Riding By Reasoning

By MONTE FOREMAN Illustrated by the Author Part XIX

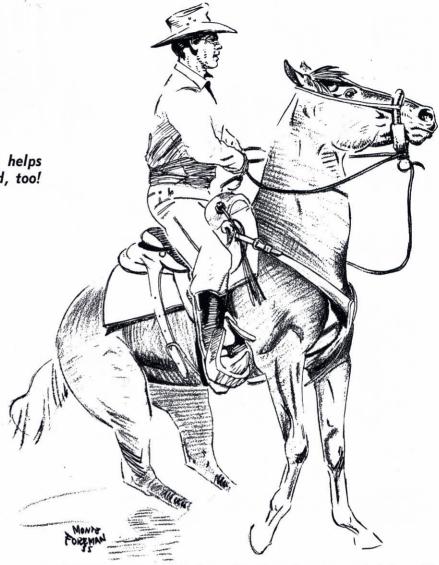
Balanced riding not only helps the horse — it looks good, too!

W E are concerned with keeping our weight on the horse's balance at all times. Each time we get off his balance (by losing ours) we are slowing him down or making it more difficult for him to stop or turn.

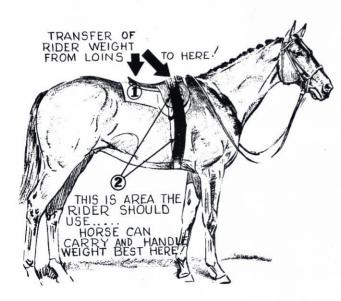
Riding the horse's balance (carrying spot) requires both knowledge and skill. It also takes equipment that is built to let the rider get with his horse at all speeds.

Good riding can be neither slouchy nor loose. The rider cannot stay in balance if he is flopping around on the horse's loins. The loins are the weakest part of a horse's back. The more weight he carries on them the more it interferes with his ability to perform his best.

It is true that the majority of riders have as their main problem primarily to stay on the horse without any holds barred; yet, without a doubt, best performance can be had only by skilled riders who can stay with the horse's balance the greatest percentage of the time! Balanced riding not only helps the horse . . . it looks good, too!



• It takes knowledge, practice, skill, and correctly made equipment to stay in balance with the horse at all speeds. The rider should keep his weight on his feet and legs . . . not his seat!



• The rider's problem is to stay where the horse can handle his weight best. The type of saddle or the type of horse makes no difference. The horse's loin (No. 1) is the weakest part of his back. The rider must stay on the horse's balance (No. 2) through all movements for better results.



• On the break from the roping chute, the rider is caught behind the horse's balance which slows them down. It's not a good roping position, either! The rider needs to be up off of his seat.



• This is a good *roping* position as well as a good *riding* position. The rider's weight is nearer the horse's carrying spot (balance).



• Flopping the rider's weight on horse's loins causes an out-of-balance stop when the



• When the rider's weight is on the horse's loins, he always forces his mount to make larger turns.



• This horse will probably catch the calf . . . but he's not getting much help from his rider who will have to get off his seat to rope with accuracy.



• The rider's feet are too far behind his weight to bear the impact of the stops and the turns. The rider will fall forward, losing his stability. This is caused by stirrups hung too far back on the saddle.

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rider needs leg grip.

(Left photo) Just as 12 pair of socks will not make wooden shoes fit your feet as comfortably as a pair of sneakers, additional padding will not make a wooden tree fit your horse's back during movement as comfortably as a saddle built using the Boztic Spring Flex Tree™.



(Top left photo) Even under weight, the traditional wooden "No Flex Tree" remains rigid and cannot conform to the contours of your horse's back. Worse yet is the English Steel Tree — no matter how you pad or stuff it!

(Bottom left photo) Boztic Spring Flex Tree[™] offers maximum flexibility.



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