



Sankta Lucia: A Holiday Tradition at T.E.S.

Come and join us for a wonderful evening of holiday festivities at our annual Sankta Lucia celebration on December 10th at 6:00 p.m. in the Equidome. The evening will be full of fun events like a Christmas parade of riders who have decked themselves and their horses with holly and other imaginative trimmings, and exhibitions of the various disciplines of riding. (And, if you're all very good from now until then, we just might convince Santa Claus and his equine reindeer to join the parade!) T.E.S. carolers will sing for us as well as lead us in some Christmas carols, and after the show, you are invited to our potluck at Van Dahn International (A barn) to sample all the goodies — especially the Swedish glogg. But the most inspiring part of the evening will be the Sankta Lucia procession, musical kur and quadrille.

Sankta Lucia is a reinactment of a Scandinavian tradition which dates back to the 17th century. In Sweden, the tradition was established to honor the memory of Saint Lucia, a Christian virgin burned at the stake in the year 304 in Syracuse, Italy. It is the first Christmas-related day of festivities, and the selection of a Saint Lucia is taken quite seriously. The fairest girl with long, blond hair is given the honor to represent Saint Lucia, and the other contestants serve as her maids. On Lucia Day, they wait on their parents, teachers, friends and employers with coffee, Lucia-bread and Lucia songs.

At equestrian schools, this is done on horseback. It is quite a beautiful sight on a cool winter evening to see a winding procession of horses and riders all dressed in white, carrying a sole candle, lead by one golden girl with a crown of candles on her head, caroling the beautiful Sankta Lucia hymns.

The Sankta Lucia tradition was revived at T.E.S. in 1981 by the late Lilian Van Dahn and has been an annual event since that time. The Sankta Lucia procession will be presented by Van Dahn International trainers and students and will be followed by a musical kur (an Olympic-level ride which combines the most advanced movements set to music) and a quadrille. (The equestrian quadrille was originally developed for the military as a method for schooling horses and riders to greater agility and suppleness. Horse ballet and equestrian quadrilles were favored amusements in the 16th century at royal courts.)

Julie LaTouf will represent Saint Lucia and will be riding the Swedish warmblood, Miss Piaff, daughter of the 1972 Olympic Gold Medal Champion, Piaff. She will perform the musical kur and then will be joined by the quadrille team for a beautiful display of precision drill work.

So, mark this evening on your calendar, and join us for our annual holiday celebration. And don't forget to bring your goodies to A barn for the potluck!

Holiday Clinics

Horse of Your Own Clinic - Dec. 9

If you're interested in owning your own horse, this clinic will provide you with valuable information on horse ownership and all that it involves. It will cover topics like: choosing the right horse; buying or leasing; feeding, housing and caring for your horse; and basic horse management principles. Sherry Doyle-Murphy will conduct the clinic on December 9 from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. The cost is \$55.00. Sign-up in the School office.

Young People's Holiday Camp - December 26-29

Under the guidance and supervision of experienced instructors, campers (ages 7-14) will enjoy a mixture of ground and riding lessons with a special focus on safety. The four-day camp will be held from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuition for the week is \$175, or \$60 by the day. There is limited enrollment, so pre-register by December 19.

Three Day Horsemanship Clinic for Adults - December 27-29

Explore English, Western and Dressage style riding in this clinic offered by Sherri Doyle-Murphy. It will provide hands-on experience and will combine theory and riding lessons. It will be held from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and

T.E.S. Talk

New Instructors at T.E.S.

Tricia Anselm received her A.A.S. in Horse Husbandry from SUNY at Morrisville (Central New York State). She has been a member of the College Horse Judging Team (1983 National Championships at NACTA competitions in Illinois) and the Equestrian Team (IHSA governed), and was captain of the Horse Bowl Team in her senior year at SUNY.

Tricia has been a riding instructor since 1982, and has worked at a variety of stables in the Rochester, New York area and in the Southern Tier (south of Rochester), where she taught hunter seat, stock seat, saddle seat, dressage and driving. She has also gained valuable experience as a fre lance instructor. Since 1983, she has trained a variety of breeds -- including Quater Horses, Appaloosas, Morgans, Arabians, Thoroughbreds, Saddlebreds, Welch and Shetland ponies, etc.-- for show reining, pleasure and trail, pleasure driving and carriage driving.

Tricia has not only taught and trained horses, but she has judged, chaired and worked at numerous Open and 4-H shows and in a variety of capacities at breed shows. She worked on the East Coast Carriage and Combined Driving circuit, including Walnut Hill -- the largest carriage show in the country -- and at the U.S. Pairs selection trial at USET (United States Equestrian Team) headquarters in Gladstone, New Jersey. She has been active in 4-H clubs in three counties in New York State as a club leader, coach of various teams (judging, hippology and horse bowl) and as an organizer and judge for several competitions.

Rebecca Rodriguez spent her teen years with horses and had an extensive junior show career -- she has earned over one hundred ribbons and over 10 champion and reserve ribbons for various divisions in rated shows. Her family owned and operated a private boarding facility, "Rawing Acres," where they specialized in English equitation for young, talented children. When her father competed in

AQHA's Appaloosa Halter classes, she gained valuable experience as a show groom. She exercised and rode several horses professionally for many borders and trained many green horses over fences. She also actively attended seminars and clinics of well-known trainers like George Morris.

Rebecca began riding Western for pleasure in 1969. She competed in the Western Horse Show Association circuit shows under the category of Hairpin and consistently placed 1st, 2nd and 3rd. In 1972, she began to study under Col. Francisco Cosio and rode in small, local, unrated shows. When she changed from Western to English, she began to compete in Equitation and Over-Fences classes.

In 1974, she started competing in rated shows throughout the State of Florida under the instruction of Trudy Tamposi, who specialized in Equitation. She placed 6th in the State of Florida in the division of Equitation 12-14. Rebecca won the FHJA Medal and competed in the FHJA Medal Finals in West Palm Beach, Florida. In 1976, she began to train under John T. McGuire and competed year round in Florida for points. She placed 3rd in the SFHJA State Awards under the division of Equitation 15-17; 4th in 2nd Year Green Working Hunter; and 4th in Junior Working Hunter in 1977. In 1980, she rode under the direction of Alfonso Salcedo at the Executive Training Center and competed in local and state-wide rated shows, under the division of Regular Working Hunters, but did not compete year round for state ribbons.

Editor's Note: Apologies to Janet Reed, who was left out of the Winner's Circle results for the October 29 Dressage Schooling Show. She received 2nd (54%) in Open Training Level, Test 1 on Tunie, 1st (55%) on Champonaise, and 5th (46%) on Dick Shiller; 2nd (64%) in Open Training Level, Test 2 on Silver Shadow; 3rd (57%) in Open Training Level, Test 3 on Silver Shadow; and 2nd (54%) in Open Training Level, Test 4 on Tulie's Gold.



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Winner's Circle

Here are the results (to 3rd place) for the T.E.S. **Friday Night Jumping Show** held on November 3, 1989:

Hunter Hack - Open: 1. Jennifer Reames on Short But to the Point; 2. Grace Cobb on Aberdeen; and 3. Linda Blizek on Verdad.

Novice Jumpers - Juniors: 1. Christine Senon on Washington; 2. Cynthia Merino on Pennsylvania; and 3. Ian Hoffmann on Sidekick.

Novice Jumpers - Adults: 1. Donna McDonald on Sin Jin; 2. Karen Henderson on Ohio; and 3. Lea Purcell on Washington.

Warmup Jumpers - Juniors 1. Jennifer Reames on Best Fellow; 2. Leslee Mounger on Sir Andrew; and 3. Cynthia Merino on Washington.

Warmup Jumpers - Adult: 1. Elaine Fresch on Washington; 2. Donna McDonald on Sin Jin; and 3. Karen Henderson on Ohio.

Training Jumpers - Juniors: 1. Morgan Wilson on My Escort; 2. Jennifer Reames on Best Fellow; and 3. Leslee Mounger on Sir Andrew.

Training Jumpers - Adults: 1. Linda Blizek on Frazier Smith; 2. Donna McDonald on Sin Jin; and 3. Margie Dufford on Kona Sand.

Add Back Jumpers: 1. Linda Blizek on Fraizer Smith; 2. Donna McDonald on Sin Jin; and 3. Elaine Fresch on Washington.

Here are the results (to 3rd place) for the TES students who competed in the **English/Western/Gaited Horse Show** on November 12, 1989:

Country Pleasure: 1. Joyce Motazedi on Carolina.

Eng. Eq. 17 & Under, Novice: 2. Jade Mahoney on Arkansas and 3. Shana Motazedi on California.

Eng. Eq. 18 & Over, Novice: 1. Joyce Motazedi on Carolina and 2. Pat Heirs on Oklahoma.

Eng. Eq. 17 & Under, Open: 2. Shawna Motazedi on Alabama

Eng. Eq. 18-30, Open: 1. Joyce Motazedi on Foxfire.

Eng. Eq. 31 & Over, Open: 1. Pat Heirs on Oklahoma.

Eng. Pleasure, 17 & Under, Novice: 2. Jude Mahoney on Arkansas and 3. Shana Motazedi on Alabama.

Eng. Pleasure, 18 & Over, Novice: 1. Joyce Motazedi on Carolina.

Bareback Eq, 17 & Under, Open: 1. Amber Wall on Nevada; 2. Jill Popowich on Blue Cheese; and 3. Natalie Trotta on Dakota.

Bareback Eq, 18 & Over, Open: 1. Sharon Wall on Carolina.

Bareback Dollar Bill, Open: 1. Jennifer Trotta on California; 2. Natalie Trotta on Dakota; and 3. Jill Popowich on Blue Cheese.

Walk/Trot, 10 & Under (A): 1. Margaret Miller on Blue Eyes; 2. Jessica Rivera on Wyoming; and 3. Margharx Machat on Nevada -- (B) 1. Barbara Lubin on Florida; 2. Hillary Smotherman on California; and 3. Annie Hankins on Foxfire.

Walk/Trot, 18 & Over: 1. Donna Lubansky on Alaska.

Western Eq. Open: 1. Shelley Lawrence on Kentucky.

Western Pleasure, Open: Shelley Lawrence on Oklahoma.

Trail Horse, Novice: 2. Brian Cauley on Carolina.

Barrel Race, Open: 1. Carina Franchi on Dakota and 2. Sharon Brown on Wyoming.

School Trail Horse, 17 & Under: 1. Amber Wall on Carolina

School Horse Western Eq. 17 & Under: 1. Amber Wall on Nevada; 2. Jennifer Trotta on California; and 3. Natalie Trotta on Dakota.

School Horse Western Pleasure, 17 & Under: 1. Jill Popowick on Blue Cheese; 2. Shana Motazeki on Missouri; and 3. Jennifer Trotta on California.

School Horse Trail, 18 & Over: 1. Leslie McBride on Nevada and 2. Carina Franchi on Dakota.

School Horse West. Eq., 18 & Over: 1. Carina Franchi on Blue Eyes; 2. Leslie McBride on Nevada; and 3. Sharon Wall on California.

School Horse West. Pleasure, 18 & Over: 1. Sharon Wall on California; 2. Tracey Motter on Alaska; and 3. Diane Day on Carolina.

School Horse Barrel Racing, 18 & Over: 1. Carina Franchi on Dakota; 2. Annette Rodriguez on Dakota; and 3. Leslie McBride on Nevada.

School Horse Barrel Racing, 17 & Under: 1. Amber Wall on Nevada and 2. Emily Warren on Kentucky.

Dressage

First Requirement — Riding the Horse on the Bit

by Lilian Van Dahn

An absolute necessity for allowing the rider to use his horse in the correct way, whether it is used for dressage or jumping, is that the horse is worked in the right frame — on the bit. A horse that does not go on the bit is never totally obedient to the aids. He uses himself incorrectly which, in the long run, leads to abnormal wearing down of the horse and, in the worst cases, total breakdown. The most important thing in all riding therefore, must be to ride the horse in the correct frame. The horse is not made to carry a rider and, accordingly, has to be taught to do so in a correct way. All riding wears down the horse. Consequently, it is up to the rider to work the horse in such a way as to limit the hard effects of the work.

In order to make the horse use himself in the most effective way, he has to be "on the bit," which means that he willingly goes forward with a supple poll at the highest point of the neck, and accepts a light and steady contact with your hands. If he does this, he uses the forward pushing power from the hindlegs and carries you with his back muscles. If he doesn't go on the bit, he doesn't push forward with his hindlegs and, therefore, hollows his back and releases the back muscles, whereupon the rider ends up on the back skeleton and the horse moves with a shortened stride. As a result, it is imperative that during the basic training (which continues all through the horse's life) you properly engage the hindquarters and build up the muscles in the back, thereby relieving some of the pressure on the legs and tendons, enabling the horse to move forward with a balanced, quiet and harmonious gait.

When the horse obeys the forward-driving leg and moves quietly forward in rhythm, it is time to let him find the bit. This you have to do with a passive hand, offering the horse a

soft, light and steady contact. Under no circumstances shall you attempt to quicken the results by bringing your hands backwards. By regulating your forward-driving aids, without losing the rhythm, try instead to encourage the horse to take the contact. When he does seek this contact -- which takes a different amount of time with each horse -- take great care to keep this contact with a light, elastic hand. When the horse accepts this soft, passive connection with the hand, you proceed with changes of tempo and of coordination between forward-driving and restraining aids and eventually moving sideways (leg yielding) in order to engage the hindlegs and achieve the supple poll — in other words, put the horse on the bit. Don't worry if in the beginning the horse takes a strong contact with the bit. It is much better to have a little too much in the hand than too little.

Don't try to "work" the bit, even though this often leads the horse to "crack his neck" and simulates a proper frame because he, also, simultaneously disconnects the connection between the forehead and the hindquarters and sets the scene for going behind the bit. The submission has to be achieved by riding from the back to the front and the result of more engagement of the hindlegs.

When, in this way, you have established a connection between the back and front and the forward and restraining aids — and the horse becomes somewhat dependent on the support of the reins to balance himself — you use this to get him to lengthen his neck forward and down. This allows him to further stretch and engage his back muscles and, at the same time, develop his forward pushing power from the hindlegs. You allow your reins to slide forward by stretching his neck forward-down. Some horses catch on very quickly; others may take a little longer.

One method which works on most horses is the following: ride the horse on

a circle and move him sideways in leg-yielding a couple of steps by coordinating your inside leg and inside rein and riding straight in between with the help of mostly the outside aids. In the leg-yielding, let the supporting inside rein be somewhat leading toward your inside thigh. Try when you go straight forward, to give a little on the rein to encourage the horse to seek forward-down. To reach this goal there are no shortcuts. Even though with some horses this may take some time, one must not compensate for one's difficulty to show the right way by the use of drawreins or similar devices. Sometimes you may hear objections to lowering and lengthening the horse's frame, since this can cause him to go more on the forehead. But like all work, this has to be done in the correct way. If you do it wrong, the result will be wrong.

The horse must keep the contact with the bit and be supple in the poll. He shall seek forward-down and not be allowed to dive down to the ground. If you watch these requirements, there is no better way to build up your horse in the correct way and to develop, to the maximum, his way of moving. It is also the best way to correct horses ridden incorrectly — for example, above the bit or behind the bit. This is naturally not the final form, but a means to reach the goal which is to eventually lower the hindquarters and raise the forehead to achieve the correct frame of the horse. A raising of the forehead without corresponding lowering and engagement of the hindquarters is totally worthless.

The best proof that you have been working your horse correctly is that, even when the horse has reached a high level of training, you can lengthen and lower his neck forward and down and he will still be on the bit.

Special thanks to Pataricia Kinnamon for permission to reprint this article.

Western Roundup

Western Riding: What's it all About? Part II

by Angie Kissner

In Part I of this series (TES TALK - September), I talked about some common misconceptions that new students (and people in general) have about Western style riding. I explained that Western riding was not just "cowboys, rodeos and weekend trail rides," but it was a discipline as technically and athletically demanding as dressage, jumping or polo -- particular in the western shows. This month I would like to talk about the fun side of western riding -- the gymkhana.

Gymkhana events (or games on horseback) are very popular with children because they are competitive, fun and require great skill. Many riding and schools hold the events and the rules are generally established by the club. They may also be governed by breed or horse show organizations. The standard gymkhana events are the keyhole, figure-eight stake race, cloverleaf barrel race, quadrangle stake race, pole bending, scurry race, figure-eight relay race, rescue competition, the potatoe race and the speed barrel race. Our annual T.E.S. Potluck and Playday is a gymkhana event with games like the water race, the ribbon race and musical stalls. The most common competitions are the

barrel race, pole bending, the keyhole race and the figure-eight stake race, which I will describe below.

Cloverleaf Barrel Racing: This is a time event. The horse crosses the starting line at the canter and must run around the barrels in a cloverleaf pattern starting either with the right or the left barrel. The pattern is designed to test the speed and maneuverability of the horse. If a barrel is knocked over, it results in a time penalty, but if the rider's hand touches a barrel, he/she will be disqualified. The horse and rider with the fastest time wins the race.

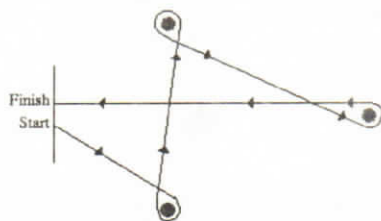
Pole Bending: This is also a timed event. The horse must run a pattern around six poles. Two types of patterns can be used: 1) the poles are placed in a straight line about 20 feet apart, and the starting line is even with pole 1. The horse crosses the starting line, bends between the poles, circles around pole 6, returns through the course by bending between the poles, and then crosses the finish line; and 2) the poles are 21 feet apart and the starting line is 21 feet from pole 1. The horse crosses the starting line, moves parallel to the line of poles, makes a 180 degree turn around pole 6 passes between poles 6 and 5, bends through the poles to pole 1, circles pole 1, bends through the poles to pole 6, makes a 180 degree turn around pole 6, and

moves parallel to the line of poles to cross the finish line. If a horse knocks down a pole, it is disqualified.

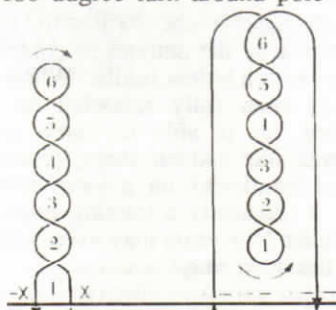
Figure-Eight Stake Race: The rider has to run a figure-eight pattern around two upright markers that are 125 feet apart. If an upright marker is knocked down, the entry is disqualified.

Keyhole racing: This race is run over a course that is laid out on the ground with lime in the shape of a keyhole (4 feet wide and 10 feet long). The center of the keyhole is 100 feet from the starting line and is 20 feet in diameter. The horse crosses the starting line, enters the throat of the keyhole, goes to the center of the keyhole, makes a 180 degree turn in either direction, and returns down the keyhole throat to cross the finish line. The horse is disqualified if it steps on or over the limed keyhole at any point or if it fails to turn around in the center of the keyhole.

As you can see, a competitor must be a skilled rider with a well-schooled horse to successfully compete in a gymkhana. Hopefully, this will remove any misconceptions that Western style riding is dull or requires less training than the other disciplines of riding. Next month: the rodeo!



Clover Leaf Barrel Pattern



Pole Bending Race

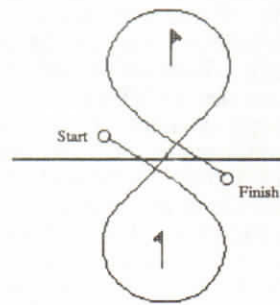


Figure-Eight Stake Race

Tack Talk

The Bitless Bridle

By Angie Kissner

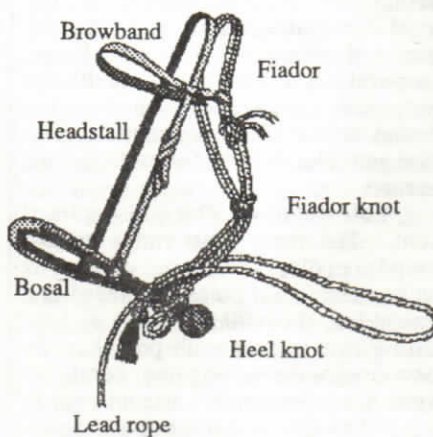
There are many different reasons why a horse might be ridden in a bitless bridle. A horse may have physical characteristics (like an unusually large tongue or over-sensitive bars) that make it uncomfortable for him to carry a bit in his mouth. A bitless bridle might also be used temporarily while a horse is recovering from an injury to its mouth. Most trainers prefer to use a bitless bridle on a young horse to protect its mouth during the initial breaking and training period. At the school, bitless bridles are used to protect a horse's mouth from beginning riders who still use their hands to maintain their balance.

The bitless bridle (hackamore) was imported to America by the Spanish Conquistadores, who also brought a highly sophisticated system of schooling with them. The system of control was based on pressure applied to the nose by a device called *la jaquima*, which is where we get the name "hackamore."

The true hackamore (bosal) can be made of materials such as rope, horsehair or leather, but a braided rawhide bosal with a rawhide core is preferred. It must fit closely around the horse's nose and low near the soft cartilage. The bosal is held in place with a headstall (latigo) and a throatlatch (fiador), which is a small double rope attached to the heel knot and passed over the poll. The mecate (reins) is a soft, large rope that is easy to grip and is long enough to form a lead rope. It is attached to the heel knot by winding it around a couple of times. The size of the bosal is adjusted by the hackamore knot so that a slight lift in the heel knot causes the cheeks of the bosal to apply pressure to the chin. The heel knot

should be heavy enough so that chin pressure is relieve as soon as rein pressure is decreased. The bosal should be fitted about three finger's width below the cheek bones.

The bosal works by applying pressure on the nose -- when the hands are



raised, the bosal tips forward and the horse draws back his head. The amount of pressure applied depends upon how many times the mecate is wrapped around the heel knot. Changes of direction are made by neck reining -- pulling the rein out to the direction one wants to take while the other rein rests against the neck.

Most students who are used to a bit are surprised by the amount of control they have with a bitless bridle. When a horse has been fully schooled in a hackamore, he is able to carry out movements like sudden stops, pivots, turns and rein-backs on a loose rein. Since it is basically a training bridle, horses under four years may even wear them in the show ring.

Aside from the bosal, there are several types of hackamores used today:

Simple Noseband - a noseband made of cord or binder-twine with reins of similar material attached to each side.

Scawbrig - a headpiece with a throatlatch and cheekpieces. Supporting the padded nosepiece under the chin is another padded piece that turns into reins that run through side rings and up to the rider's hands. Control is achieved by all around pressure on the nose and jaw.

Jumping hackamore - an ordinary headstall with cheekpieces that fork at the end. The two rear forks join under the chin. The front forks are joined by a stiffened, rolled noseband which opens at the back with rings where the reins are attached. It also uses pressure on the nose and lower jaw.

Mechanical hackamore - an ordinary headstall with a padded noseband and curb chain, and long medal cheekpieces on both sides. The headpiece can either have a slit in it which allows it to pass over one ear, or it can be fitted with a browband and go over the ears in the usual way. Control results in pressure on the poll, nose and chin groove. The length of the cheekpieces determines the severity of the hackamore -- the longer they are the more severe.



Vet's Notebook

The Botulism Outbreak in Southern California

by David Ramey, D.M.V.

This fall, several horses were affected by a paralytic and sudden death syndrome in a few stables in Southern California. Because the signs came on so quickly and all of the initially affected horses died, the horse community became extremely concerned and a great deal of inaccurate information was spread. Since the outbreak appears to be over, we thought this would be a good time to sum up what happened.

At the end of September, one horse at the Equestrian Center died of a rapidly progressing paralysis. The horse started to show signs of muscle weakness at 5:00 p.m. one afternoon and died, in spite of aggressive symptomatic therapy, twelve hours later. We enlisted the help of the toxicology laboratory at the University of California, but were unable to find a cause of death.

At the end of October, three horses at the Equestrian Center, suspected of having the disease, died. To date, there have been 30 reported cases, with 22 fatalities, in various locations in Southern California. Veterinarians in Orange County, with the assistance of the toxicology laboratory at the University of California, Davis, California State Veterinarians, and the University of Pennsylvania, were finally able to isolate the toxin that causes botulism from the feed of a horse that got sick. All of the sick horses were fed cubed alfalfa hay.

Botulism is caused by a toxin (poison), produced by a bacteria. When it is eaten, the toxin is absorbed through the intestinal tract and localizes at the junction between nerves and muscles. This causes paralysis of the muscles and eventually the paralysis extends to the respiratory muscles. Horses die from respiratory failure.

Affected horses in Southern California showed an unusual staggering or twitching of either front or hind limb muscle groups as the first sign. The horses were very alert and ate well. The disease rapidly progressed to paralysis and death in the severe and early cases. Horses that received a small dose of toxin, or were treated early, have done well.

Even after horses had been removed from cubes, one horse at the Equestrian Center and three horses in Orange County showed signs of the disease. There is a probability of onset up to seven to nine days after exposure, until any toxin that has been eaten is fully eliminated from the system. Exercise in a horse that has eaten the toxin may hasten the onset of clinical signs.

Evidence suggests that a common feed source, from alfalfa cubes contaminated with dead animal matter, was responsible for the outbreak in Southern California. Botulism from contaminated feed is extremely uncommon, however. It is more frequently found in wet feeds, such as silage, than in dry feeds such as hay and cubes.

Successful treatment of a horse with botulism depends on rapid recognition of the early clinical signs and prompt treatment with an antiserum. An antiserum is available and is very effective if given early in the disease. Antiserum binds to toxin that is circulating in the system, but it cannot reverse the effects of toxin that is already bound to the nerve-muscle junction. It costs the veterinarian \$800.00 to treat an adult horse. Antiserum was first acquired by veterinarians in Orange County, and it is now available in this area. No other treatments are effective, however, if the dose of the toxin was small, a horse will most likely get better on his own. Once a horse starts showing signs, it can take several months for them to go away.

Botulism is a very difficult disease to prevent, but it is very uncommon. The vast majority of the horses in Southern California were not exposed. The problem was not with hay cubes, rather it was with the manufacturing of a particular batch of hay cubes. Hay cubes are generally a safe, convenient, and effective way to feed horses. They are easy to store and easy to feed, particularly for a large facility like the Equestrian Center. The disadvantage of hay cubes is that it is impossible to assess the quality of the hay that went into their manufacture, so their quality may be inconsistent. We can talk about feeds in subsequent columns.

The Vet's Notebook is a monthly column that answers your equine health questions. Please address questions to Editor, T.E.S. Talk, and leave them in the School office. Ramey Equine Group is an equine exclusive practice serving the Los Angeles area since 1987. Dr. David Ramey and Dr. Patricia Cho provide full service care to horses of all breeds and occupations, including medicine, surgery, ultrasound, endoscopy, and X-ray. Call (818) 953-8528 to schedule an appointment, or if you have any questions.

Traditional Equitation School

- 3 Dressage Schooling Show
- 9 Horse of Your Own Clinic
- 10 Sankta Lucia
- 26-29 Young People's Holiday Camp
- 27-29 Three Day Horsemanship Clinic for Adults

L.A. Equestrian Center

- 1-3 Dressage Holiday Special (818) 840-3554
- 2 Professional Polo
- 9 Professional Polo Championship Game
- 16-17 National Police Rodeo

Traditional Equitation



School

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