be easily shod. When handling the front legs put a hobble on the front foot and place a surcingle on him. Take a half inch rope, run it through the surcingle ring on the side from the back, then through the D in the hobble on the foot and tie in the surcingle ring under the belly. This will educate your horse to be shod in front.

HOW TO BREAK A BRONCHO THAT IS BAD TO BRIDLE.

A broncho that is bad to bridle generally has the habit of striking. First put the four hobbles on him. If the broncho is touchy about his ears, put on the Bonaparte bridle with your left hand about 14 inches from his head. Stand by the left side of his head, then rush your right hand up to his ears. When he throws his head away from you, give a quick pull in the Bonaparte bridle, at the same time tell him to "come here." Repeat this until he will allow you to handle his ears. Then take a bridle, put it on and off him 25 or 30 times, but do not be rough about handling the bridle and his ears. If the broncho is bad when you touch his nose, or putting the bit into his mouth, do not use the Bonaparte bridle; but you should handle him around the nose and mouth until you have all the touchiness taken out of him. Then take a bridle, put it on and off several times. In a good many cases it is not nec-

essary to hobble all four feet, but buckle one on each front foot and one on one hind foot, and tie the ropes from both hobbles on the front legs into the hobble on the hind leg.

TRICK TRAINING.

When teaching horses tricks, they should be trained in an enclosure about 24 feet square, and everything removed that may draw the horse's attention. The lesson should be repeated four times a day, about 30 to 35 minutes each lesson. Do not be in too much of a hurry when trying to teach a horse a trick. Take plenty of time and have plenty of patience. Do not allow your temper to get away with you. Before you begin to teach a horse any tricks teach him thoroughly the meaning of the words "come here" and "whoa." When you first tell a horse to perform a trick, he doesn't understand what you want of him; but when you show him, and repeat the words of command he will soon learn the meaning of the words and will be willing to perform any trick that you may teach him.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO FOLLOW YOU WITHOUT HALTER OR BRIDLE.

A horse can easily be taught to follow his trainer without a strap on him, with the use of the Bonaparte bridle. Handle the cord in the left hand, crack the whip around him until he hasn't any fear of the whip. Whenever he makes an attempt to get away from the whip, pull up on the cord and tell him to "come here!" When he comes to you reward him by patting him on the neck. Then step out to either side and tell him to "come here!" If he comes, reward him, but if he refuses, give him a tap with the whip around his front legs and step back away from him. If he does not follow you, give him a quick pull

in the Bonaparte bridle, and give him the command "come here." Repeat this until he will follow you willingly without pulling on the cord.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO MOUNT A BOX.

When you have taught the horse to follow you, you can easily teach him to mount a box. Have a strong box about 14 inches high and about 3 feet long and two feet wide. Put the Bonaparte bridle on him, hold the cord in the left hand and the whip in the right hand. Lead the horse up toward the box and you stand on the left side of the box and keep the whip on the left side of the horse. Manage to make him stop when his front feet are about 20 inches from the box. Take hold of his left front leg with your right hand and place it on the box, then pull slightly forward on the Bonaparte bridle and tell him to step up. Repeat this for several times until he will step upon the box willingly. Then you may try and make him step upon the box without taking hold of his foot. Lead him up to the box the same as before, then tap him around the front legs with the whip and speak to him "step up" and pull slightly forward on the Bonaparte bridle. If he will not step up, after you have tapped him three or four times with the whip, then take hold of his left front foot and help him up again. Repeat this until he will step upon the box, when giving him the command "step up." When you want the horse to step down off of the box, use either the words "come here" or "that will do," but use the same words for performing the same trick all the time. After you have your horse taught to get up on the box with his front feet, he can be easily taught to get up with all four feet. Lead him up to the end of the box and make him step up with his front feet, then pull him slightly forward on the Bonaparte bridle and make him step forward till he comes close to the box with his hind feet, then pick up

the left hind leg and place it on the box and help him step up. When he steps up with the other foot, give him the command "whoa." Reward him by patting him on the neck and you may give him a bite of oats, if you wish. Repeat this until he steps up willingly. Then you may make him step up on the box by tapping him a little on the hind legs and tell him to "step up," when he will get up on the box without any trouble. Then you may make the box a few inches smaller, but the same height, and after the horse performs a few times, you may cut it down to a very small size.



SHOWING THREE HORSES TRAINED TO MOUNT A BOX WITH THEIR FRONT FEET, WITHOUT A STRAP ON THEM.



SHOWING A 10 YEAR OLD OUTLAW BRONCHO TRAINED BY THE AUTHOR.



MASTER MURPHY OF OTO, IA., AND HIS TRAINED PONY.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO LAY DOWN.

When teaching a horse to lay down you must have a smooth and soft place. Buckle the surcingle around his body, and put a short strap around his left front foot. If the horse is well bit broke you may use the second form of war bridle. If not bit broke, use the halter rope. Pass the halter rope through the surcingle ring on the right side, snap the strap on his left front foot into the ring in the surcingle under the belly. Stand on the left side of him close to the shoulder, then pull his head around to his right shoulder, and he will be compelled to lay down. Leave his head flat on the ground when he don't try to get up. If he makes an effort to get up pull his head back to his shoulder and tell him to lay down. Pat him and be gentle with him while laying down. Repeat this five or six times. Then take the whip in your right hand and take hold of the halter rope with your left hand and tap him around the hind legs and repeat the words lay down until he will lay down. By giving a horse two or three lessons he will learn to lay down without a strap on him, by telling him to lay down, and pointing the whip at his hind legs.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO SIT UP.

After you have taught your horse to lay down, you can easily teach him to sit up, place a riding bridle on him, keep hold of the reins with one hand. Stand back by his hips and tell him to sit up. Just as he gets up on his front feet, hold the reins tight and give him the command, "whoa." Do not forget to reward him whenever he does what you want him to do. Do not allow him to remain in this position for more than one minute the first lesson. Repeat this until he will sit up without the use of the bridle.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO SAY YES.

This trick can be easily taught to a horse by pricking

him in the breast with a pin, and telling him to say yes. When he bows his head with the least move, reward him by patting him on the neck. Repeat this until he will bow his head with the slightest move of your hand toward his breast.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO SAY NO.

When teaching this trick prick him on the neck with a pin close up to the mane. When he shakes his head, reward him. Repeat this until he will shake his head by raising your hand.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO SHAKE HANDS.

Take a whip and fasten a pin in the heavy end of it, and prick him lightly back of the knee and tell him to shake hands. When he lifts his foot up take hold of it with your left hand. Repeat until he will shake hands by holding your hand out and give him the command, shake hands.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO ROLL A BARREL.

When teaching this trick you should have a smooth and level place. Have a barrel about 20 inches in diameter and 30 inches long. Put the Bonaparte Bridle on him and get him to step upon the barrel. Keep a hold on the cord with your left hand and roll the barrel with your right hand, but roll it slow, and do not compel him to roll it more than five or six feet at a time. Repeat this until he will roll the barrel without your help.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO TEETER-TOTTER.

This trick can be easily taught to a horse after you have taught him to mount a box with all four feet. Place on him the Bonaparte bridle and have two planks 2 inches thick and 12 inches wide and about 16 or 18 feet long.

nail the planks together, lay the planks over a strong pole about 12 inches from the ground, nail a piece of 2x4 on the bottom side of the planks on each side of the pole to prevent the planks from sliding sideways, now take a hold of the Bonaparte bridle in your left hand and the whip in your right hand, lead him up to the end of the teeter-totter board and give him the command "step up." When he steps upon the board with his four feet, pat him on the neck and let him remain standing for a few minutes. Then lead him up a little further until you have him on the center, then watch him, so he wont step off the board with either foot, and move the board up and down slowly. After you have taught your horse that the board is harmless, then you make the horse stand on one end of the board and you on the other end, and keep a hold of the Bonaparte bridle with your left hand, and whip in the right hand. If he jumps down and tries to get away, give him a quick pull in the Bonaparte bridle and give him the command, come here, and a tap with the whip around his front legs, and make him get back on to the board. Repeat this until he will get upon the board, without the use of the Bonaparte bridle.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO TELL HIS AGE.

Take a pin and fasten it in the heavy end of the whip. Prick him with the pin up high on the back side of his forearm. When he jerks his foot up and sets it down, reward him; repeat this until he will lift his foot up and set it down by making a slight motion with the whip toward his arm. When you want to stop him make a motion with the whip toward his nose. When teaching a horse to tell his age, or count, teach him to count with his left front foot.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO FIRE A GUN.

To teach this trick you should first get your horse familiar with the report of the gun, by putting on the Bonaparte bridle and use a 32 revolver and blank cartridges, but do not fire the gun too close to his head. When he stands quiet and doesn't show any fear from the report of the gun, then you can commence to teach him this trick. Have a 32 revolver fastened upon a pole about 12 feet from the ground, and have a string tied to the trigger, allowing the end of the string to come about five feet from the ground. Tie a piece of apple or lump of sugar, or a few straws of hay into the end of the cord. Lead your horse up to it. When he pulls upon the string, it will discharge the gun. Then put him on the neck and feed him something good to eat. Repeat this for a few times. Then you may lower the gun a couple of feet and you will soon have him so he will fire the gun only two feet above his head.

TESTIMONIALS.

Odebolt, Ia., Nov. 12, 1911.

Mr. J. J. Gunderson,
Sheldon, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—How are you getting along now. I hope you are getting along all right. I am doing well. I broke one balky mare for my father and one young colt. They are both doing fine—pull good and work fine; gentle as kittens.

Yours truly,
John P. Newille.

Moorehead, Ia., Sept. 14, 1915.

Prof. J. J. Gunderson,
Sheldon, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

I think the course on horse taming I took from you is one of the best investments I ever made, as it has helped me out many times since. In regard to the horse that was mean to bridle; we never had any trouble with him since because I know how to handle him.

Yours truly,
John Hedine.

Prof. J. J. Gunderson,
Sheldon, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

The horse you broke for me while I was in the livery business at Kiron was well broke and never kicked or bothered any more. I kept him six months after that and sold him to a horse buyer for a fair price, and the schooling that I and your other scholars got here comes very handy to all of us, and we are well satisfied with it.

Respectfully yours,
Henry Goetsch.

Larimore, Iowa.

To Whom It May Concern:

I will say that Prof. J. J. Gunderson broke a bad kicking horse for me while I was in the livery business at Kiron. The horse was disagreeable to harness, and could hardly be handled. After Prof. Gunderson broke him I could hire him out to anyone and he was safe and all right. I know of several horses that he handled and broke at Schleswig that were very satisfactory, and I was a scholar of his. Will say his instructions on horse training are good, and I am well satisfied with his instructions.

Henry Goetsch.

Soldier, Ia., Sept. 12, 1915.

Prof. J. J. Gunderson,

Sheldon, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

I wish to tell you how pleased I am with your instructions. They were well worth what they cost. It is a great help to me, when breaking and handling the many kinds of horses, and I know that if every farmer or horse owner had taken a course there would not be so many horses with bad habits.

Yours truly,

M. O. Britton.

Sheldon, Ia., May 20, 1915.

Dear Sir:

The instructions I took from you last winter have already made me many times more than what it cost me. I broke three of my colts this spring.

I sold one team of colts for a good price because I could strictly guarantee them to be well broke and gentle, and any man can do that by using your method of breaking colts. I also broke an old mare from being touchy around the hind legs. I gave her a lesson for about

twenty minutes, according to your instructions, and that broke her. Your method is far better than any other that I have seen or heard of. Before I took instructions from you, I came very near sending for the Berry course, but after I saw the Berry books I soon changed my mind, and I am glad I did it. That certainly beat the old way of breaking colts. I now can never go back to the old way. By following your instructions a colt can be easily made gentle and to drive in a few minutes without any cruel treatments.

Yours truly,

E. E. Brunk.

Fulda, Minn., August 1st.

Prof. J. J. Gunderson,

Dear Sir:

I have been informed that you are getting up a book on the breaking and handling of horses and as you know I have taken your course in horse breaking. But there are a few things that I have forgotten, and would like to have your book. I remember how quick and successful you tamed and drove a bad horse down at Schaller, Ia., a few years ago. Wishing you success with your book, I remain

Respectfully,

Thomas A. Cosgriff.

Ashton, Ia., May 18, 1915.

Prof. J. J. Gunderson,

Sheldon, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you a few lines to let you know how Tops is getting along. We worked her on the drag and corn planter since you broke her. She is working fine. I laid her off five days on account of a sore neck, and then hitched her onto the drag. She went just like an old horse. I am satisfied that she is broke from kicking. If

I had taken your advice and joined your class last winter, when you were here, I wouldn't have had any trouble with her. I have seen a good many different ways of handling horses and also read the books of Berry, Gleason, Haw, Magner and Mullen, but I know that your instructions are worth more than all the rest put together.

Yours truly,

John Strouth.

Sheldon, Ia., July 10, 1915.

Prof. J. J. Gunderson,

Sheldon, Iowa.

Dear Sir:—I am sending you a few lines to let you know about my success in breaking a bad kicker. It was one of the real kind, but after I gave her a handling about 20 minutes according to the instructions I took from you it broke her. I broke her about 8 months ago, and she has not shown any sign of kicking since. I also handled several others and had the best of results. You remember I told you that I took the Berry course before I joined your class. I thought at first the Berry course was all right, but the more I study it the less I know about breaking horses. I have studied his course now for two years and can not see any sense to it. I tried to break one horse according to the Berry instructions but it was a complete failure, but I have found out by experience that your course is better and more humane than any course known of. I wish to thank you for inducing me to take up the course of horsemanship with you.

Yours truly,

L. C. Christianson.

Matlock, Ia., Sept. 20, 1915.

Prof. J. J. Gunderson.

Dear Sir:—I will drop you a few lines to inform you about that run-away team, which you broke for me more

than a year ago, and can say that they are the best team that I have on the place to handle now. They stop right to the word whoa—haven't made any effort to run away since you broke them. You have the best method of handling horses that I have seen. I am sure there isn't any horse which can't be conquered, by properly using your method.

Thanking you for the good work you have done for me

Yours truly,

Charles E. Peters.

J. J. Gunderson the horse trainer, put on an exhibition at the feed barn Friday with his class of men. The main actor was a kicking broncho brought in by Fred Jurgenson. The animal was a mean one and Gunderson undertook to train him. He put on a set of straps that operated so that every time the broncho kicked he threw himself down. In an hour he was so thoroughly disgusted that he refused to kick any more and let the professor pick up his feet at will (the broncho's feet, we mean). Gunderson says he will be back in the fall to instruct another class.—Paullina Times.

A horse tamer exhibited to a good sized crowd at McGarr's livery barn last Saturday. He evidently understood his business and returned to Chal Roe a very mild and docile animal in place of the outlaw that had been given him to practice on.—Castana (Iowa) Times.

J. J. Gunderson, who came here about four weeks ago from Danbury, for the purpose of breaking and giving lessons in educating horses, has worked up a nice business. He now has a good sized class who are taking horse training instructions and at the same time has broke a number of horses. Mr. Gunderson guarantees satisfaction or no

pay. If you have any bad horses take them to him and he will make good ones out of them.—Battle Creek (Iowa) Times.

J. J. Gunderson, the horse trainer who has been working at his vocation here for the past two months, left on Tuesday for Cleghorn, and from that place will go to Washta and Grimby. Mr. Gunderson has had a successful business here and leaves a reputation that will bring him a large amount of business whenever he returns to Alta. He is certainly a wonder, when it comes to breaking and training horses.—Alta Advertiser.

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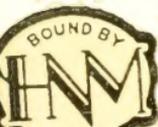
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