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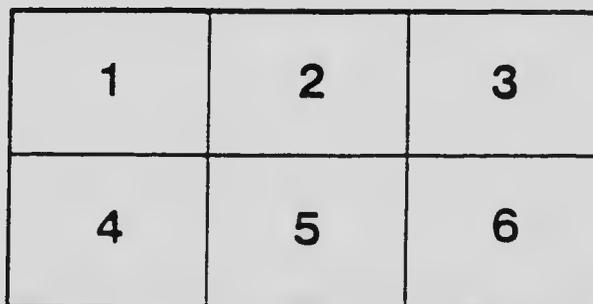
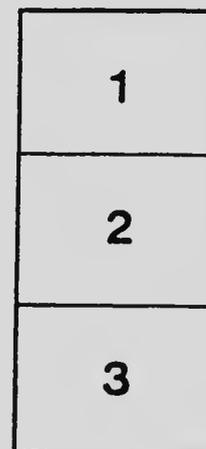
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# KING HORSE



PUBLISHED BY

**THE CANADIAN  
NATIONAL BUREAU  
OF BREEDING**

**LIMITED  
MONTREAL**

For the Improvement of  
the Breed of Horses in  
Canada by means of  
the Thoroughbred Cross

Can. P.  
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# KING HORSE

Published by  
THE CANADIAN  
NATIONAL BUREAU of BREEDING  
LIMITED - MONTREAL



DEVOTED TO KING HORSE AND  
HIS COURT IN CANADA : : :

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DINNER TIME—A newly arrived foal by the Bureau Stallion Light Wool.

# THE CANADIAN NATIONAL BUREAU OF BREEDING, LIMITED

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Montreal, January 2nd, 1913.



# The Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Limited

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## ENERGY OF THE THOROUGHBRED.

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Some facts about this great quality which makes the Bureau stallions improve all breeds.

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To offset haphazard methods in horse breeding, the National Bureau will, from time to time, describe those qualities in the thoroughbred sire which make towards the improvement and development of all breeds. Perhaps the greatest attribute of the thoroughbred is energy.

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By JOHN F. RYAN

When grateful England commissioned a famous sculptor to design a monument in memory of Cecil Rhodes, that sculptor moulded a blooded horse, upon whose back sat a strong man. England applauded the creation, because the statue was emblematic of the tremendous energy of the great Empire builder.

Even in this wide-awake age, when science is soaring as high as the boundless thought of man can go; when the orbit of outer Neptune has been figured out to an inch; when men can talk with one another across the oceans, with ether waves as a medium; when man, by his great development of brain, has so added to the gifts of nature that he can travel in the bowels of the earth, or the upper regions of the atmosphere; while all these things, and countless other things have been done, the great problem of energy is only in process of discovery.

The most intense form of energy made from earthly material, is radium. The most powerful form of energy produced by mechanical power is the X-ray. Both these wonders of science came to us only yesterday. No one knows what the future will bring forth.

We may gauge how far man will go by how far he has ascended from primeval time to the present. That man, and particularly the brain of man, is improving, is shown by everything on this earth except those things, such as forests, earth, ocean, and life forms, which were here before he arrived. Every other thing from a shoe string to an ocean steamship is the product of man's brain.

And what causes the brain of man to produce such wonders. The answer must be energy.

**This is proven by the law that all matter is energy in process, and that any form of energy is convertible into any other form of energy.**

Matter, light, heat, motion, electricity and chemical change are all forms of energy. To show how one can be changed into the other, take, for example, light and electricity. It is now known beyond doubt that the electrons from the sun bombarding the rarified gases above the magnetic pole, produce the Aurora Borealis. In fact, a replica of this phenomena can be produced in an ordinary test tube by sending electricity through a partial vacuum. To quote a plainer example, the sunlight causes trees to grow; the trees are buried beneath the earth and changed into coal. Coal is changed into motion in the form of a dynamo which supplies an electric light. This is an example that anyone can prove to his own satisfaction. To show that heat can be resolved into motion, all one has to do is to look at a locomotive. To prove that motion can be transformed into heat, you have only to strike a match. For a more penetrating proof of this law, rub your knuckle briskly along a board. The electric foot warmer shows very clearly how electricity can be changed into heat, and almost every cooking utensil nowadays can be run by electricity. We have the electric toaster which sings bread, and we have the electric furnace which melts steel and carbon.

Admitting these easily proven laws, we must also admit that energy is everything. Perhaps its source can be found in the seething carbon of the sun, but we have here only to deal with its presence in earthly affairs, and to make use of it when and wherever it can be harnessed.

The thoroughbred horse, from time immemorial, has been noted for his energy. It is the one quality in this breed of horse which transcends any other quality. Where the thoroughbred got this tremendous energy is not so important to you men engaged in Bureau work, as the fact that he has this energy and is lavish in the

transmission of it to all breeds. We know that the ancestors of the thoroughbred horse have always been well cared for, well fed, and well attended. I have thought that perhaps the first horse ever domesticated was probably a very young colt whose mother had been killed for food, the offspring remaining as a pet of the children of primeval man. Since that early time horses have been slain in battle and worked to death, but the ancestors of the thoroughbred, although developed by severe test, have been nurtured and their energy conserved by careful feeding, careful attention, and scientific breeding.

The good qualities of the sire have been transmitted for hundreds of years. The foals have been carefully reared, and the wants of even the unborn colt have been studied and supplied to the mother. As far back as the sixteenth century we have records to show how a mare in foal was fed with sifted grain and with sweetened, well cured hay. The thoroughbred has been saved from the most tremendous battle of life—the struggle for food.

Nurture has combined with nature to make him the embodiment of energy, and now it may be well to discuss briefly how this quality of the thoroughbred is transmitted. We know that Germany, for example, by mating thoroughbred sires with all sorts of mares finally produced a magnificent national type of horse. This national type shows energy for all sorts of work, which gives expression in the ability to use weight and power to the utmost, whether in pulling a plow, or drawing a gun carriage.

These qualities are first introduced by the germ cell of the thoroughbred. The germ cell in any living animal comes nearer to being immortal than any other thing which can be seen under the microscope. It is a self-propagating cell, which multiplies by dividing itself, and so far as we know, it goes on for ever. Some germ cells surpass others. Nature is always trying to improve. Life always demands expansion and expression. By careful selection, animals become more and more perfect, and the perfection of any animal is, to a large extent, a visible proof of the perfection of the germ cell in that animal. To use the common expressions: "Blood will tell", and: "like begets like." **Environment counts for much. But the sire's environment is not the colt's heredity.**

A thoroughbred horse is the most perfect living thing on earth to-day, next to man. In the wisdom of nature, he is able to pass his gifts along. In every country on earth

he has demonstrated this characteristic, and Canada, I think, is lucky in being afforded the chance to make use of this breed.

The highest evolved cells of the human brain are placed there in order to enable men to think and create. Any right thinking man must see the value of breeding to energy. By doing so and using the thoroughbred sire, a new type of horse can be created in Canada. It will not be all plain sailing. There will be those who disagree with plain truths and proven facts. The North American Indian looked upon the locomotive, not with wonder, but with disgust. Any man, or group of men who digress from the beaten paths of any pursuit, must know before hand that they are leaving the line of least resistance to take the line of most resistance, and if this results in nothing else, it will improve their own energy.

#### **And energy means power.**

Study carefully the heredity of these thoroughbreds. Give earnest thought to the blood lines and the ancestry of those kings in the horse world. Breed to beauty of form if you may, but remember that the germ cell is the chief thing. The body of a horse is just like the physical body of a man. It is simply the protective covering and agent of the potentially immortal germ cell.

This is a truth which requires boldness to assert, but it is the truth nevertheless, as applied to physical man. The wrath of nations fell upon the bowed shoulders of a German biologist who frankly stated that the human mouth was merely the opening of the alimentary canal.

If I were a German Professor I would go on record as saying that the beautifully formed female of the race, clothed in expensive silks and furs, bedecked with the feathers of rare birds, and scented by the perfumes of choicest flowers, is, in the cold eye of science, merely like the shell around the hickory nut, or the skin and pulp surrounding the seeds of a golden orange.



---

**Energy is the greatest thing in the universe. Light, heat, power, sunshine, are all forms of energy. The thoroughbred has more energy than any other breed of horse. That is why he is king of the horse world.**

## THE DEFENSE OF THE HORSE.

---

**The following fine tribute to the horse was written by Albert Surier of Paris, and translated from the French by E. C. St. Pere of Montreal.**

---

It would certainly be a painful event were horseback riding to disappear from the daily amusements of the human race. Men considered individually or collectively would regret the abandonment of such habit.

This sport can trace back its origin to the primitive ages, and one must realize what a hero was the cavalier who succeeded in training the first wild horse, which was found wandering through the immense solitude of the quaternary period.

Our primary ancestor made a giant leap towards the conquest of the world when he mastered the savage horse. Men were to work for thousand and thousands of years before finding quicker means of transportation than the one afforded by "the most brilliant conquest of prehistoric man".

The first conqueror of the horse was certainly rated as a god by his fellow men, and one must suppose without tampering at all with the truth, that the first despot, the first tyrant who ruled the world, was this astute bipedal.

Such a masterful achievement created numerous enemies to this first horseman, who could not afterwards keep this sovereign privilege of handling horses exclusively for those of his race.

Full of ambition was this primary humanity, and eager to make a common property of the horse, in order to furnish to everyone the occasion of mastering its fiery instincts. These were the remote ancestors of our present cavaliers. It is with an emotion well defined, that a lover of the horse thinks about those horsemen of the past, who half naked and hirsute rode their fiery mounts, without saddles, without bits and without bridles; unable for a while to direct, measure and distribute the rebellious strength of the beast.

Then came the wizard inventor of the bridle. He was certainly the true conqueror of the horse. Saddle and stirrups are only insignificant improvements when compared with this capital discovery.

A great requisition to the stuttering concert of civilization, the horse became the true companion of man, who associated it with his vital and deadly works.

When consummated this alliance of the man and the horse brought the following result: The latter became the companion in war of the former. **Many are astonished in realizing the bellicose instincts of cavalry horses. They straighten up and become fiery at the sound of bugles. They understand and obey the orders of the commanding officers, and all veterans assure us that cavalry horses are the best instructors of recruits. When the call of battle is sounded, they grow impatient at inaction. The charge on the rival batalions shows all their madness and furor. If free from their riders, who died a glorious death, they avenge them on the spot, in kicking at their slayers. Horses have been seen biting with terrible whinnys in the midst of the enemy.**

One may be astonished at such a stand on the battlefield, but it is to be remembered that every martial instrument, from the auroch horn to the modern trumpet, has sounded to the horse's ears, and that, has made an hereditary warrior of the noblest conquest of the man. If retired, the old cavalry horse harnessed to plough will cock up his ears and snort at the passing by of a regiment. He remembers in its obscure conscience all the fiery ardour of its youth and all the glory of its race. In him, like in our selves slumber ancestral glories and achievements,

No matter what changes may occur in tactics of war it is certain that man will always associate the horse with him in his ambitions.

Nomad tribes fatally and logically condemned to war have always been devotees of horse riding. History also proves that every conquering nation has been a horse loving one. All the human torrents that devastated the world were composed of riding hordes. Now-a-days, horse riding is still considered as the only way of preserving the martial instinct of a nation. Every horseman is a potential soldier. There exists between the rider and his mount, an obscure communion of sentiments. If horse

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riding is an art which War Offices of all nations consider as absolutely necessary to success, it is due to this union which many centuries have made indissoluble.

**No warlike nation would risk a divorce from the horse. "The army may one day be the last refuge of the horse," has declared a great general of cavalry, but it will an inviolable retreat.**

"All sport resides now in mechanical appliances," say a few modernists. Such is not the consensus of those who have known how to appreciate the horse during a military career or peaceful life.

Why should we stubbornly insist on destroying what the genius of past centuries has bequeathed to humanity?

Such is the horse and its utility in the world. Let us defend it against its detractors. A nation whose interest would be exclusively centered in "motors" would be running to sure extinction. If the whole world were to be contaminated by this crisis of the motor, one would show sentiment and respect of tradition in fleeing from it, in search of a wide grassy plain, where the stallion could be seen whinnying to the wild mares passing by in the purple of the setting sun.



---

By July 1st 1913, it is estimated that the Bureau crop in Canada will be worth one million dollars. Figure that for 10 years at 40 per cent. increase per year.



National Bureau Sire, KING COBALT, by Cesarion, dam Estelle Whitney.

## KING COBALT.

**Some facts about the great son of Cesarion now in Montreal.**

In King Cobalt, the National Bureau has a thoroughbred that most of the great students of horse breeding are watching. This is proven by the fact that enquiries have been received from Germany, Russia and France as to what results this young sire is securing both from cold blooded and thoroughbred mares.

This is because King Cobalt is one of the most remarkably bred sires in the world.

**At the sixth remove, he shows 16 crosses of Eclipse, 14 of Herod and 2 of Matchem.**

**He is a big brown beauty by Cesarion, dam Estelle Whitney, and when racing was 62 times in the money.**

**His sire Cesarion is a wonderful horse especially when one figures on his ability to get early speed. In 1909 and 1910 he sent 38 two year old winners to the post.**

**Following is the brilliant racing record of King Cobalt, best son of Cesarion :—**

### KING COBALT.

#### 1907—Two Year Old.

Brighton Beach, July 29, Selling, 5½ Furlongs. Time 1.08 King Cobalt, Corn Cob, Hans, Desirious, Franklin, Antaeus, Pomander, Choargus, Gus Q, also ran.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 25th. Selling, 5½ Furlongs. 1.07 3-5, King Cobalt, The Squire, Arasee, He Knows, All Alone, Goldquest, Hollister, Bounding Elk, Bridge Whist, Kidnap, also ran.

The Hempstead Stakes, Jamaica, Oct. 24th. 6 Furlongs. Time 112 3-5. Jas. B. Brady, King Cobalt, Goldquest, Countermand, also ran.

Jamaica, Oct. 28th. The Remsen Handicap, 5½ Furlongs. No Time taken. King Cobalt, Arasee, Bellewether, Goldquest, Live Wire, Tartar Maid. Won easily by six lengths.

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Acqueduct, L.I. Nov. 2nd. The Creedmoor, 5 Furlongs. Time 1.00. King Cobalt, Berry Maid, Spooner, Whip Top, Red Bonnet, Bellewether, Jubilee Juggins, Aunt Rose, also ran.

1908.

Jamaica, May 4th. The Dunton Stakes, 6 Furlongs. Time 112 1-5. King Cobalt, Berry Maid, Rialto, Question Mark, Masque, Jas. B. Brady.

Jamaica, May 7th. 5½ Furlongs. Weather raining, track sloppy. King Cobalt, Masquerade, Hartford Boy., Time 109, only a gallop for the winner.

The Crotona Handicap. Belmont Park, May 19. 6 Furlongs. Time 1.08 5-3. Straight course, Jack Atkin, King Cobalt, Berry Maid, Rialto, Restigouxhe, Explosion, Rosimior, Bat Masterson.

Belmont Park, May 22nd. The Claremont Handicap. 6½ Furlongs, 1.21 1-5. Priscillian, King Cobalt, Roseben, Rosimiro, Stargowan.

Gravesend, L.I. June 9. Handicap, 6 furlongs. Time 109. King Cobalt, Baby Wolfe, Bat Masterson, Rapid Water, Frank Lord, Nimbus, Peter Quince, Killrain.

Gravesend, June 16th. 6 Furlongs. 1.11 3-5. King Cobalt, 126 lbs., Alfred Noble, Rosiniro, Explosion, Earls Court.

Sheepshead Bay, June 25th. The Swift, 7 Furlongs. Time, 1.25 4-5. Value to winner \$3,910. King Cobalt 119, Firestone, Hessian, Nimbus, Spooner, Notasulga, Live Wire, Fond Heart.

Brighton Beach, July 22nd. 6 Furlongs. Time, 1.13. King Cobalt, 117. The Squire, Chas. Edward, Cohort, Geo. S. Davis'.

Gravesend, L.I., Sept. 17th. Culver Handicap. About 6 Furlongs. Peter Quince won by a head. King Cobalt, Field Mouse, Ben Ban, Baby Wolf, De Mund, Fountain Blue.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 29th. 6 Furlongs. Time 1.13 3-5, King Cobalt, Ethon, Arondack, Sally Preston, St. Jeanne, Royal Onyx, Go Between, Variation.

Hamilton, Oct. 6th. Niagara Handicap. 7 Furlongs. Time 1.25 1-5. Ethon won by a head, King Cobalt, Royal Onyx, Bellmare, Serville, Astronomer, also ran.

1909.

Pimlico, Md., May 7th. 6 Furlongs. Time 1.13 4-5. King Cobalt, Cunning, Momentum, Horace E. Personal, Nimbus, Eustacian.

Jamestown, Va., May 15th. Handicap, 6 Furlongs. 1.14 1-5. King Cobalt, 120 lbs., Halifax, Takaharia, Pearl Point, Cloisteress, Lilly Pad.

Jamestown, Va., May 17th. 6 Furlongs. Time 1.13 King Cobalt, Halifax, Pins and Needles, Pocotaligo.

Gravesend, June 3rd. About Six Furlongs. Demund, King Cobalt, Alfred Noble, Rosmiro, Jack Atkin, Etheral, Desirous, Rialto, won by a nose.

Gravesend, June 8th. Handicap, about 6 Furlongs. Time, 1.09 1-5. King Cobalt, Demund, Rialto, Rosimiro, Etheral, Royal Onyx, Blackford, Nimbus, Grace Cameron, Cliff Edge.

Gravesend, June 15th. Handicap, about 6 Furlongs. Time, 1.10 2-5. King Cobalt, 125, Rialto, McCarter, Pantouffe, Demund, Etheral, Takahira, Bad News.

Hamilton, June 22nd. 6 Furlongs, 1.13 2-5. King Cobalt, Red River, Dark Night, St. Jeanne, Gold Note, Jas. B. Brady.

Aqueduct, L.I., Nov. 8th. Handicap, 6 Furlongs. Time 1.13. King Cobalt, Prince Gal, Racquet, Bat Masterson, Trouble Maker.

Juarez, Mex., Dec. 12th. 5½ Furlongs. Time 1.08 3-5. King Cobalt, Marse Abe, Madman, Col. Bob. Virginia Lindsay, Arch Oldham, Pastoriza.

Juarez, Dec. 17th. Handicap, 6 Furlongs. Time 1.14 1-5. King Cobalt, Right Easy, Early Tide, J. H. Houghton and W. T. Overton also ran.

1910.

Aqueduct, L.I., April 19th. Peconic Handicap, 6 Furlongs. Time 1.15 3-5. King Cobalt, Magazine, Besom, Right Easy, Arondack. Value to winner \$1,055.

Aqueduct, April 25. Handicap, 6 furlongs. Time 1.15. King Cobalt, Prince Gal. Right Easy also ran.

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A thoroughbred has nothing but thoroughbred qualities to transmit. That is why the Bureau colts are of uniform excellence.

## FEED AND EXERCISE.

---

**Two great factors necessary to produce good horses.**

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**The following article written by Baron de la Rue du Can may be read with profit by every breeder. The Baron has made a life study of horses and his opinions are highly valued in Europe. At his new home in Manitoba he is immensely helping the work of the National Bureau.**

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**By Baron de la Rue du Can.**

---

Certain breeders are satisfied with giving a slow walk to their horses for fear of seeing them fall away. How can we expect to keep horses in good health in using such a system? Two centuries of experience and the transformation of the different breeds of horses in Europe prove that exercise is absolutely necessary to help the action of feeding and to form an animal of value. The development of the locomotion system and the fine working of all the organs absolutely require EXERCISE. Well understood and proportioned work adds to the density of the bony frame, gives solidity to the tendons, strengthens the circulation and generally helps all the agents of transmission, and gets the muscles accustomed to contraction without any fatigue.

Exercise also accelerates the regeneration of blood in the lungs and helps the nutrition of the different parts of the body.

It favors the digestion, that great agent which gives the reconstituting elements to the blood. The phenomenon of absorption works better, the secretions of the skin help the internal glands to purify the blood; in a word the whole economy draws benefit from this absolutely necessary exercise.

Without regular exercise all the organs are quickly filled up with poisonous products which generate sickness. The fat stallion whose owner fears exercise is ordained to sickness on account of a bad working liver; of disordered kidneys, of weak heart. All the principal agents of life are out of order. Apoplexy and foundering of the limbs are constantly threatening the horse.

The scales are without any discussion a very bad judge of a horse and nothing can be substituted to the careful eye of a practitioner in the matter. Different gaits must be employed during exercise, whether the horse is under harness, mounted, or walked in tether. In certain countries where breeding has been carefully studied, fat horses are often trotted at distances of two miles.

I believe that a progression is necessary to harden the tendons without any fatigue, develop the wind without any exhaustion, and to help the horse in getting rid of poisonous elements in taking a special care to avoid colds.

I will refrain from going into the details of the different systems of training to be given to each race of horses in particular, but I must set down as a general rule that any horse to keep in good health must be exercised. An insufficient training is the surest way to the horse infirmity. This question of training is one of vital importance in a country where different ideas are so deeply rooted. I advise all the intelligent breeders to gallop their yearlings on the prairie and to put their two year olds to the light work of the farm, This system that will surely make some valuable products for the horse market.

In every breeding centre the exercise must be regularly and progressively managed.

### **General Consideration on Feeding.**

Having shown the necessity of good exercise, I will now give a few details on the system of feeding which contributes with exercise, to the formation of a good horse.

The venous blood which nourishes the different parts of the body renews itself in the lungs under the action of the oxygen of the air.

Newly made and nutritious it continues its work in going once more through the arteries. The heart, which is a big muscle, presides over this important work.

But this nourishing liquid would rapidly cease to flow if not regularly helped by rebuilding materials prepared in the digestive organs. The stomach and the bowels are the agents of digestion. Under the action of gastric juice, the aliments and a certain quantity of feculs are converted into glueose by the saliva and digested in the stomach. The bowels absorb the unazotous constituents, work of the utmost importance which nature has given them to perform, because hay contains 7% of azotous constituents and oats 14%. The largest part of aliments is digested in the bowels. Pancreatic juice, bile, intestinal juices, etc, ends the transformation of the azotous products and of the fecul, and the digestion ends in the big intestine under the action of alkaline liquids which it secretes.

### FACTS ON ABSORPTION.

The products of digestion are absorbed by the stomach and the bowels, but mostly by the latter and carried in the circulation in order to make up for the losses of the great nutritious liquid.

Absorption works the same as in plants. Osmosis is the marvelous force which presides in the mixing of liquids of different densities through the porous membranes, and without which the plants, the animals and the human beings would die.

Absorption of liquids is made by the veins of the stomach and of the bowels, and more or less quickly performed if the horse drinks before or after meals. When the stomach is empty, absorption mostly takes place in the big intestine, where the largest quantity of liquid directly goes.

As I have already said, blood is the agent which forms, builds and repairs the bones, the tendons, the muscles, the hoofs, the brain, etc. By its rapid circulation from the heart to the last capillary arteries and by its return to the heart through the veins, the blood bathes all part of the body, and every molecule draws from this torrent the muscular, cellular or nervous fibre necessary to the maintenance of the constitution. But the nutritive power of the blood varies with the feeding. The blood tonifies or fattens according to the genealogy and to the feeding system of the horse; strengthens or leads away to degeneration in modifying the chemical composition of the cells.

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**Nurture and nature combine for excellence. Moral—take good care of the foal.**

### LOGIC OF FEEDING.

The albuminoids charged with the maintenance of the tissues in good order are represented in a ration by the smallest part of its components but their importance must not be ignored because the strength of the organs are closely connected with them, and one must ask of the horse a proportionate work to the time since he was fed with restoring elements. To be more clearly understood I must say that the breeder can have a good or a bad horse if he follows logical principles or throws his faith on empirical ideas.

It is of the utmost importance to know how much the feeding of a horse contributes to its perfection, and how a breeder must distribute it in an intelligent and practical way.

A good healthy horse is neither fat nor skinny. If properly exercised he expels from his economy under form of water and carbonic acid, all the unazotous elements burned, and shows himself a fine muscled and hard working horse. If overfed and left continually at rest, this internal combustion does not work; the feculent aliments transform themselves into grease which quickly fills up the whole system, stops the good working of the organs and exposes the horse to all diseases. I may say that the azotous elements are nutritive, and that the unazotous elements are productive of animal heat.

The consequence of this elementary principle of feeding is that a horse must be fed with azotous elements if you want him to be hard muscled and untiring and that unazotous elements must be served in his rations to perform the phenomenon of respiration. These are a few notions that a breeder must be conversant with, in order to look effectively after the feeding, the training and the hygiene of a horse.

### NEED OF FRESH AIR.

Air must be considered as the first of the aliments, because it acts on the regeneration of the blood and its oxygen forms in the body this animal heat which is a sign of good health; but the term "aliment" is specially significative of those substances carried through the digestive tube.

The horse also needs mineral matters which are found in more or less quantities in its food and its beverages according to the countries in which he lives. They are commonly salts, as chloride of sodium, phosphorous, calcium, sulphur, iron, etc.

Salt is well diffused in the horse's economy. Any observing breeder knows that a young horse temporarily cut off his ration of salt and subsequently fed with it, immediately shows a return to liveliness and his fur turns brilliant. The phosphate of lime forms the bones, and iron is necessary to add strength to the blood. Though eating mostly vegetables, the horse needs also mineral aliments, and, if the latter are insufficiently represented in the vegetables and the water of the country, it is absolutely necessary to serve them to him under another form. All the azotous aliments that we find in hay and oats, and whose functions are the formation of bones, tendons, muscles, etc. are composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azotem, represented by composites named gluten, albumine, fibrine, etc. The unazotous aliments mostly supplying the respiration with its necessary fat elements, contain only hydrogen, oxygen and carbon which enter as components in the fecules, juices, and adipose tissues.

The quantity of gluten or of protein which enters in the composition of a forage or of a cereal is usually representative of its nutritive power. Culture adds to the nutritive valor of grasses and of legumes, and any breeder having fed his horse with hay of the kind, harvested on farms nutrified by culture, has quickly remarked the good effects resulting from feeding with azotous products.

### HAY, STRAW AND OATS.

A few details on the aliments usually served to the horses are of primordial importance in a study of this kind.

Hay grows on natural or cultivated prairies. If well harvested its color is green and it has an aromatic odor. Flexible and unbreakable are its stems. It contains from 7% to 14% of azotous matter if cultivated or not. The value of hay is also subordinated to the climate and to the nature of the soil. Poorly nutritive hay grows under damp climates, and on low grounds. High prairies, dry and hot climates, calcareous and sandy soil grow a finer, heavier and more azotous hay. Certain grasses and legumes produce the best hay, considered as botanical

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**Yearling by MASTERMAN—Dam, Cold Blooded Mare.  
Winner of the Bureau Cup, Montreal Horse Show, 1912.**

composites. A too early harvested hay is aqueous and poorly nutritious. If cut after ripeness its nutritive value is null and it turns indigestible, because all the juices of the stems and of the leaves have disappeared. Hay exposed to the rain loses much of its value, and if served after steaming and moulding, it generates farcy, broken wind, etc.

Though poorly nutritive **straw** constitutes a very useful aliment when a horse is fed with highly azotous hay. It contains many salts, many greasy components, but only a few azotous agents, but it cannot be substituted for hay. In certain countries, like Manitoba, where cereals are cut green, the stems contain juices which add to the nutritive value of the straw. Analysis has shown that its nutritious qualities are more pronounced near the grain.

Clover also contains a good nourishment. When hay has been well harvested it is eaten with appetite by the horse, but it is necessary to serve it with regularity and to mix it with an aliment containing matters useful to respiration, as straw, etc.

Sainfoin is still more nutritious, if grown on calcareous and dry prairies.

### FOOD VALUE OF OATS.

**Oats** contain in great proportion all the necessary elements to nutrition, as azotous principles, starch, oil, salts, etc. It hastens the growing of the colt, hardens his muscles, gives him a solid frame and a fine energy, and increases the stallion's fecundity. It constitutes one of the great factors of improvement of the different breeds of horses. The energy which it communicates is produced by an exciting agent which is its sole property.

A maxim says that the following are necessary to build a good horse: "A powerful and energetic stallion and a well shaped mare." One must add: "and some good hay, some good oats, and rational exercise."

The stallion's individuality is insufficient, and the knowledge of his ancestors in an absolute necessity, because atavism plays an important part in the breeding of horses.

**Barley** does not contain any exciting agent. Less rich than oats in agents, useful to respiration, it seems more fitted to the horses working in warm countries. It constitutes a good aliment. Though more refreshing, it can't

be used as a substitute for hay. Its action would favor stoutness and would diminish strength. It can be used to advantage during the periods of rest for refreshment of over worked or lean horses. It must be ground and softened in hot water before being served to a tired horse.

**Flour of barley** is recommended to horses suffering from diseases of the digestive organs. Refreshing and nutritious, it must be diluted in a great quantity of water to avoid gastric accidents.

**Bran** which whitens the water when diluted is a good refreshment. It must be served in a great quantity of water. It contains a resinous agent which helps the digestion. Bran would be detrimental to the horse if given steadily. It would tire the stomach and the bowels and should be served to break off the uniformity of meals. Two or three rations a week can be given with advantage to the night rations of oats for light working horses. A small quantity of linseed can be added, to make the ration a little bit more refreshing, and it increases the lactation of broodmares. The cooking of aliments helps the digestion but nullify the exciting action of oats.

**Carrots** are an excellent food for a tired stomach. If exercise and work are necessary to the good health and to the development of the horse, it must not be forgotten that violent exercise after meals is always detrimental to good health. The horse must rest after eating, and the meal absorbed at night is always the most profitable. No stallion should cover a mare after eating. Two different systems have to be in force during the active period and the time of rest. Rations should be tonic and exciting during the season of service, so as to give the stallion all his strength and exercise must be well regulated so as to avoid fatigue. Oats served at night can be replaced twice a week by a mash composed of equal quantities of bran and oats, to which may be added a handful of linseed. The owner of stallions must see daily to the good health of his horses; he must figure out the quantities of azotous and unazotous aliments needed by each of them. The breeding stallion must be kept in perfect condition. Plumpness

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Some kind of force may be got out of the veriest jade by the near prospect of oats, but the thoroughbred has the spur in its blood—James Russell Lowell.

which indicates a surplus of grease must be avoided, because it leads to the degeneration of all the cells and of other anatomical elements.

Brood mares must not be fed on oats as a preparation to the services. They must be submitted to a more refreshing system. After being covered, oats can be given to the mare to help her in the growing of a strong foetus and to tonify her milk. A phosphorated and azotous feeding is known as very beneficial to a mare in all the breeding centres of the world.

I must now come to a conclusion. Any breeder who has really the idea of improving the breeds of horses at heart, must remember the above mentioned principles, so as to apply them to the country where he lives, and to the breed of horses that he intends to care for. He must see that the colt during his development, the broodmare during her period of gestation and after foaling, the stallion during his active period and his time of rest, shall be properly fed and sufficiently exercised. In order to draw all the profits he can from his horses a breeder must know the nature of the aliments served to them and the results which they are supposed to give.

The problem of improving the breeds has been solved in the older countries by selecting a system of alimentation and in following progressive training. This favorable solution will repeat itself in the new countries when the lessons of experience has been followed.



With 23,000,000 horses in the limited states, the greatest difficulty is encountered in supplying the New York City Mounted Police with horses. This is because the United States is not breeding a type and what is more reprehensible that country is chasing out the only sire which can produce remounts.



Colt foal, six weeks old by Bureau stallion VALJEAN, by George Kessler-Missey.

## **SPEED WINS IN WAR.**

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**Balkan war shows that victory rests with the mobile army and emphasizes necessity of mounted men.**

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Every war teaches a lesson, and these lessons are generally figured out after the trouble is over and when men have time to think. But with the guns still ready in European Turkey, and with all the great powers watching for any eventuality, a great lesson already looms up through the smoke of battle. This lesson is that the mobile army wins.

In every story which has reached the cables, the great deeds of the cavalry are mentioned. It was because of an abundant supply of seasoned horses that the Bulgarians were able to follow up every artillery and infantry success. The mounted men have made this a rapid war of conquest, and to them is due the fact that the Balkans have armies practically without flanks.

### **75 PER CENT HORSEMEN.**

Seventy-five per cent, of the men now fighting with Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro are farmers, peasants, herdsmen and breeders. They all know how to ride: their horses are accustomed to rough country. They are not house animals, and they will not cease marching if they miss a meal. This being so, the allies have been able to teach the whole world a lesson in rapidity of advance.

The Germans claim as their home-made idea, that the surest way to defeat an enemy is to keep both yourself and the enemy on the move. This is a war maxim that Germany appropriated from Napoleon Bonaparte. That master of the art of war realized the great advantage of cavalry many years ago, and at a time when battle fronts were much more confined than they are at the present time. It is now common to see a battle line spread out to a distance of one hundred miles. When it gets down to twenty-five or thirty miles the front is said to be concentrated.

**It may be put down as axiomatic that the longer the battle front the more need for mounted men.**

### AN OLD LESSON.

During the progress of the Boer War the burgher was cleverly described as an individual with six legs and a spade. In other words, he had the four legs of his ponies, besides his own, to aid in quick movement, and a trench in which to shelter himself when dismounted. A few days ago Lord Roberts referred to the South African trouble as a not too glorious war. To this may be added that if the Boers had depended on two legs instead of six, that war might have been more glorious to England.

It is true that England sent many horses to South Africa, and it is also true that many of them were not cavalry horses. In fact they consisted of any old thing in horse-hide. One cannot read the history of the Boer War without seeing what a bad lot of horses were unloaded on England during that time of stress. Matters would have been worse but for the brilliant genius of General Sir John French, and even that master of cavalry found himself gravely handicapped at different times.

It may be put down as lesson number two, that in addition to having plenty of horses, a successful army must have horses of the right kind. These horses must have endurance, courage, gait, weight-carrying ability, sureness of foot, and, if occasion arises, speed. In other words, they must be half thoroughbreds.

### WHAT CANADA IS DOING.

It is to create a supply of such horses, in Canada, that the National Bureau of Breeding is bending forth every effort, and it is a proof of the foresight of Canadians that not only the Government, but thousands of farmers and breeders as well, are helping this work along.

It is a colossal work, and truth to tell, it should have been started twenty-five years ago. If the entire plan is carried out to a successful completion, and the remount problem of the Empire is solved by Canada, it will only bring this Empire up to an even footing with all the great European powers, for these powers have already solved their remount problems, at the expenditure of millions of dollars.

This brings out the disadvantages under which the Empire lies at the present time.

**It is slow work. You can build a battle ship on a rush order, but it takes time to breed horses.**

The lesson of the Boer War was dulled just as it was sinking in, by the tremendous advent of mechanical power exemplified in the automobile and the aeroplane. Some of the more volatile brains reasoned that the gas engine was going to supplant the horse in war. Some went so far as to say that the calvary horse would soon be obsolete. Still, others forgetting that man is a very imperfect animal, have told us that there would be no more wars.

### HORSE STILL KING.

The answer to all these imaginings is now written from the Bosphorus to the Adriatic. The only aeroplane of which we have detailed information was one which was wrecked by a Turkish shell. It was about the first good shot that the Turks have made since Plevna.

**The solitary automobile which has broken into print was that of the war correspondent, and the poor man pathetically tells us that on the retreat from Lude Boyas it took four patient oxen to pull him out of the mud.**

When the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence returned from the English army manœuvres a few weeks ago, he did not bring back with him any high opinion of the gas engine in war. Very rarely has a Minister's opinion been so quickly verified by uncontrovertble facts.

There are men in England, in Canada and in the United States who say:

"Oh, we have plenty of horses. If trouble comes we can soon gather all the remounts we need."

The answer to this is, that while these countries may have millions of horses, they are not cavalry horses and have no chance in a war against real cavalry horses. The only way to get cavalry horses is to breed them, and this has not been done by England, or the United States, and was not attempted in Canada until the National Bureau undertook the task.

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England used up 494,000 horses during the Boer War. At \$200 each this amounts to \$98,800,000. Canada missed that money because in army horse matters, Canada was sound asleep. Every remount the Empire needs should be raised in Canada.

### HOW THE NATIONS STAND.

The United States, at the present time, has over twenty-three million horses. Germany has about three million horses, and France about three million, two hundred thousand horses. Germany and France have been breeding a remount type, and with less than one-seventh of the total number of horses owned by the United States, these European countries produce from twenty-two to twenty-five thousand good cavalry horses each year in each country.

**The United States, with its twenty-three million horses, and not breeding a type, has the greatest difficulty in supplying the eighty remounts needed each year by the New York City Mounted Police.**

### ASTOUNDING FACTS.

Mr. St. Clair Street, of the Merry Mount Farm in Missouri, started out sometime ago to collect hunters. A good hunter and a good cavalry horse are practically the same sort of animal. Mr. Street writes in Bit and Spur as follows:

"Apropos of the scarcity of cavalry horses, I thought possibly it would be of interest to your readers to cite an experience of mine in this market, extending over a period of four months. I have looked over ten thousand or more horses and I have secured two. If you believe as I do that the hunter type is the best mould for the making of a remount horse, then the showing of the scarcity of such horse is impressive—one in five thousand,"

Here, then, in a nutshell, is the condition in the United States, and the same holds true in Canada, or did until the Bureau commenced its work.



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**Advertise your Bureau sire. The best sire will have a poor season if his keeper fails to put any ginger into the work. Tell your neighbors about your Bureau sire.**



National Bureau sire OISEAU, by a son of Bend Or out of a Virgil mare.

## BUREAU WORK IN 1912.

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**All parts of Canada benefited by famous through-bred sires.**

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**The following report was submitted at the annual meeting of the National Bureau of Breeding. It shows the great strides being made in Canada and also what has been done in other countries.**

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The Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Limited, has now closed the fourth year of its incorporation under Dominion Government charter. The oldest of the Bureau foals are now three years old. The Bureau takes great pride in the fact that one of these three-year-olds, which was actually the first foal produced by a Bureau stallion, in Canada, won the Governor-General's Cup at the Montreal Horse Show this year. This is the bay filly Star, owned by Lieut. Col. J. J. Riley, of Montreal, and sired by Our Boy, out of a cold-blooded mare. There are many Bureau two-year-olds in Canada, and these are being driven to harness already, showing the early maturity resulting from this cross. These two-year-olds, according to all reports received, are astonishingly uniform in quality and substance. In fact, there has not been a single complaint received up to this time, although some of these Bureau sires now have over 100 live colts of different ages. There are quite a large number of yearlings, and some of these have already changed hands at prices as high as \$175., which is an unusually high figure for a yearling out of a farm mare. Two-year-olds have sold for as high as \$250., and some extra good ones are valued at \$500. These prices, however, are too high, and will probably be reduced as the number of half-breds increases, but the sales should always leave a fair margin of profit for the breeder, because the colts will always be in good demand, the same as they are in every other country which has used the thoroughbred sire.

Bureau stallions have again been successful at Horse Shows and Fairs throughout the country. In fact, they have very rarely been beaten in the show ring, and the Bureau colts have also won prizes throughout Canada,

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in some cases competing against all sorts of breeds. During the year the Bureau gave handsome cups at different Horse Shows and Fairs, and in nearly every case the classes competing were worthy of highest praise. Many thoroughbreds stallions of note were acquired by the Bureau during the year 1912. The following shipments were made:

- IMPORTED STAGE PIRATE - From Liverpool to Montreal,  
Montreal to W. D. Staples, Treherne, Man.  
CRAWFORD—Montreal to Rosewood, Man.  
SANGUINE—Montreal to Lillooet, B.C.  
SCHROEDER'S MIDWAY—Montreal to Saskatoon, Saskatoon  
to Dalmeny, Sask.  
ZIPANGO—Halifax to Bridgetown, P.E.I.  
PINK COAT—New York to Montreal, Montreal to Shaw-  
bridge, P.Q.  
WORK BOX—Lexington, Ky. to Montreal.  
BION—Toronto to Montreal, Montreal to Melita, Man.  
COLUMBUS—Montreal to Ashville, Man.  
ARAWAK—Montreal to Binscarth, Man.  
REIDMOORE—Hamilton to Montreal, Montreal to St.  
Irenee, P.Q.  
LITTLE FRIAR—Hamilton to Montreal, Montreal to Dan-  
ville, P.Q.  
LIGHT WOOL—Montreal to Bishop's Crossing, P.Q.  
ELFIN BEAU—Windsor to Montreal, Montreal to Lennox-  
ville, P.Q. (died as a result of acute inflammation  
of the kidneys).  
MARTIN DOYLE—Toronto to Oakville, Ont.  
STRINGENCY—Hamilton to Montreal, Montreal to Omemee,  
Ont.  
BROWN TONY—Montreal to Cartwright, Man.  
FRANK NAVIN—Norfolk, Va. to Montreal, Montreal to  
St. John's P.Q. (removed from the Bureau, having  
developed unsoundness after having been sent out.  
O'KEEFE—New York to Montreal, Montreal to Toronto,  
St. DAMIUS—Norfolk, Va. to Montreal.  
FIREBUG—Transferred from Beauport, P.Q., to Herdman,  
Huntington County.  
BLUE BOOK—Transferred from St. Irenee, P.Q., to Mont-  
morency County, P.Q.

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In ten years the National Bureau will be bringing more money into Canada than the cost of naval defence, if a sufficient number of sires can be secured.



Bureau two-year old—by Imp. SEAHORSE the II. Legs bandaged after exercising.

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- KING COBALT—Transferred from Halifax to Montreal.  
ZAGOLBA—Greenwood, B.C., to Keremeos, B.C.  
BAIRD—Ingleton, Alta. to Alix, Alta.  
EARL ROGERS—Lancaster, Ont., to Fort William, P.Q.  
BEAU GALLANT—West Brome, P.Q., to Lavigne, P.Q.  
OTTER—Montreal to British Columbia. (Painlessly destroyed, having developed unsoundness after being sent out.)

The returns from keepers of Bureau sires to date show an average of 37 mares per horse. The highest total was reached by Athel, at Calumet, P.Q., who was mated with 83 mares. In those instances where only a small number of mares were booked, it was not due to any fault of the Bureau sire. In fact, two of the best thoroughbred stallions in the Bureau show the least number of mares. In some cases the districts were unsuitable and the horses transferred. In every instance the stallions were kept in their own stables and were not travelled. In one or two cases they were not sufficiently well advertised, on the whole, however, these Bureau stallions seem to be in the right hands, and this part of the work is being rapidly perfected, so that in the near future every horse should show good returns, and an average of 60 mares per horse should be attained.

The great scarcity of thoroughbred stallions in America is being felt by the National Bureau, and more money is required now to go abroad for stallions, and to purchase them if need be. This scarcity of thoroughbred stallions in America is due to the stringent laws against racing, which has practically wiped out the thoroughbred breeding industry in the United States. As an instance of the effect of this legislation, it may be noted that the Breeding Bureau of the State of New York, with all its strong affiliations, and with unlimited backing, was only able to secure three new sires in 1912.

The National Bureau list of stallions is being added to all the time, but hundreds of these stallions could be utilized with lasting benefit to Canada, if it were possible to secure them within the next few years. While adding to its list, the Bureau has also lost a few stallions by death and accident, and several which developed unsoundness have been eliminated. The Bureau does not want, and will not

accept, any unsound stallions. Neither will the Government pay any bonus on an unsound stallion, whether he belongs to the Bureau or to a private individual. The Dominion Government veterinary test is the most rigid prescribed by any nation in the world to-day and in order to get the Government bonus, each horse has to pass this test every year.

The National Bureau of Breeding is still a young institution, and although it has made good headway, still Canada is very far behind those progressive nations who have already solved their remount problems.

In Germany, for instance, 550,000 horses would be required for mobilization purposes. Every one of these horses could be secured in Germany on short notice, and each one of them would be a real war horse, containing 50%, or more, of thoroughbred blood.

This condition has been brought about by sixty-five years of Bureau work; by the expenditure of millions of dollars; by the maintenance of expensive Government depots, and by paying the top price, no matter what that was, for the very best thoroughbred sires. In 1870 or 42 years ago 15,830 mares were bred to Government stallions in Germany. In 1910 this total reached 47,616 mares. With these facts before us, it is not hard to see why Germany is not confronted with a remount problem. The German army every year buys 11,000 remounts, and 1,000 extra remounts are sent to Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg. All these remounts are bred by German farmers and brought from them as three-year-olds by the Remount Commissions. They remain one year in the remount depots, where they are broken to saddle by especially able soldiers, and are then sent to the different regiments as four-year-olds. The German army has now, on a peace footing, 125,000 first-class cavalry horses.

**The Chief of the German army staff can get 475,000 more by touching a button.**

Compare this system to the troubles of England during the Boer War, and you will see the mighty task before the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding. The British army required 494,404 horses and mules for the Boer War. She had to search the world for these and pay fancy prices for animals, many of whom died on the way to Africa. By spending millions of dollars, England secured

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the necessary number of animals, but very few of them were war horses, and the majority of them died in Africa. It is not playing with words to state that in many instances the horses secured by England for the Boer War hindered, instead of aided the movements of the British army, and if anyone doubts the truth of this statement, he can secure corroboration by reading the statements of Lord Roberts, General Sir John French and Lord Kitchener.

In Austria-Hungary the thoroughbred sire has been used to produce cavalry horses for upwards of thirty-five years. Just as in Germany, and as in Canada at the present time, these thoroughbred sires were mated with all sorts of mares. If the breed was not improved by the first cross to any measurable extent, two and three crosses were tried. Finally these countries were able to get a female type. This is the Bureau system everywhere, and among other things, it demonstrates that the thoroughbred, and the thoroughbred only, improves all breeds. But it must not be reasoned from this solution that a mare with hereditary defect should be bred to a Bureau stallion. As a result of Bureau work, Austria has no difficulty in securing horses at the present time for her army, and even in the present crisis, when she is actually mobilizing, we do not find her seeking army horses under foreign flags. She has them within her own boundaries, and this in spite of the fact that in the last few years Austria has sold over 220,000 remounts to Italy, Turkey, the Balkans and Greece.

For mobilization, France requires 655,000 horses. After fifty years of Bureau work, France can mobilize tomorrow without going outside of her own borders for cavalry horses. On a peace footing, the supply of war horses in France is kept up by the annual purchase of 13,000 remounts from French farmers and breeders. All the rest of the vast number of horses required for war are now doing all sorts of peaceful work in France, and are registered by the Demi Sang Society. They can be secured by the Government on short notice, so there is no remount problem in France. The thoroughbred is encouraged in every way in that country. There are now 5,000 thoroughbred mares in France, as against 5,300 in England. Twenty years ago there were ten times as many thoroughbred mares in England as there were in France. The thoroughbred stallions in the French Bureau are mated with native mares, the same as in being done in Canada.

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There is no chance for Canada to go astray in this work, for we have the great powers of Europe furnishing us with an absolutely proven plan, and just as a man can see further from the top of a high hill than he can when standing in a valley, the Canadian Bureau, starting after these European Bureaus had spent millions of dollars in experiment, is now, figuratively speaking, standing on the shoulders of Europe, and can perhaps see further ahead even than Germany, Austria or France. There are facts in the Canadian Bureau which cannot be duplicated. No European Bureau ever grew as rapidly as the Canadian Bureau, and no European Bureau was ever brought to the present state of the Canadian Bureau, even at an expenditure of twenty times the amount of money which the Canadian Bureau has cost. The Congress of the United States has set aside \$50,000 in an effort to follow Canada's lead, regarding Bureau Work. The work in the United States has not been a great success so far, except in the State of New York because there seems to be a desire in Washington to experiment, instead of taking for granted the facts which Europe has proved. There is another reason, and that is that the amount set aside is totally inadequate to make even a fair start in a country of the size of the United States.

### THE WORK IN ENGLAND

The British Board of Agricultural is now also making an effort to encourage the production of half-breds by means of the thoroughbred sire. Last year \$200,000 was set aside for this purpose. Of this, \$65,000 was given in premiums to stallions, and \$25,000 for the registration of stallions of all breeds. \$50,000 was spent in the purchase of working brood mares for location in selected districts, and \$25,000 was expended in the purchase of a few good thoroughbred stallions. A painstaking effort was made to encourage the owners of thoroughbred stallions to breed these sires to cold-blooded mares, and the result was regarded as very satisfactory. An initial bonus of \$250 was given the stallion owners, and this was increased by premiums, until

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**If Germany declared war to-morrow, German farmers and breeders would be paid \$200,000,000 for remounts, All this money would remain in the Fatherland.**

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the average amount received by each of fifty owners was about \$980 for the season. In addition to this, of course, the owner received the service fees. The highest earnings of one of these stallions during 1911 was \$1,875., which included nearly \$1,200 paid in bonuses to that horse, besides what he earned in stud fees. Five hundred dollars of a super-premium was paid owners of ten thoroughbred stallions having the most successful season. The ten stallions who received these super-premiums were mated with 552 mares, getting on an average 55 mares for each stallion. From all this it will be seen that although England is just commencing the work, the reward to thoroughbred stallions owners is very much greater than in Canada. The British Government paid \$200,000 in 1911 to have thoroughbred stallions mated with 3,225 farm mares or \$62.50 per mare. This assistance is **nine** times as great per mare as that given by Canada to the National Bureau.

This year the Department of Agriculture has continued the grant of \$250. for thoroughbred sires in Canada, which passed the Government tests; are mated with a certain number of mares, and stand at a service fee of not more than \$10. This has aided the Bureau work, but the amount received has not been sufficient to enable the Bureau to progress as rapidly as it should.

The National Live Stock Exchange has been formed by some gentlemen, some of whom are connected with the National Bureau of Breeding. The Exchange, however, is an entirely separate concern and aims to collect a large part of the Bureau crop, so that these half-breds can be matured and developed for remount purposes. It is possible that the Government may set aside some ranch land in Alberta for the assembling of these young horses, and if such is done, it will be a great stimulus to the entire work. The crop will be brought as yearlings and two-year-olds, thus giving farmers and breeders quick returns, and assuring them of a steady market. From an army view point, it will be a great stride in the right direction, because buyers, whether from the Canadian Department of Militia and Defence, or the English War Office, can see these young remounts and purchase what they require. It is one thing to be able to say to an army buyer that there are 10,000 remounts in Canada, and it is quite another thing to be able to take him on a train where he can see 5,000 or 10,000 of them on one ranch.



Filly seven months old by Bureau Stallion ROSEMOUNT, by Hastings—Lady Rosemary.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL BUREAU OF BREEDING, LIMITED

The Bureau work is of advantage, not only to England and to Canada in time of national stress, but it is bringing money into the pockets of Canadian farmers and breeders. The success of the new National Live Stock Exchange would help out immensely, both in peace and war.

If sufficient funds are forthcoming, the National Bureau will, in the next few months, make an effort to secure thoroughbred sires in England. These may have to be purchased, for while the Bureau has received many fine horses by donation, there is no guarantee that such donations will always continue.

Montreal, P.Q., Nov. 27th, 1912.



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Science and industry should go hand in hand. That is the way to make a nation powerful and this is the Bureau plan.

## **PINK COAT.**

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**Derby winner and sire of Derby winners, now owned by bureau.**

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**The following story of Pink Coat a recent acquisition to the ranks of Bureau stallions is from the pen of Harry M. Williams (Hindoo) of the New York Morning Telegraph.**

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**By Harry M. Williams.**

Pink Coat, a Derby winner, and sire of Derby winners, has been donated to the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding.

He is one of the real sturdy horses of the American turf, and until he was seven years of age, was a power on the Western tracks. Most of his racing endeavors was confined to the courses about Chicago, and at Washington Park, then the most notable course west of New York, he scored the majority of his triumphs.

He was foaled in 1895, and is a son of Leonatus and from Alice Brand, a daughter of the mighty Hindoo. Such a strain needs little comment, for on both sire and dam side he traces to none but the best. Leonatus was a son of Longfellow and Semper Felix by Pheaton. Through the male line he traces to Leamington, the English sire that did so much for the American thoroughbred.

Alice Brand was a daughter of Hindoo and Lady of the Lake, by Hyder Ali, who was himself a son of Leamington and out of Lady Duke, by Lexington. Thus it will be seen that there is a double cross of Leamington in Pink Coat, and going on through Lexington, better American lines cannot be found.

Pink Coat raced under the silks of Woodford and Buckner, and though his first year on the turf was not particularly brilliant, he developed into one of the most remarkable three-year-olds of 1898. That year such good ones as Imp, the mare that electrified the Eastern turf later, was out, and she was taken into camp by Pink Coat. He defeated Boanerges, Bannockburn, Elusive, Mirthful,



**PINK COAT**  
Famous Winner and Sire of Winners now in the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding.

Plaudit and other good ones of the time. As a matter of fact, 1898 was a turf year that was remarkable for its good three-year-olds, and Pink Coat was in the very forefront of them all.

He was winner of the American Derby, at Washington Park, when, among others, there finished behind him Warrenton, Isabry, Mirthful and Bannockburn. When he won the St. Louis Derby, he beat John E. Madden's great colt Plaudit, now a great sire. In that running he also again took the measure of Bannockburn, Jackanapes and other good ones. He was beaten in the Wheeler Handicap by Algol and Goodrich, but there finished behind him Boanerges, Imp and Elusive.

Pink Coat met with an accident that kept him away from the races during his four-year-old year, or there would have undoubtedly been a better story to tell of his turf triumphs, for it was then that Imp made her journey East, and took the scalps of the best that were shown.

As a five-year-old, Pink Coat returned to the races and was winner of six events, was three times second and four times third. The next year he was only five times outside the money in sixteen starts, winning six of his races. The next year the game fellow showed his sturdy quality by racing successfully, and his last winning effort was a mile in 1.39 flat, over the Harlem track, Chicago. At that time 1.39 was a remarkably good performance. The year before, and under 118 pounds Pink Coat won at a mile and a quarter, at Washington Park in 2.04 1-5, which remains a track record for that course.

So much for Pink Coat's brilliant track record, but he was not through when his racing days were over. He at once made his appearance in the stud, and if he had never done anything else than sire Pinkola, his reputation would have been established. Pinkola began a good two-year-old, but he did not really come into his own until he was a three-year-old, and the distances were stretched until they were real tests of the speed, courage and stamina that go to make up a good horse. Pinkola was equal to the test.

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**Rock Sand has sold for \$150,000 and Peter Pan for \$80,000. Compare the price received for these thoroughbred sires with the top price obtained for the best horses of any other breed.**

He was started early in the year at New Orleans and was beaten in both the Crescent City and the City Park Derbys, but later in the year he nobly wiped out those early defeats. He was winner of both the Latonia Derby and the Decoration Day Handicap at the same track. Giving away great lumps of weight to everything in the field, he was third to Lawrence P. Daley and Dennis Stafford, in the Canadian Derby, but he followed that race by handily disposing of a handicap field.

From Canada he was sent to the Empire City track at Yonkers, N.Y., and there he ran one of his most remarkable races as a three-year-old, when he scored in the Empire City Handicap of a mile and a furlong. In that race Pink Coat's best son took the measure of such remarkable horses as Frank Gill, King James, Jack Atkin, Gretna Green, Master Robert, and others of almost like quality. It was by long odds the best field that was brought together during the Empire City meeting, and the victory was a truly remarkable one.

All through his racing career, Pink Coat himself a horse of remarkable speed, a horse of rare courage, and that he had class was well demonstrated when he won his best races in New York.

Others that Pink Coat has sent to the races are Pink Eye, now in Germany, Brown Coat, Pink Cap, Fleuron's Daughter, Sustan A., War Coat, Pinkard, Cousin Puss and Pink Wings, a full sister to the mighty Pinkola.

Pink Coat, himself a grand individual, is royally bred on both sides, and proved himself on both the race course and in the stud. No horse can do more.



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Germany paid \$104,000 for Ard Patrick to mate him with farm mares.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL BUREAU OF BREEDING, LIMITED

**RULES AND REGULATIONS:**

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1. Every stallion placed by the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, must be housed in a loose box stall in a warm, dry, well lighted and comfortable stable.
2. Bureau stallions may be given sufficient exercise to keep them in condition, either in harness or under saddle, but on no account are they to be worked or raced.
3. The Bureau retains property rights in all its stallions.
4. Every man with whom a Bureau stallion is placed must agree to keep accurate account of all foals, and of all mares served in a Service Book supplied by the Bureau for such purpose.
5. The service fee shall be ten dollars to insure. Three dollars of this fee must be returned to the Bureau.
6. It is understood that the Bureau may take back or transfer at any time any stallion which the Bureau decides is not being properly cared for.
7. In the event of any stallion becoming sick or meeting with an accident, the Head Office must be notified at once.
8. Unless in case of neglect or carelessness, a man keeping a Bureau stallion will not be held responsible for the injury or loss of the horse.
9. The Bureau will look after and arrange all insurance policies on Bureau stallions.
10. The number of mares allowed to be served depends on the age of the horse and definite details concerning this are sent out with each stallion.
11. All stallions will be changed around every four or five years, so as to prevent the get of a stallion coming back to him.
12. The Bureau has a French Canadian Secretary, so that Quebec farmers can send in all letters in French if they so wish.
13. For the present, at least, not more than one stallion will be placed in any one county.

**JOHN F. RYAN, General Manager.**

**CIRCULAR LETTER TO ALL KEEPERS  
OF  
NATIONAL BUREAU SIRES:**

All thoroughbred sires must be handled carefully, especially at this time of the year. The very energy which makes them valuable when crossed with cold blooded stock, will be the cause of mishaps, unless care is exercised.

1. All mares should be hobbled.
2. The horse should not stand or walk on a cement floor.
3. No Bureau stallion should be taken out of his stall, unless on a bridle, and this bridle should be strong and safe.
4. No horse should be lunged on a short rope, for he may throw himself.
5. Stall floors must be well planked, and there must be no danger of a horse breaking through.
6. Every horse should have clean bedding, and his feet should be picked out and kept clean. No possible excuse can be taken for a horse having the thrush.
7. Don't yank a horse so as to make him turn short. A thoroughbred is quick of foot and can handle himself if given a chance.
8. Don't have any mangers or stationary feed boxes in the horse's stall. Feed him his hay off the ground and his oats and mash in a large pail or portable feed box, which can be removed when the horse has finished eating.
9. Notify the Bureau immediately in case of accident, and get a Veterinary without delay.
10. Be very careful to thoroughly examine all mares.
11. Keep your horse clean, and be sure he has feed, light, rest and exercise.
12. Have nothing in the stall but the bare walls, and have these planked. Don't tie him in his stall, and be sure he has room to walk around. If your stall is not at least ten by twelve feet, make it so—the larger the better.
13. Don't let the horse loose to exercise, unless you have a specially prepared paddock with a tight board fence at least seven feet high. By nature a thoroughbred requires exercise. If he don't get exercise, he will not produce foals.

J. F. RYAN, Secretary.

## National Bureau Sires.

Here are the names and breeding of some Bureau Sires. The list will be continued in subsequent issues of King Horse, and should be preserved by all keepers of Bureau Sires. Write to one another and exchange views and experiences. This will solidify the work.

1. **VALJEAN**.—Chestnut stallion foaled in 1906. Sire George Kessler, by Salvator dam Missey, by Midlothian. Stationed with P. Clark, Hull, P.Q.
2. **BUSHMOUNT**.—(Imported from England). Brown stallion foaled in 1900. Sire Bushey Park, by Hampton dam Miss Lurgan, by Lurgan. Stationed with A. Champagne, M.P., at North Battleford, Sask.
3. **ACROBAT**.—Bay stallion foaled in 1904. Sire Bassetlaw, by St. Siomn dam Syrienne, by Sir Modred. Placed with Joseph Mitchell, Irvine, Alberta.
4. **SENATOR CLAY**.—Bay stallion foaled in 1904. Sire Goldcrest, by Bend Or dam Furlano, by Imported Woodlands. Placed with Thomas McNutt, M.P., at Saltcoats, Sask.
5. **FORT HUNTER**.—Bay stallion foaled in 1901. Sire Potomac, by St. Blaise dam Rock Rose, by Imported Laureate. Placed at Bureau Depot, Montreal.
6. **ORACULUM**.—Chestnut stallion, foaled in 1904. Sire Imported Sorcerer, by Ormonde dam Hanoverine, by Hanover. Placed with Baron de la Rue du Can. Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba.
7. **ROSEMOUNT**.—Brown stallion, foaled in 1904. Sire Hastings, by Spendthrift dam Lady Rosemary, by St. Blaise. Placed with M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew, Ont.
8. **ATHEL**.—Brown stallion, foaled in 1900. Sire Imported Atheling, by Sterling dam Retribution, by Reform. Placed with J. F. Morrow, Calumet, Que.
9. **SEA HORSE II**.—(Imported from New Zealand). Chestnut stallion, foaled in 1896. Sire Nelson, by King Cole, dam Moonga, by Goldsborough. Placed with Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Ste. Irenee, Que. Reidmoore substituted.
10. **OSTRICH**.—Bay stallion, foaled in 1901. Sire Imported Order, by Bend Or dam Plumage, by Goldfinch, by Ormonde. Placed with Scott Shaw, Hartland, N. B.
11. **JAVLIN**.—Brown stallion, foaled in 1905. Sire Imported Bridgewater, by Hampton dam the Ghost, by Flying Dutchman. Placed with A. H. Stewart, Bathurst, N.B.
12. **SAMUEL H. HARRIS**.—Bay stallion, foaled in 1902. Sire Sir Walter, by Midlothian, dam Lindula, by Linden. Placed with A. C. Galbraith, Nanton, Alta.

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13. **NASHWAAK**.—Bay stallion, foaled in 1908. Sire Imp. St. Dory, by St. Simon dam Tillie Vince, by Fordham. Placed with J. A. Watt, Claresholm Agricultural Society, Claresholm, Alta.
14. **GANGWAY**.—Bay stallion, foaled in 1908. Sire Peep-O'-Day, by Ayreshire dam Doreen, by Uncas. Placed with Supt. P. C. H. Primrose, R. N. W. M. P., MacLeod, Alta.
15. **BAIRD**.—Chestnut stallion, foaled in 1897, by Huron, by Iroquois, dam Lime Tree, by War Dance. Placed with Westhead Ranch, Alix, Alta.
16. **VANCE GUARD**.—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1907, by Advance Guard, by Great Ton dam Cherubin by Lazzarone. Placed with R. C. Cochran, Oak River, Man.
17. **EDWIN GUM**.—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1903, sire Plutus by Blue Eyes, dam Bessie Gum by Imported St. Leger. Placed with Dr. J. P. Malloy, M.P., Morris, Manitoba.
18. **KID**.—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1907, sire Cesarion by Faus'us, dam Design by Hanover. Placed with H. L. Flett, Binscarth, Man.
19. **LORICATE**.—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1901, sire Imported Order by Bend Or, dam Loyalirta by Imported Loyalist. Placed with Glen Campbell, Dauphin, Man.
20. **ZIPANGO**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1904, sire Admonition by Hanover, dam Miss C. by Florist. Placed with C. B. Clay, Bridgetown, P.E..
21. **FIREBUG**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1906, sire Imported Woolsthorpe by Tibthorpe, dam Incendiary by Lamplighter. Placed with George Greeneaway, Herdman, P.Q.
22. **CALL BOY**.—Brown stallion, foaled 1905, sire Plaudit by Himyar, dam Imp by Wagner. Placed with Adelard Boivin, Bagotville, P.Q.
23. **ZACATECAS**.—Brown stallion, foaled 1907, sire Mexican by Mirthful, dam Soney Lass by Imported Mortemer. Placed with V. Dyer, Winchester, Ont.
24. **BLUE COAT**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1902, sire Ben Strome by Bend Or, dam Blue Jacket by Whistle Jacket. Placed with R. Halliday, Stanger, Alberta.
25. **TERAH**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1905, sire Abe Frank by Hanover, dam Charm by Faustus. Placed with Senator J. A. Davis, Prince Albert, Sask.
26. **MOROKANTA**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1897, sire Morocco by Eolus, dam Kanta by Kantaka. Placed with J. E. H. Laidlaw, Swift Current, Sask.
27. **CLEMENTS**.—Brown stallion, foaled 1904, sire Albert by Albert Victor, dam Zetetic by Falsetto. Placed with H. Robertson, High River, Alta. This is a small horse and is being used privately to get polo ponies. Removed from Bureau.
28. **BOTANIST**.—Brown stallion, foaled 1904, sire Boanerges by Spendthrift, dam May B II by Bramble. Placed with George Armstrong, Elkwater, Alberta.
29. **McILVAIN**.—Bay Stallion, foaled 1902, sire Bend Or by Buckden, dam Sierra Leone by Khartoum. Placed with Charles Meeres, Calgary, Alberta.

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30. **EARL ROGERS.**—Brown stallion, foaled 1903, sire Imported Sain by St. Serf, dam Sister to Uncle Bob by Luke Blackburn. Placed with E. H. McCoal, Fort William, P.Q.
31. **BLUE BOOK.**—Bay stallion, foaled 1904, by Handsome by Hanover, dam Blue Blood by St. Leonards. Placed with Dr. Lesterause, Montmorency County, P.Q.
32. **LOGAN.**—Bay stallion, foaled 1888, sire Voltigeur by Vandal dam Pert by Pantaloon. Placed with E. H. McCool, Fort William, P.Q.
33. **MASTERMAN.**—Chestnut stallion, by Hastings by Spendthrift, dam Lady Margaret by Ill Used. Sustained broken leg in June, 1911, and was painlessly destroyed. Oiseau substituted for the Island of Montreal.
34. **OISEAU.**—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1902, sire Ornus by Bend Or, dam Kitty Gun by Virgil. Placed with Dr. Raymond, Island of Montreal.
35. **OUR BOY.**—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1905, sire My Boy II, dam Dina by Kosciusko. Placed with George Armstrong, Elkwater, Alberta, and replaced by Botanist.
36. **ARAWAK.**—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1907, sire Pontiac by Pero Gomez, dam Anna Daly by Lochoatchee. Placed with H. L. Flett, Binscarth, Man.
37. **CHARLIE GILBERT.**—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1904, sire Masetto by St. Simon, dam Frogmore by Imported Quicklime. Placed with A. C. Currie, Ospringe, Ont.
38. **BEAU GALLANT.**—Brown stallion, foaled 1898, sire Jim Gore by Hindoo, dam Bonita Bell by Falsetto. Placed with Lt. Col. J. J. Riley, Lairgne, P.Q.
39. **LIGHT WOOL.**—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1904, sire Woolsthorpe by Tibthorpe, dam Aluminium by Lamplighter. Placed with Col. L. J. Gilbert, Bishops Crossing, P.Q.
40. **SCHROEDER'S MIDWAY.**—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1904, sire Del Paso II by Darebin, dam Dansante by Sir Modred. Placed with James Walsh, Dalmeny, Sask.
41. **IMPORTED STAGE PIRATE.**—Brown stallion, foaled 1904, sire Buccaneer, by Privateer dam Mary Anderson by Rosicrusian. Placed with W. D. Staples, M.P., Treherne, Man.
42. **KING COBALT.**—Brown stallion, foaled 1905, sire Cesarion by Faustus, dam Estelle Whitney by Duke of Montrose. Placed with D. Raymond, Montreal, P.Q.
43. **MARTIN DOYLE.**—Bay stallion, foaled 1902, sire Captain Sigsbee by Candlemas, dam La Wanda by Julien. Placed with H. S. Wilson, Oakville, Ont.
44. **ZAGOLBA.**—Bay stallion, foaled 1909, sire Plaudit by Himyar, dam Countess Wanda by Loyalist. Placed with E. H. McGuffil, Keremeas, B. C.
45. **REIDMOORE.**—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1904, sire Ornament by Order by Bend Or, dam Desayune by Kendal. Placed Charlevoix Stables, St. Irnee, P.Q.
46. **ANGLER.**—Brown stallion, foaled 1902, sire Hindoo by Virgil, dam Alga by Onondaga. Placed with W. H. Williams, Pembroke, Ont.

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47. **BROWN TONY**.—Brown stallion, foaled 1906, sire Handsome by Hanover, dam Ado by Himyar. Placed with George Ferguson Cartwright, Man.
48. **FRANK NAVIN**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1908, sire Ben Brush by Bramble, dam Revelation by Horoscope. Removed from Bureau having developed unsoundness.
49. **SANGUINE**.—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1905, sire Ornament by Order, dam Alarming by Alarm. Placed with Major Nelles, St. Johns, P.Q.
50. **CRAWFORD**.—Brown stallion, foaled 1905, sire Lamplighter by Spendthrift, dam Later by The Bard. Placed with Thomas Morris, Rosewood, Man.
51. **O'KEEFFE**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1909, sire Imp. McGee, by White Knight, dam Dorval, by Imp. Darebin. Placed with W. F. MacLean, M.P., Toronto, Ont.
52. **LITTLE FRIAR**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1905, sire The Friar, by Friar's Balsam, dam Ballentra, by Don Orsino. Placed with James Boden, Danville, P.Q.
53. **ROYAL OAK**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1906, by Imp. Sempronius by Wisdom, dam Miss Thomas by Hindoo. Placed with Dr. R. W. Shaw, Manitowaning, Ontario.
54. **BION**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1907, sire Imp. Star Shoot, by Isinglass, dam Lyndall by Leonatus. Placed with D. P. Stratton, Melita, Manitoba.
55. **ELFIN BEAU**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1907, sire Filigrane by Imp. Galore, dam Picture Hat by Imp. Wagner. Placed at Lennoxville, P. Q. Contracted inflammation of kidneys and died.
- 56.—**OTTER**.—Brown stallion, foaled 1908, by Lissak by Imp. Loyalist dam Mudlavia by Imp. Top Gallant. Developed unsoundness and was painlessly destroyed.
57. **PINK COAT**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1895, sire Leonatus by Long fellow, dam Alice Brand by Hindoo. Placed with Henry R. Leith, Lake View Ranch, Terrebonne, P.Q.
58. **COLUMBUS**.—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1906, by Monsieur de L'Orme by Orme, dam Ohio by Wadsworth. Placed with F. P. Ashe, Ashville, Manitoba.
59. **WORKBOX**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1906, sire Box by Order, dam Elise by Glenelg. Bureau Depot, Montreal.
60. **SAINT DAMIUS**.—Chestnut stallion, foaled 1907, sire Milos by Imp. Midlothian, dam Eva Fraser by Imp. Conveth. Bureau Depot Montreal.
61. **STRINGENCY**.—Bay stallion, foaled 1906, by Imp. Sempronius by Wisdom, dam Tasmania by Hanover. Placed with F. H. McQuade, Omemece, Ontario.



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Never mind the "Knockers." They are getting more scarce all the time. The best achievements in this world have been obtained by going along the line of most resistance.

