

**A SYSTEM OF
SCHOOL-TRAINING
FOR HORSES**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649180912

A system of school-training for horses by Edward L. Anderson

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

EDWARD L. ANDERSON

**A SYSTEM OF
SCHOOL-TRAINING
FOR HORSES**

A SYSTEM OF
SCHOOL-TRAINING
FOR HORSES.

BY

EDWARD L. ANDERSON,

AUTHOR OF "HOW TO RIDE AND SCHOOL A HORSE."

LONDON:
W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE.

1882.

(All rights reserved.)

LONDON :

W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

INTRODUCTION.

I THINK it fit that I should offer some explanation for advocating the school system of training, since it is generally regarded as something fanciful and useless, if not positively mischievous.

I shall first say a few words concerning the importance of a thorough method in the training of horses for the saddle, and I shall then answer, as far as I am able, the objections

that are raised against the systems of the schools.

Whether it be in the field, upon the road, or in the troop, the rider must follow some sort of method in the management of his horse.

Every horse that can be ridden is to some extent schooled, as we understand it in the *manège*, and the more amenable he is to the will of the rider the more nearly the object of every system of the schools has been obtained, no matter whether his trainer knew or was ignorant of what he was effecting or how it was brought about.

Teaching the horse to turn to the right or to the left, driving him forward with the heels, and measuring his speed and perfecting his paces, are

things that every rider endeavours to accomplish, and these are, all of them, primary principles of the schools.

Is it not well to go further, and to teach the horse a ready and precise obedience to the every wish of his rider? For the object of school methods is simply to acquire control over the horse under all circumstances, and the various movements practised are, for the purpose of rendering him quick and willing to answer the demands of his rider.

As to the uselessness of this training and its results, where shall the line be drawn between the highly trained charger and the awkward, stubborn colt? It may not be necessary for the gentleman who follows the

hounds, or takes a ride in the park, to move about at the traverse or to exhibit the action of his horse in the Spanish trot, but if he can make his horse perform these movements he will have an animal that is the safer and pleasanter to ride, by reason of his lightness and obedience.

Nor do I see any grounds for the principal objection against school training, that it decreases the speed of the horse. It is true that in the balanced movements of the *manège* the horse is made to step short, both to retain the balance in the direct line and to enable the animal to make short and sudden changes of direction. But to enable a horse to carry himself in the equilibrium of the school his every

muscle must be suppld and strengthened, and I hold that it is self-evident that when the horse is *permitted* to extend himself his speed would be the greater and his going the stronger for his training. This is evidenced, too, in the buck-jumps and the other high movements of the *manège*. In the limited area of the riding-school, the trained horse will take leaps that would do credit to the most active hunter, while the latter would not find room to turn in his lumbering gallop. Why this suppleness and strength should decrease the natural speed of the horse I cannot conceive, and I think that the idea originated in the belief that the short step of the balanced horse is the natural result