

compelled to do the work of digesting over-large supplies of grain, work to which his digestive organs are unaccustomed and consequently not prepared to do.

Bandaging, Administering Medicines, etc.

- (1) After a heat in a race, or a workout, should bandages alone be used on the horses' legs, or should cotton batting be used under them?
- (2) How long should the bandages be left on after a race?
- (3) Is it wise to give nitrate of potassium and arsenic in treating a case of scratches; would a tablespoonful of the nitrate and 1½ ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for ten days be too much?
- (4) Should cold or hot water be used to bathe a sprain before applying liniment, and should the leg be rubbed dry before applying a bandage, and what kind of bandage is best?
- (5) Should a bandage be applied over a case of scratches?
- (6) Are Bucha leaves good for horses?
- (7) How should a Hackney colt be shod to show at the Fall Fair?
- (8) What is the meaning of swedged heels on shoes?
- (9) Is rock mixed with water good to apply to horses' feet in dry weather, or is oil better?
- (10) Which is the best to use, an over check or side check?
- (11) Will a horse do better fed on the floor than out of a high manger? Would it be wise to build stalls without mangers?
- (12) Do you like earth floors in box-stalls?
- (13) What's good treatment for a horse with a cough?
- (14) Does two parts of witch hazel and one part each of alcohol and water make a good leg-wash for race-horses, or would a mixture of laudanum, water and sugar of lead be better?
- (15) To reduce an enlarged leg should batting be used under the bandage and what kind of bandages should be used, and where can they be purchased?

F. M. G.

- (1) It is good practice to use the batting.
- (2) About two to three hours.
- (3) They should not be given together and arsenic should never be given except under instructions from a veterinarian. The doses of nitrate of potassium you mention given for ten days would cause a condition called diuresis, and as stated the two drugs should not be given in conjunction. As a matter of fact it is not wise for an amateur to give poisonous drugs in any doses except under instructions from a veterinarian. The too free or long-continued administration of arsenic causes fatty degeneration.
- (4) When soreness is acute hot water is better, when not very sore cold should be used. If a dry bandage be used it is well to rub before applying, but in many cases the bandage is soaked in cold water (called a cold water bandage,) before applying, in which case it would be folly to rub leg dry before applying. A bandage made out of flannel does very well, but there are bandages made especially, which give better satisfaction. One variety is called "Derby Bandages," but there are others of about the same kind called by different names.
- (5) No.
- (6) With rather heavy shoes without calkins, the toe rounded off in front and the heels swedged. The weight of shoe will depend upon the individuality of the colt. Experiment only will tell what weight he goes best with.
- (7) We have had no experience with this.
- (8) The shoe gradually becoming a little thicker towards the heels and without calkins.
- (9) Yes, anything that will hold moisture is good. Water is much better than oil.
- (10) This depends upon the animal, some go better with one and some with the other. Overdraws are used on most race horses, but there are exceptions and some horses go better without any check.
- (11) Yes, hence it is better for the horse if there be no mangers, but careful feeding is necessary to avoid waste.
- (12) They are better for the horses' feet, but are very hard to keep clean and if the horse paws he will make holes.
- (13) It depends upon the cause of the cough. In most cases the application of mustard to the throat and bandaging the throat, and the administration of two drams chlorate of potassium and forty grains quinine three times daily gives good satisfaction.
- (14) Yes, the former prescription is much the better.
- (15) It makes little difference. The bandages already referred to can be bought at any up-to-date harness shop or dealer in horse goods.

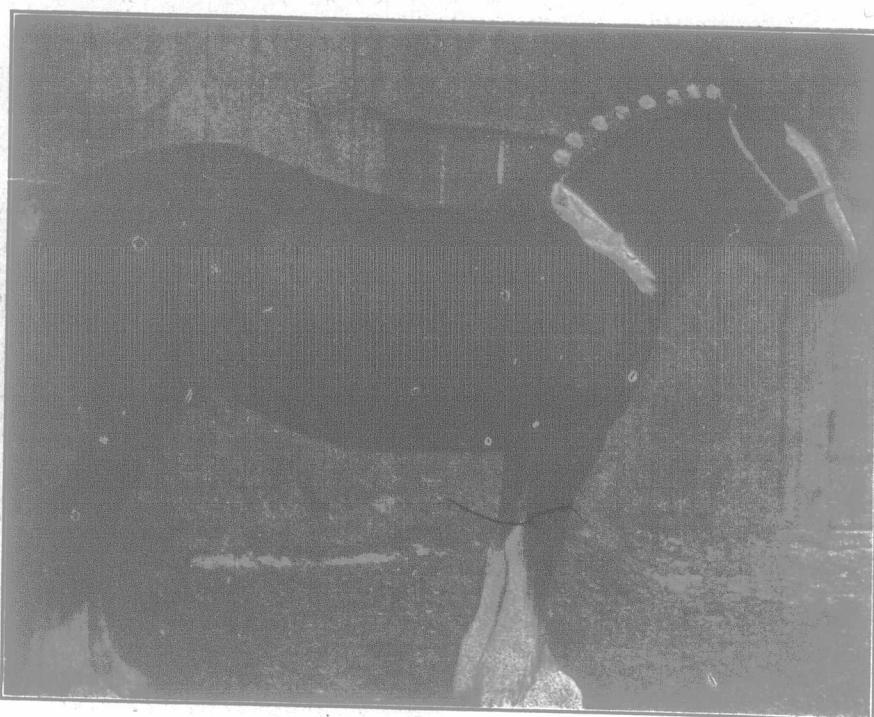
WHIP.

Earnings of the National Bureau of Breeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of the 18th inst., there appears a letter from J. Gordon McPherson, V. S., who says he has been in the horse business for almost fifty years. We wish to call attention to the fact that even such a glorious record as this does not qualify him as an auditor of the affairs of a company in which he has no interest. He states in his letter to you that the National Bureau of Breeding is making \$20,740.00 per year in government grants and percentage of service fees. As a matter of fact, the National Bureau has not taken in that much money from these sources in the whole five years of its existence. The National Bureau did not start out to make any money on its work, and its record is clear of commercialism. Only four men in Canada have returned any percentage of service fees to the National Bureau, and the others have not been asked. The Bureau has expended more in freight and express alone than the total amount received from all sources, including government grants. Every year has shown a big deficit, and this was expected and was cheerfully met by the men interested in the Bureau. We have paid out money for freight, express, insurance, registration, railway fares, stabling, wages, pedigrees, veterinaries, customs, blacksmiths, office expenses and printing. The best year we ever had was in 1912, and the deficit for that year was reduced to \$6,710.00, thanks, principally, to government support. That deficit was not large, but added to all the others, we think it makes a total greater than that assumed by any other group of men for the benefit of Canadian horse breeders.

Doctor McPherson, never having kept a Bureau stallion, and not yet having one in his County, is not in a position to give any facts regarding



Ruby Gay.

Grand champion Clydesdale mare, and winner of the Silver Cup for champion male or female of the breed at the Guelph Winter Fair, 1912. Exhibited by John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont. Recently sold to David Little, Portage La Prairie, Man.

the returns to the men who have Bureau sires. We are in touch with all these men throughout Canada, and they are all entirely satisfied as far as we know. If any man in Canada who has a Bureau stallion thinks he is not getting a square deal at the hands of the National Bureau, he merely has to send word to us and we will gladly take the horse back, paying all transportation charges as when the horse was sent to him. In five years, under this rule, we have transferred four horses, and in two instances out of the four, the men were either moving out of the country or had sold their farms.

If a good Thoroughbred sire is such a financial catastrophe as Doctor McPherson suggests, how is it that the Bureau gets nothing but letters of thanks and praise from keepers of Bureau sires. And how comes it that we have over three thousand applicants for such sires on a waiting list.

Breeders of half-breeds are on the eve of good times, despite any croakings which may crop up here and there. The advent of the motor may interfere with the trotter or Hackney, and even with the heavy horse, but as a remount and saddle horse, our best friend in the animal kingdom has a safe position.

During the past month a new Company—the National Live-stock Exchange, Limited—with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000 has been formed with a strong and representative Canadian

board. One of the first things before this Exchange is to collect all the half-breeds that can possibly be secured through Canada, as yearlings and two-year-olds, to hold and mature them for cavalry purposes. If this does not mean quick returns to the breeder, I would like to know what it does mean.

The National Bureau is on the right track, and so is the government. This is proven every day, not only in Canada, but in England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Argentina and Japan. What a small thing an individual opinion is against the best brains and the best judgment of all these progressive nations!

JOHN F. RYAN,

Mgr. Canadian National Bureau of Breeding.

A Place for the Thoroughbred.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Have just received the issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" containing Dr. McPherson's letter and also your request that someone who has handled a Thoroughbred horse give you his experience.

I have a very noted horse from the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Montreal, which has distinguished himself on the turf, being a grandson of the famous old "St. Simon," an illustration of which appeared in the Xmas number of "The Farmer's Advocate," 1912, and also in that number of 1904. Have only had him a short time, and cannot give you figures until after the season, to do the horse or the breed justice. I will say, however, that this horse arrived here on July 12th, after the season, and was mated to about twenty mares, with practically no advertising. Thirty mares would be a very small season for any horse, and profits would be very small, but any horse that is not being patronized may be sent back at any time. The Bureau delivers them to the farmer free of charge and does not hold him responsible for accidents or sickness, etc., unless in case of neglect or carelessness.

Further the Bureau was just organized a few years ago, in the spring of 1908, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in Canada, by placing Thoroughbred stallions of class and pedigree within easy reach of farmers with good cold-blooded mares.

It is admitted by all governments, and was proven by the British Commission, in 1896, that the only way to get cavalry horses is by means of the Thoroughbred cross. Now to show the state of the breeding industry in Canada, it may be said that the North-west Mounted Police have difficulty in securing eighty saddle horses per year, which is necessary to keep their force up to the standard. I would ask Dr. McPherson to compare the horses and their ability of forty-five

or fifty years ago with the average horse of today. Like Simcoe County, the horses of Wellington County had a streak of Thoroughbred blood and I venture to say that these horses, like ours, were unequalled for strength and endurance. At present anything with hair on its legs appears to bring a good figure and though I do not approve of crossing the Clydesdale and the Thoroughbred for the market, yet the farmer would get a much harder animal for his own use from such a cross.

I wonder if Dr. McPherson, being a veterinary surgeon uses a pure-bred heavy horse when he receives a call to attend some sick animal, or does he make the poor farmer pay the expense of an automobile? He apparently does not wish to see any more light horses bred by the farmers.

On the other hand, I admit that the light horse is more liable to blemishes on account of his hot blood and restlessness, but a National Live Stock Exchange has been organized in Montreal which aims to collect a large part of the Bureau crops so that these half-breeds can be matured and developed for cavalry purposes. They intend to secure ranch land in Alberta and assemble these young horses there. The crop will be bought as yearlings and two-year-olds, thus giving the farmers and breeders quick returns and assuring them of a steady market and lessening the danger of accidents to a good