It’s almost summer time. Early bird pricing applies if you book by 01 May. Do you recognize any of those faces?

**SUMMER CAMP**

Basic riding skills, safety & FUN! Ages seven & up. Sign up today!

**SESSION ONE:** JUNE 15-19 • 10 am – 4 pm

**SESSION TWO:** AUGUST 3-7 • 10am – 4 pm

$350 for WEEK if booked & $75 deposit paid by May 1. $375 if booked after May 1.

**MINUTES FROM WAKE FOREST | (919) 494-1095 | inglesidefarm.com**
Congrats to Shari Olson for completing the April pattern and winning the $10 Starbucks gift card drawing!

With the nice weather we are happy to see more people completing the monthly pattern. Remember that all those who complete the monthly pattern are entered into a drawing for a gift card.
With the weather turning warmer we are also going to be offering a few group openings for the advanced riders. Check with Heather and Alex on those times! ****Reminder, get a friend to sign up for a package of lessons and you get a free lesson !****

If you fail to cancel your lesson on a day that we have lessons as scheduled, you will be charged for that lesson.

### Lessons with Alex Ennis

**We’re on the web!** [www.ingelsidefarm.com](http://www.ingelsidefarm.com)

June lesson times will change and news slots for small group lessons. Look for more details next week.

**Private Lesson:** $40
~ 30 minutes

**Semi-Private Lesson:** $40
45-60 minutes
(2 or 3 advanced riders only)

**4-Lesson Package:** $150
(must be used within 30 days)

**8-Lesson Package:** $280
(must be used within 60 days)

Connect the dots and color him in. Perhaps he is a Bay color. Bay is a hair coat color of horses, characterized by a reddish brown body color with a black mane, tail, ear edges, and lower legs.

**Bay** is one of the most common coat colors in many horse breeds.

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Albert Einstein famously said that "genius is 1% talent and 99% hard work." The same is true for today’s great horsemen and women, who take their natural ability, and through perseverance and personal development, work to bring this industry the renown it deserves. We are lucky enough to witness a number of incredible trainers today, having learned their trade from some of those original greats, but what are the specific characteristics that make them such great horsepeople?

**Patience**

Some horses take a lot of time to develop or learn. But any trainer that gives up at the first sign of resistance is selling their horse (and themselves) short. Great horsemanship means repetition, repetition, repetition. And yes, it can get boring at times to do the same old thing, day in and day out, but sometimes, that's what that particular horse may need.

Meanwhile, unfortunate horses who have had bad experiences in the past can hold onto that trauma and may need an incredible amount of patience to overcome their feelings of fear and learn to trust again, so BE PATIENT!

**Thinking outside the box**

Sometimes it takes an “Ahah!” moment to really understand what is going on in a horse’s mind. Sure, there may be occasions where you’ll never figure it out, but if you never try other options to see what you get, you’ll have a hard time figuring it out. Just as repetition is key, knowing when repetition isn’t cutting it is equally important. Some of the greatest trainers in our history have done some pretty unorthodox things, just to figure out how to help a horse that needs a little extra help.
Positive thinking

Some horses frustrate you to the point where you want to just give up on them for the sake of your own sanity. But great trainers will often give the horse the benefit of the doubt. Now that does NOT mean that they aren't incredibly careful when dealing with a horse that they know is a challenge (or a horse they don't know at all), it just means they give a horse more than one chance to do the right thing before correcting them in a major way.

Calculated corrections

Everyone needs correcting at times, but great trainers know the right moment, the right type and the right degree of correction. While this is a controversial and hotly debated topic, by “corrections”, we mean the use of an extra strong leg, a flick with a crop, or slightly stronger bridle use to counteract bad behavior.

The point here is that great trainers keep their emotions OUT of their corrections. No matter how frustrated they may be with a horse’s progress, or lack thereof, they never take that frustration out on an animal. They correct what is needed, when it’s needed, rather than disciplining a horse to make themselves feel better.

Discipline

Perhaps the most obvious of characteristics, if you aren’t hard working and disciplined enough to get up early, and do what needs to be done for horse care and training EVEN when you’re tired, sick, or just plain don’t feel like it today, you’re never going to make it through show season, let alone be able to grow your training farm beyond a certain point. Discipline is the key to being great at anything and the discipline it takes to be a horse trainer rivals any other of athletic endeavor.

About the Author: Lindsay Shearman is a co-founder of The Jodhpurs Company, Assistant Trainer at Knollwood Farm and serves on the boards for MidAmerica Horse Show Association and The Good Hands.
The horse and rider bond is a-maze-ing.
Start at the field below to connect the horse to his rider.
Saddleseat Riding Tack - Double Bridle

A double bridle, also called a full bridle or Weymouth bridle, is a bridle that has two bits and four reins (sometimes called “double reins”). One bit is the bradoon which is a modified snaffle bit that is smaller in diameter and has smaller bit rings than a traditional snaffle, and it is adjusted so that it sits above and behind the other bit, a curb bit. Double bridles are most commonly associated with dressage and certain horse show classes where formal tack, attire and turnout is standard. They are required for upper level. Ladies riding sidesaddle traditionally use a double bridle.

The double bridle, in the hands of an experienced rider, is able to transmit more nuanced commands and obtain more sophisticated responses from the horse. Thus, for advanced forms of riding, it is preferred.

A bradoon is a snaffle bit designed specifically for use in the double bridle. The bit mouthpiece is usually single-jointed, and the bit ring is usually a loose-ring.

The curb bit, or Weymouth, consists of a mouthpiece with shanks and a curb chain.

The bradoon always lies higher in the horse’s mouth than the curb bit, and is placed above the curb chain. It is common to place the bradoon a bit higher in the mouth than a snaffle used alone, because it is less likely to get caught on the curb. However, it is important that the bits do not lie too far apart from each other within the mouth, as the tongue may be caught between the two.

The bradoon rein should be wider than the rein used on the curb bit and is often a bit more grippy (laced), while the curb rein is thinner and smooth. This makes it easy for the rider to distinguish the two by feel. The extra grip provided by the snaffle rein also helps prevent the horse from pulling it through the rider’s hands, which would make the curb rein shorter in comparison and encourage the rider to over-use the curb rein.

The bradoon bit works like any other snaffle, placing pressure on the lips, tongue, and to some extent the bars of the mouth. The curb bit places pressure on the bars, the palate and via the curb chain, the poll and chin groove. It is used to regulate vertical flexion (cresting the neck and collecting the body through an arched spine), and the poll pressure asks the horse to lower the poll and telescope the neck to raise the base of the neck.

If the horse stiffens, adding slight poll and tongue pressure with the curb can ask him to relax at the poll. A rider may increase pressure on the curb alone by lifting their hands forward and upward. The hands remain the same distance from the bradoon because they move around a circle that is a radius equal to that of the bradoon rein. When used in Saddle seat tradition, the bradoon is used both to raise the head and turn, while the curb is used to lower the head, soften the jaw, and to slow the horse. In saddle seat riding, contact is to be maintained equally on all four reins.

When first learning to use the double bridle, it can be helpful to gain experience holding and manipulating two reins without actually using the more severe curb.
The 2015 Kentucky Derby is set to hit Churchill Downs on **May 2nd, 2015**. 2015 will mark the 141st Run for the Roses and will feature a field of the best thoroughbreds in the world. As always, the quest for horse racing's illusive Triple Crown begins in Louisville. Every year an elite and unique crowd gathers amidst the thrill and excitement of the Kentucky Derby!

**Show News**

- May brings several horseshows:
  - Dixie Cup, Conyers, Georgia
  - Dallas Spring Class, Dallas, NC

**Ladies Night**

Ladies Night is going to be Thursday, May 14th! All Ladies are invited, cost is $35. Group riding (two sessions, 5:30 & 6:15) plus potluck dinner!
Nasty Navicular Disease - Part 2 Treatment

The treatments for navicular syndrome are varied and range from conservative to aggressive. They can involve therapeutic shoeing, various medications, and surgery. If the horse's foot has abnormal conformation, the first goal should be to get the foot back in balance.

Shoeing Treatment

If the axis between the coffin bone and the short pastern bone is broken, the hoof angle should be changed gradually so that normal alignment is obtained. Underrun and contracted heels should be corrected.

Remember that blood flow through the foot is largely dependent on the pumping action of the normal foot. As pressure is applied to the heel of the foot, the heels expand, compressing the digital cushion under the sole and pumping blood throughout the foot. The blood flow through the foot thus can be negatively affected by the application of tight-fitting shoes and the placement of nails in the heel area.

Some horses respond well to an egg bar shoe that provides additional support to the caudal heel structures.

Medical Treatment

Medication generally involves the use of an anti-inflammatory drug such as phenylbutazone (Bute), and works better in some cases than others. Depending on the horse's work schedule and the cause of his pain, you might be able to only dose him on days surrounding work, thereby minimizing total dosing.

Many cases of navicular syndrome respond to therapeutic shoeing and varied degrees of anti-inflammatory therapy. If you are showing, remember that you must stay within the limits for the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) if showing under American Horse Shows Association (AHSA) rules.

Surgical Treatment

The most reliable surgical approach is digital neurectomy (also known as "nerving"). The suffix "ectomy" means "to cut or transect," and a digital neurectomy is just that -- cutting the digital nerve in the low pastern area.

Studies demonstrate that approximately 60% of horses with navicular syndrome which have had a neurectomy are sound one year after the surgery; however, the procedure is not a permanent cure and probably will need to be repeated to maintain soundness. There are occasional complications of this procedure, the most common of which is the formation of neuromas. These are benign, but very painful tumors that grow at the end of cut nerves. Some nerved horses can show under AHSA rules (the procedure is allowed, but only at a lower place on the leg). The neurectomy is a viable option for many horses when all else fails. One thing to keep in mind is that this is not a treatment; it only eliminates the pain. The disease process potentially is continuing inside the hoof.

The neurectomy should be considered only after all other therapies have been exhausted and after a thorough consultation with your veterinarian.
SB138 About the American Saddlebred Pleasure Horse: The Pleasure Horse should be a typical American Saddlebred with quality, style, presence and suitable conformation; prompt, comfortable gaits; giving the distinct impression it is an agreeable mount to ride. Easy, ground-covering action is desired. Manners and suitability as a Pleasure mount are paramount. Special emphasis is placed on a true, flat walk. Transitions from one gait to another should be smooth and effortless. TO BE PENALIZED: Laboring action; pulling, tossing head; going sideways and tail-switching.

Congrats to Judy M, her mare, Ventura’s Gold Card (Callie) is now in foal to Callaway’s Northern Kiss and will be due next February!

Love to Ride

From the Rulebook

Ingleside Farm YouTube Channel (click to view)