

EVALUATING THE SHOEING AND  
ASSOCIATED HOOF PROBLEMS  
OF HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY  
HORSES

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ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY  
CORPS

1993



# **Evaluating the Shoeing and Associated Hoof Problems of Household Cavalry Horses**

## **Abstract**

**Objective-** To observe closely the daily shoeing and relate it to problems associated with the breed type and work routine of Household Cavalry horses.

**Design-** Based on the introduction of a standardised form used during October 1992-June 1993. General Military documentation from 1970 to present day is reviewed.

**Setting-** Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment, Knightsbridge, LONDON.

**Subjects-** A selected group of 150 Cavalry horses which are used to carry out ceremonial duties.

**Results-** Differences in the rate and distribution of shoe wear were noted, and were related to the age, degree of soundness, conformation and work regime of the horse's, to the type of shoe fitted and to foot preparation. It was demonstrated that common farriery practices could lead to errors affecting foot balance and cause size discrepancies between a horse's fore feet. Correlation's between observations on the feet and recorded lameness were noted.

**Conclusion-** The availability of accurate documentation and close observation, enabled me to make comparisons with research carried out by others and come to a few conclusions of my own.

## **Introduction**

Roadwork is designed to build up the horse gradually. It reportedly tones up the muscles, tendons and ligaments and is termed "hardening the legs".<sup>1</sup> Whilst the physiological correctness of this process may be disputed, the term sums up this preliminary work. Xenophon (430-354 BC), a Greek General and author, stated "To render the hoof as hard as possible the horse should be kept on a stone (cobble) pavement". Owing to the geographical situation of the Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment (H.C.M.R), roadwork is the most suitable method for exercising the Cavalry horse. In addition, the paramount role of the horses (i.e. ceremonial duties) is carried out entirely on hard surfaces.

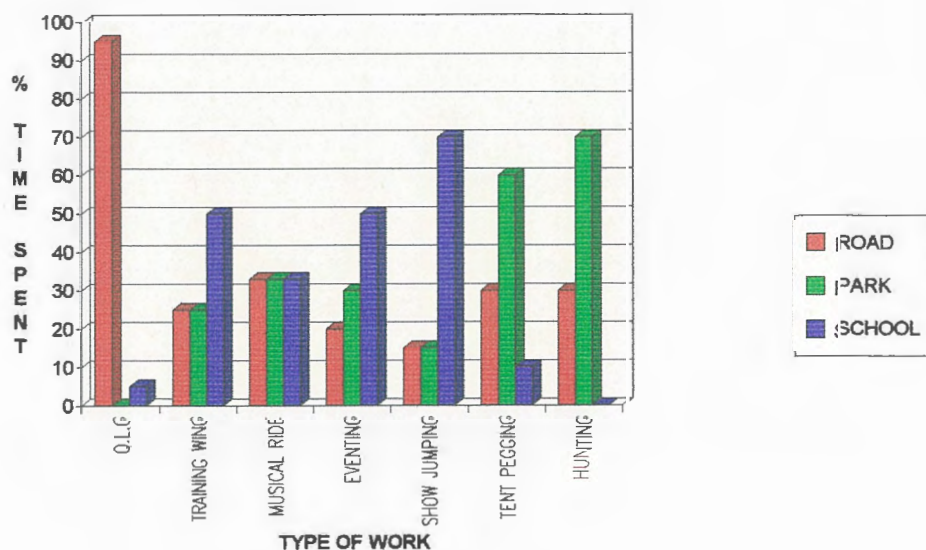
The equine foot is a highly effective shock absorber due to the elasticity of the hoof wall, frog, cartilage's and digital cushion.<sup>2</sup> The elasticity of the hoof is related to its water content.<sup>2</sup> This appears markedly reduced within the inner city environment, thus reducing the anti-concussive properties within the hoof. The non-dissipation of the concussive forces may result in joint related conditions.

From a theoretical point of view, shoe wear should be as regular as possible since it is an important indicator of beneficial factors such as free gait, no lameness, landing level, shoes wearing longer and skill in shoeing.<sup>3</sup> Correct craniocaudal and mediolateral balance is essential to prevent soft-tissue injuries, and the development of conditions associated with roadwork and concussion, such as degenerative joint disease and navicular syndrome. People have tried various ways to reduce the effect concussion has on the equine limb. These have included pads, synthetic shoes and support bandages. (E. Barrey tested the intensity of the shock taken on the foot on impact with various surfaces). Of particular interest to this study was the test carried out on the horse at trot on tarmac. Results of this test demonstrated that the steel shoe absorbed the least amount of shock.

I have been involved with numerous trials on various up-to-date methods of reducing concussion within the military establishment. For military purposes the steel shoe is still the most effective and economical. By tradition the standard Household Cavalry horse has been a black, 3/4 draught thoroughbred, Irish horse with a weight bearing capacity in excess of 15 stone. Captain Hayes outlines the specifications of the Cavalry horse at Annex A.<sup>4</sup> Duties carried out by the Household Cavalry horse can be seen at Fig.1. As a senior farrier it is my responsibility that the horses are correctly shod.

Figure 1

### DUTIES OF CAVALRY HORSES



## Methods and Materials

This study was compiled at the Forge, H.C.M.R, Knightsbridge, London during the period October 1992 to June 1993. The focus of this study was the Cavalry horse of which there are over 200. The study used a selected number of 150 horses as the data source, the group was selected as their nutrition, work routine, management and stabling remained constant throughout the period of the study. It is the responsibility of the farrier that all horses are shod as and when is necessary, this requires daily checks by farriers of horses feet and results in an average week's work of between 40 to 50 horses.

For the purpose of this study a standardised form, devised by myself, shown at Annex B, was compiled as each horse entered the forge. The form was compiled with the intention of recording conformation and shoe wear, which was analysed and compared with the foot balance before trimming.

The standard use of a T-square was used in the medial/lateral balancing of the fore feet in line with the long axis. The hind feet were balanced medio-laterally by sighting down the long axis. It was my aim to try and ensure that the hoof axis was in line with the pastern axis. This would ensure an ideal hoof pastern axis (H.P.A). It was assumed that in most cases after trimming it could be said that the hoof axis angle was the same as the H.P.A angle. All the following measurements were taken after individual feet had been trimmed and balanced to the long axis.

1. The hoof axis angle of all the limbs were taken using a standard hoof protractor.
2. A measurement from quarter to quarter was taken on the solar surface of individual feet. The measurements were taken in millimetres for accuracy. A margin of error of 3 mm was taken into consideration.
3. Steel shoes removed from horses with similar sized feet were weighed as a possible indication of increased wear on one side compared with the other.

Other factors investigated can be seen on the standardised form at Annex B. In order to determine whether road camber and the horse's diagonal at the trot had any effect on shoe wear, a cross section of 10 horses were fitted with handmade aluminium shoes (25mm-12mm) in the knowledge that shoe wear would occur more rapidly. 5 horses were used to test the effect of camber. The rider was asked to ride well into the kerb where camber was greatest. The other 5 horses were examined to see if staying on one diagonal would show increased wear to that side. In addition to the above procedures use was made of general military documentation which include the following:

1. Fitness state of the H.C.M.R horses as completed by the Regimental Veterinary Officer (R.V.O) on a daily basis, a copy of which is at Annex C. Availability of this form provided up-to-date information on all sick horses. Particular interest was paid to lameness.

2. Shoeing Roll Army Book 71. A daily record (copy at Annex D) of when and by whom a horse is shod and of problems, if any, are noted during shoeing.
3. Animal History sheet Army Form B 270 (copy of which is at Annex E). Historic documentation from the day the horse is introduced to the Army to its last day of service. This information includes horse's age, record of important admissions and treatments. The historic information was also useful in providing relevant information on past ailments which could affect the shoeing of the horse.
4. Return of Horses Proposed for Casting from Military Service and their Subsequent Disposal, Army Form B 164 (copy at Annex F). Army Form B 270 is attached and both documents are then stored at R.A.V.C Support Group Aldershot for future reference.

## **Results**

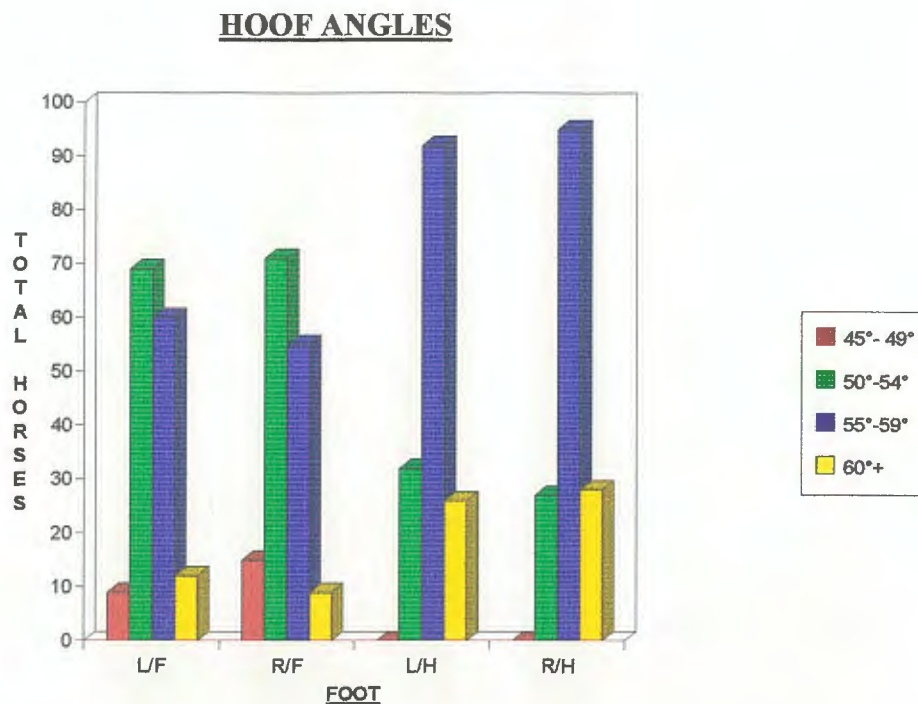
### Findings extracted from standardised form

The following results were collated from reviewing the daily shoeing of the Cavalry horse.

1. Shoewear. In the majority of numbered cases the fore shoes showed wear more prominently to the outside toe and both heels. The hind feet showed excessive wear to the lateral branch and the older horses showed increase of wear towards the toe area. The weighing of the steel shoes revealed no clear evidence that the horse would show increased wear to his left or right side.
2. Foot Balance. Before foot preparation, the fore feet in the majority of cases, using the T-square were high toe to heel on the lateral side of the hoof. The hind feet prior to foot preparation in a numbered majority were high quarter to heel on the medial side of the hoof.
3. Conformation. Toe-in was the most common limb conformation defect in the fore limb. Base narrow was the common limb defect in the hind limbs.
4. Hoof axis. The fore and hind limb hoof axis of 150 study horses are presented in (Fig 2) after hoof preparation. In a majority of older horses the H.P.A of the fore limbs was broken forward.



Figure 2



The above table shows a consistently high (in the region of 75%) hoof axis angle

Hoof measurements. The width of the solar surface was taken from quarter to quarter on the 150 study horses after hoof preparation and can be seen at Figures 3 and 4.

Figure 3

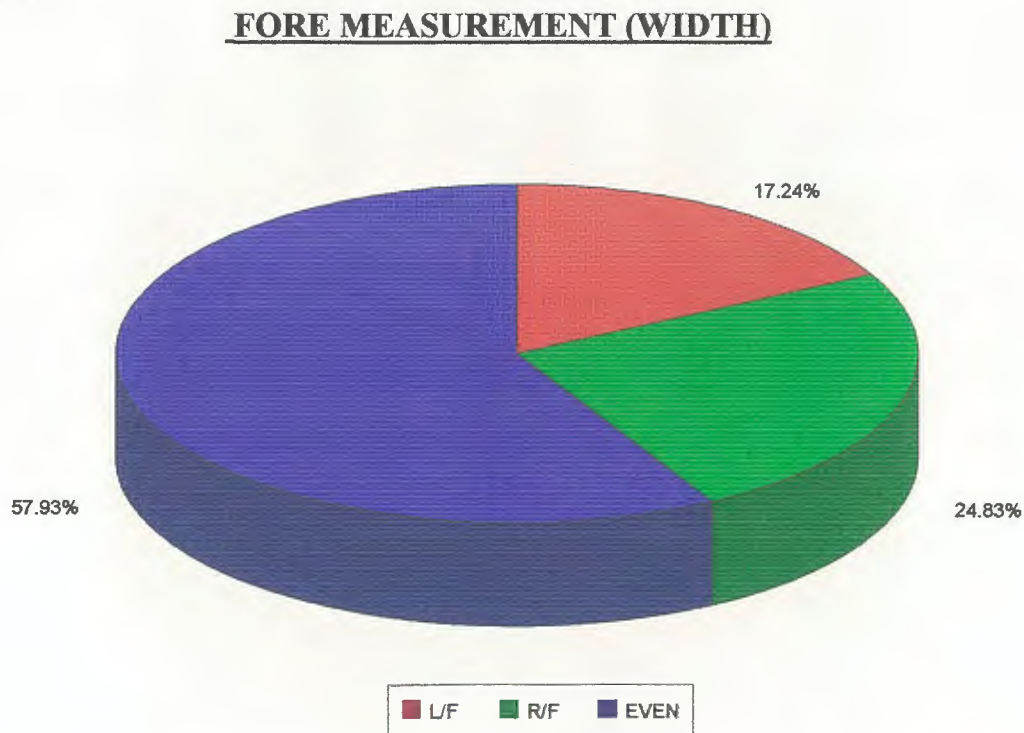


Figure 3 shows a significant bias towards the R/F being of greater size than the L/F.

Figure 4

**HIND MEASUREMENT (WIDTH)**

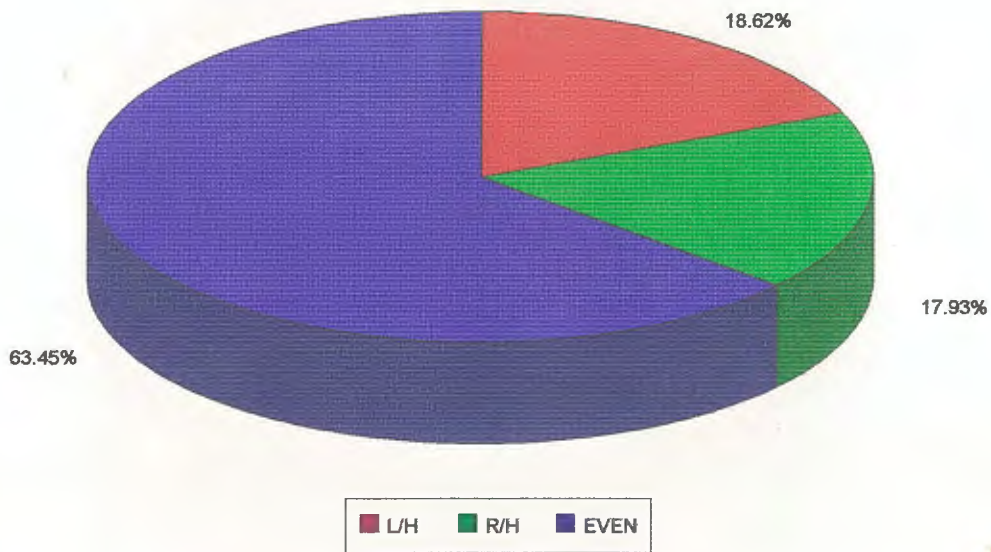


Figure 4 indicates an insignificant size difference between hind feet.

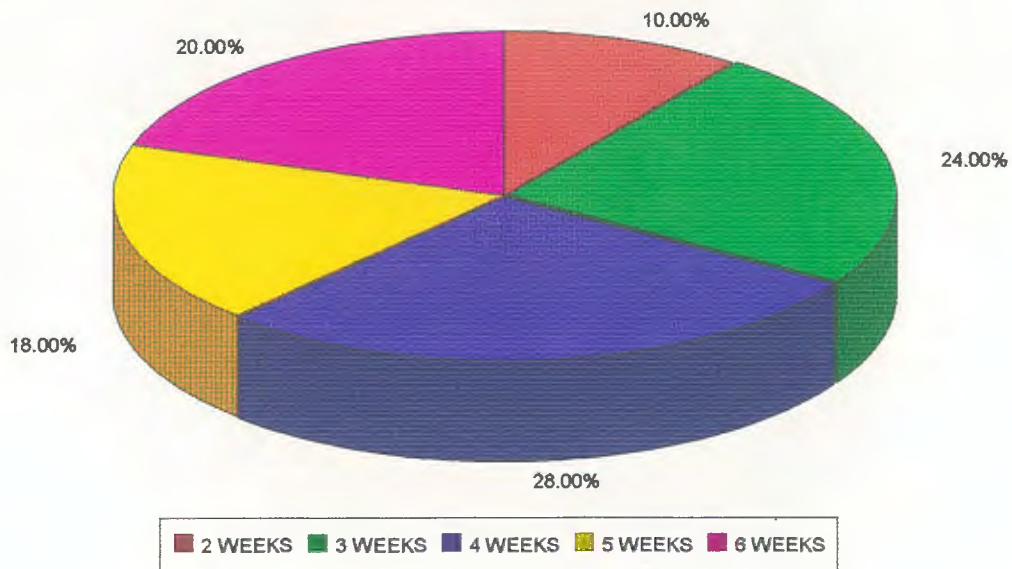
**Findings extracted from Military documentation**

The following results were collated from reviewing the different Army forms.

1. Frequency of shoeing. The frequency of shoeing as obtained from the AB71, can be seen at Figure 5.

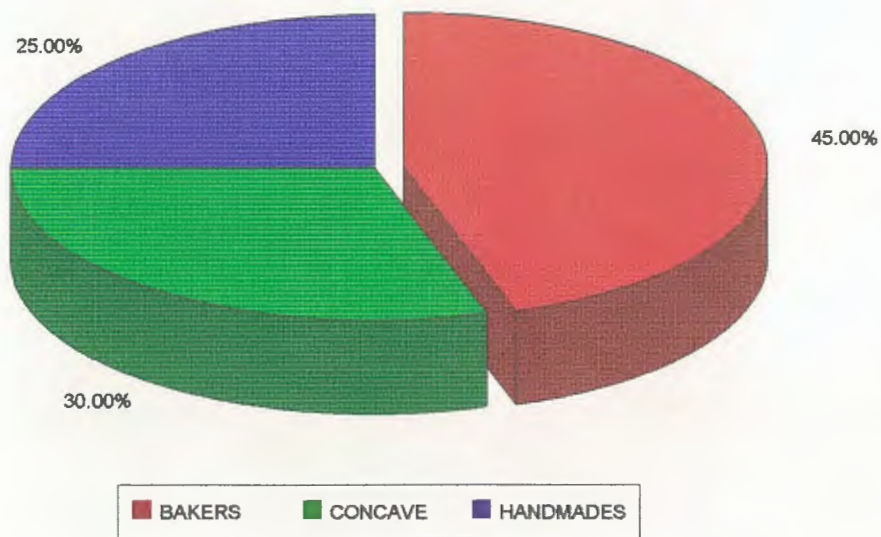
Figure 5

**FREQUENCY OF SHOEING**



2. Shoe type. Type of shoes used can be seen at Fig 6  
**Figure 6**

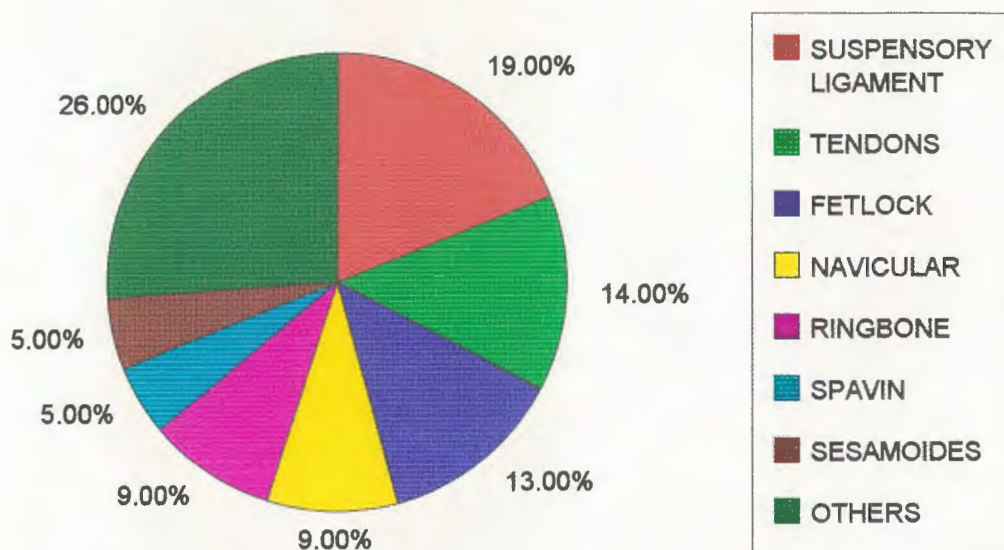
**SHOE TYPE**



3. Lameness. These results obtained from the R.V.O.s fitness register show the most common and frequent limb injuries and are presented at Fig 7.

**Figure 7**

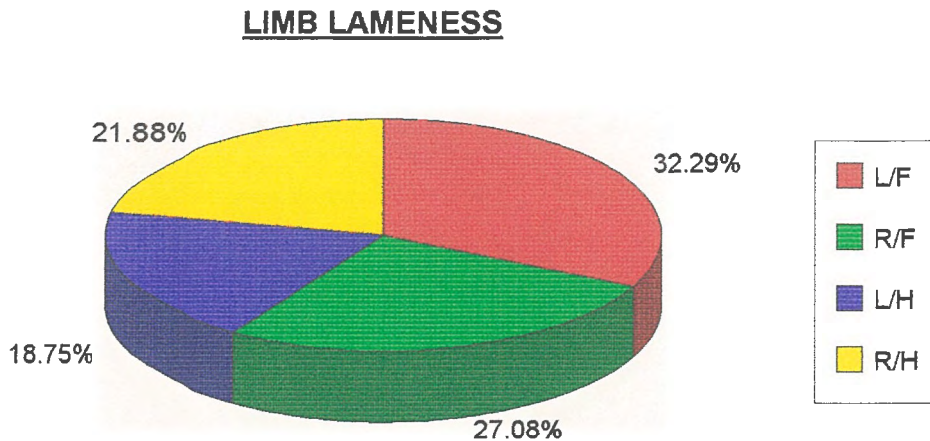
**INJURIES**



4. Frequency of limbs affected. Forelimb and hind limb lameness was recorded from past and present Army Form B270 as well as R.V.O.s Fitness Records. This was to ascertain whether one individual foot was affected more frequently than another. Results can be seen at Fig 8.



Figure 8



Findings from the use of Aluminium

The following results were collated from the 10 horses fitted with aluminium shoes.

1. Diagonal. There was no apparent difference to the shoe wear after 2-4 hours work on the favoured diagonal at the trot.
2. Camber. The fore feet showed no difference in wear. The right hind showed the lateral branch to be wearing quicker than the lateral branch of the left hind. The maximum amount of time a horse had aluminium shoes on was 4 hours before they were completely worn out.

**Discussion**

Discussion of standardised form.

Lowering the lateral branch of fore limbs which was shown as the high side using the T-square produced a more regular and even worn shoe. When the T-square was not used, trying to evaluate the medio/lateral balance with the long axis often meant that the limb was pulled away from under his body. This gave a false sighting, showing the medial branch to be the high side. On lowering this side it was observed that the limb was put to the ground outside first.

The wear in the heel area of the shoe can be associated with the flight pattern of the limb due to the upright hoof pastern axis.<sup>35</sup> The wearing of the shoe towards the outside of the toe was due to the common conformation defect (toe-in). It is possible that this defect is associated with this breed type. The hind feet although not responding in even shoe wear, like that of the fore feet, unless fitted with a lateral extension shoe. Although in reality impractical because of the close work the horse's have to undergo. My own experiences show that lowering the medial side of the hind foot reduced limb interference by slightly widening the stance. This is confirmed by Moorcroft's experiments on animals that cut or brush.<sup>3</sup>

One frequent observation made during foot preparation was the amount of bruising on the dorsal wall visible on white hooves. Although not visible on the darker hoof it is still presumed to occur, this can be explained by the internal laminae being torn due to the hoof not being able to cut into the hard surface. As mentioned by Rooney in his account of orientation of the laminae.<sup>6</sup>

The angles recorded in this study were much higher than those given in previous publications.<sup>2,3,5</sup> A comparison between Army horses working at Melton Mowbray and Knightsbridge revealed that London horses hoof axis was considerably higher. Another comparison was the much higher hoof axis of the German Oldenburg breed, of which the Household Cavalry introduced 8 into the services in 1989

The size difference between the fore feet could be explained by the fact that all military farriers are taught to commence foot preparation on the L/F. It was observed that this resulted in less time being spent on the other fore foot due to the demands of the shoemaker (Military farriers work in pairs). When the farriers were told to start preparing the R/F first, the fore feet started to become similar in size. Although the shoemaker assisted by fitting the larger foot more closely, to try and even the pair of feet, I consider this made only a marginal difference during the period of the study. Lameness also appears to be a major factor as discussed under frequency of limb affected.

My experiences in Hong Kong with retired racehorses pointed to a higher incidence of larger R/F's. In this instance the type of work may have influenced this as they train and race on tightly oval shaped tracks, always running in a clockwise direction., Lungwitz states that the L/F hoof suffers more frequently from sidebone.<sup>5</sup> This would lead to a smaller hoof-bearing surface owing to contraction. Sidebone was not specifically investigated in this study but the higher incidence of lameness generally within the L/F of Household Cavalry horses could relate to this, possibly forming the basis of a future study.

#### Discussion of Military documentation

As shown in Fig. 5 of the results frequency of shoeing can vary from 2-6 weeks. Previous military procedure (until 1989) dictated that no animal should be allowed to go over 1 month without re-shoeing.<sup>7</sup> Today's military farriers shoe each horse according to rate of shoe wear and hoof growth. 20% were shod on a 6 weekly basis and these were found to comprise of the remounts in training who spend the majority of their time working in the riding school. 10% were shod every 2 weeks, on checking the records these proved to be the older horses with a chronic lameness. The remainder were shod at 3-5 week intervals depending on the amount of ceremonial duties. It was also noted that the older horses would often wear 2 pairs of hind shoes to 1 pair of fronts. As expected the flat roadster type shoe outlasted the concave shoe.

As seen at Fig.6 a high percentage of shoes used were Bakers of special military pattern. These prove to be much harder wearing due to the higher carbon content. Although this is necessary the hardness of the shoe results in difficulty in forging and accuracy of fitting, often resulting in the hoof capsule resembling the shape of the shoe. The nailing on of these heavy shoes need large nails and would often split and crack the wall.

The smooth London roads and the Bakers shoe can encourage excessive slipping, to combat this we have introduced mordax plugs which are applied in both heels of all four shoes. Calkins and studs are never used as it is important that a certain amount of slipping occurs to assist in the

reduction of street jarring. Handmade shoes are used in the cases where the feet are larger than the ready made shoes. This category includes therapeutic shoes e.g. egg-bars, raised heels and lateral extensions. Concave shoes are used when the horse is involved in duties along side their ceremonial work. Type of work carried out can be seen at Fig. 1. The newly recruited horses are all shod with concave shoes until their training is complete. The use of hard surfacing weld is essential for increasing the longevity of the concave shoes.

I wasn't surprised to find the most common injury to the limb as shown in Fig 7 was associated with the suspensory ligament. Lungwitz states " the suspensory ligament is under greatest strain when the H.P.A is strongly broken forward".<sup>5</sup> Tendon injuries occur often at the time of the horses seasonal transfer from roadwork to the competition circuit, where work occurs on a more giving surface. The fetlock joint, suspensory ligament and sesamoids are under excess strain as this joint supports the majority of weight and since the Household Cavalry horse is carrying in excess of 15 stones, it isn't surprising to find these structures being affected.<sup>8</sup> The chronic conditions, ringbone and spavin are all associated with trauma and concussion from hard surfaces.<sup>8</sup>

Results show that 60% of lameness occurred in the fore limbs of the Cavalry horse and remaining 40% in the hind limb. This supports Adam's findings who states that the forelimbs bear some 60-65% of the weight of the horse which suggests that the fore limbs are subjected to more stress due to concussion.<sup>8</sup> It was noted that when the older horse's foot had been over dressed or pricked it was less likely to go lame compared with the younger horse's. It is possible that the tactile nerves of the older horse may be damaged due to the constant concussion from the hard surfaces, this reducing the sensitivity in the lower areas of the foot. It is also worth noting that when a horse has a chronic lameness in one limb, the sound limb is observed to have the larger hoof capsule. It was also found that when the hoof was larger the hoof axis was more acute.

The L/F was found to be lame more often than the other legs (Fig.8). L/F lameness was more common than in the R/F, a connection existing towards the L/F being the smaller foot. It is outside the scope of this study to explain why the L/F occurred to be lame more often. This would provide an interesting area for future study.

#### Discussion on the use of aluminium

Aluminium although costly gives a quick response to the shoe wear pattern. It is easily forged and can help with the problems of hoof balancing, of which can be done in hours instead of week's. Evaluation of the experiments with the horse's diagonal and the camber of the road awaits a larger study.

#### **Acknowledgements**

I should like to thank the Commanding Officer Lt. Colonel H. Massey for allowing me to carry out this project in Knightsbridge. I am particularly grateful to Colonel A.H. Roache for his advice and guidance, as well as to all Household Cavalry farriers and the Regimental Veterinary Officer, Major Ogilvie-Graham.

## References

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### THE CAVALRY TROOPER

THE IDEAL CAVALRY HORSE SHOULD [IF NOT TOO PRICEY] BE OF HEAVY WEIGHT OR THICK SET HUNTER TYPE. HIS CHIEF REQUIREMENTS AS REGARDS CONFORMATION ARE AS FOLLOWS.

1. MUST BE ABLE TO CARRY WEIGHT
  - A. SHOULD NOT BE TOO TOP HEAVY
  - B. HIS LOINS SHOULD BE STRONG
  - C. SHOULDER BLADES LONG
  - D. LEGS SHOULD BE SHORT AS IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE POSSESSION OF SUFFICIENT SPEED FOR MILITARY WORK
2. LEGS AND FEET- SOUND AND ABLE TO WITHSTAND WORK-TENDONS PARALLEL WITH CANNON BONE-FETLOCK IN PROPORTION NOT TOO LARGE
3. HIS FORE HAND SHOULD BE LIGHT, PERFORMS BETTER SCHOOL WORK
4. A GOOD CARRIAGE OF THE HEAD AND NECK OBEYANT TO THE REIN
5. GOOD-DOER AND HAVE A STRONG CONSTITUTION, WHICH WILL USUALLY BE THE CASE WITH A HORSE THAT HAS A BRIGHT EYE- SOFT COOL SKIN- DEEP ROUNDED BARREL- FULL FLANK-FIRM WELL RIBBED [PROMINENT ANUS]

### THE OFFICERS CHARGER

NORMALLY HAS TWO HORSES : GOOD LOOKS SHOWY CARRIAGE OF THE HEAD AND TAIL  
ALL OTHER ATTRIBUTES SAME AS THE TROOPER

PG. 251 POINTS OF THE HORSE  
CAPT. M.H. HAYES  
1897

### WEIGHT CARRYING

WEIGHT CARRYING POWER : THE SPECIAL POINTS FOR WEIGHT CARRYING ARE:-

1. LENGTH AND OBLIQUITY OF SHOULDER BLADE
2. STRONG LOIN MUSCLES
3. GOOD SUBSTANCE AND FINE QUALITY OF BONE
4. PASTERNS NOT TOO SLOPING
5. ABSENCE OF UNDUE WEIGHT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LIMB

THE FORE GOING RULES WOULD APPLY TO ALL CLASSES OF HORSES. FOR ABSOLUTE WEIGHT CARRYING POWER, THE ANIMAL SHOULD HAVE SHORT LEGS.

STANDARD FORM

ANNEX B

NAME FOX HUNTER

SQN. NO. ..5....

DATE 15/4/93

	L/F	R/F	L/H	R/H
HOOF ANGLES	54	50	51	50
HOOF SIZE	.145.	150..	140..	140..

FOOT BALANCE      SOLAR      DORSAL  
 FORE: HIGH OUTSIDE      FLARE  
 HIND: HIGH INSIDE

SHOE TYPE      CONCAVE      BAKERS      HANDMADES

SHOE WEAR      FORE: OUTSIDE BRANCH & TOE  
 HINDS: OUTSIDE BRANCH

EXTRAS      WELD TOE

REMARKS

WALL quality      BRITTLE      LEGS ~~filled/stiff~~

SOLE condition      GOOD

FROG thrush

CONFORMATION      BUILD L (M) H      H.P.A. upright ideal slope  
 FORE: Pin toes  
 HIND: Base narrow

FITNESS STATE OF H CAV MR HORSES.

AS AT : 01 MAY 1993

NAME	TRP/SQN	RVO'S COMMENTS	ESTIMATED TIME-OFF
NOLAN	1RHG/D	SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT DAMAGE. (DAC)	RTN JUNE
DIABLO	"	" " " " "	RTN END MAY
NEXUS	"	SOUND. ON SLOW BUILD UP.	
FORTRESS	"	COPD. CROMOVET DUE 4-8 MAY INCL.	
KITCHENER	"	" " " " " "	
KILDARE	"	COPD. VET. RTN TO DAC AS CONTROL HOPELESS IN HPB.	
PONCHARDS	"	NAVICULAR. BAR SHOES.	
OLIVIA	"	SARCOIDS. CRYOSURGERY/POT. PERMANG. PENSTREP 30/1/2/3. OP. REQUIRED AT DAC AFTER QBP. REVIEW 4 MAY.	4 DAYS
ECHO	"	PRESSURE SORE ON WITHERS. L EX. REVIEW 5 MAY.	7 DAYS
SHILLMORE	"	SADDLE SORE. L EX. REVIEW 4 MAY.	4 DAYS
RAFFLES	2RHG/D	SPUR RUB. L EX. REVIEW 7 MAY.	7 DAYS
OLYMPIA	"	LAME L/F. BRUISING TO SOLE. REVIEW 4 MAY.	
RAMADAN	"	SINUS PROBLEM. DAC.	RTN SEPT.
SINNINGTON	3RHG/D	PUNCTURED SOLE R/H. DAC.	RTN END JUN
MONMOUTH	"	SORE BACK NOW RESOLVED. BUILD UP.	
LONDONDERRY	"	INFECTED TENDON SHEATH. SOME IMPROVEMENT. DAC.	RTN END JUN
MIRANDA	"	HOCK DAMAGE. DAC.	RTN END AUG
IRIS	"	AWAITING UPDATE FROM DAC.	
SINGAPORE	1LG	SADDLE RUB. L EX. REVIEW 4 MAY.	5 DAYS
RASPUTIN	"	SORE WITHERS. GRASS AT DAC.	RTN END JUN
QUEST	"	FLEXOR TENDON DAMAGE. DAC.	RTN SEPT
HUNTINGDON	"	SPAVIN. SOUND ON BUTE.	
SOMME	2LG	SADDLE SORE. L EX. REVIEW 4 MAY.	5 DAYS
OPAL	"	SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT DAMAGE. DAC.	RTN END MAY
LANGTRY	"	FETLOCK ARTHRITIS. ON BUTE/BAR SHOES. SOUND BUT POOR PROGNOSIS.	
ONDINE	"	WITHER RUB. L EX. REVIEW 7 MAY.	
MARLBOROUGH	"	SWOLLEN L/F KNEE. BUTE/2x 20 mins WRY/COLD HOSE DAILY. REVIEW 7 MAY.	4 DAYS
LORINER	"	CHRONIC SUSPENSORY STRAIN AND COPD. DAC.	RTN MAY





# ANIMAL HISTORY SHEET

**ANNEX E**

To accompany the animal and on completion of service to be forwarded by VO i/c to AVRO Comd

Army Form B270  
(Revised 1970)

LS 13

HORSE/~~MULE~~/~~DOG~~\*

Name (if any) **ALFRED**

Army No. **6211**

**DESCRIPTION OF ANIMAL**

Colour	Breed	Sex	Year of Birth	Height—Hands	Inches	Weight	Classification
BLACK		G.	1969.	16	1 1/2		H.C.O.

**MARKINGS**

Head	Limbs <b>WHITE MARK FLANK</b>
Neck	Tail
Body	Other Distinguishing Marks

**PARTICULARS OF PURCHASE**

Place and Country <b>WATERFORD.</b>	Date <b>2/13/74</b>	Age at Purchase <b>5</b>
Name of Vendor <b>M. PARKHILL.</b>	Purchased by <b>UK Horse Purchasing Commission</b>	
Breeding	Sire	Dam
Veterinary Examination by <b>H.W. BISHOP</b>		<b>CORONEL.</b>

**ENDORSEMENTS (enter in red)**

1.	Auth:
2.	Auth:
3.	Auth:

**RECORD OF SERVICE**

Unit	Date of Joining	Unit No. of Animal	Commanding Officer's Signature
<b>RASC Training Centre.</b>	<b>3/4/74.</b>		<i>[Signature]</i>
<b>Household Cavalry Regt.</b>	<b>1-10-74</b>		<i>[Signature]</i>

**RECORD OF TRAINING**

Date Training Commenced	Date Training Completed <b>6-5-75</b>	Passed as Fully Trained by	TATTOO MARK (Dogs Only)
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Trainer's Remarks on Temperament, Ability, Characteristics, etc.

**PARTICULARS OF FINAL DISPOSAL**

CAST/DIED/DESTROYED \*

Reason:

Authority (if applicable)

Was death/destruction consequent on an accident?

NO\*      YES\*      (Unless copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are attached, state at page 3 how and where the accident occurred and quote authority for dispensing with an Inquiry.)

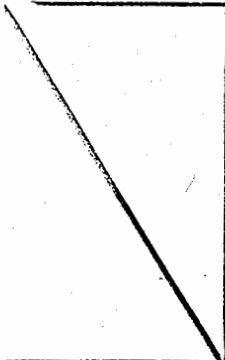
DISPOSAL	Method	Date	Price Realised
*Delete inapplicable			

Disease Prophylaxis	Date		Batch No.	Station	Signature of Veterinary Officer
	Commenced	Completed			
PREVAC T		17.04.82	A180	HYDE PARK BKS	<del>Signature</del>
PREVAC T		17.04.83	A180	" "	<del>Signature</del>
PREVAC T		22.11.82	183	" "	<del>Signature</del>
PREVAC T	16/06/84	24.7.84	001 - 002	" "	<del>Signature</del>
PREVAC T	-	05.03.85	A002	" "	<del>Signature</del>
PREVAC T		24.12.85	A002	HYDE PARK BKS	<del>Signature</del>
PREVAC T		24.12.86	010	HYDE PARK BKS	<del>Signature</del>
PREVAC T		24.12.87	014	HYDE PARK BKS	<del>Signature</del>
PREVAC T		24.12.88	017	HYDE PARK BKS	<del>Signature</del>
EQUINPLUS		08.10.89	03202	HYDE PARK BKS	ep ATU Roache
PREVAC		17.01.90	03302	" " "	ATU Roache

**CLINICAL/LABORATORY TESTS**

Test	Date	Agency	Result	Signature of V.O.

**END OF SERVICE REPORTS**



- a. Post-Mortem If the animal dies, or is destroyed for Veterinary reasons, a post-mortem examination is to be held and the results recorded below.
- b. Retirement (Horses) If the horse is to be retired, the opinions required by RAVC Policy Statement No. 6 are to be recorded below.

..... / ..... / ..... Veterinary Officer i/c ..... / ..... / ..... A.V. & R.O. .... Com



