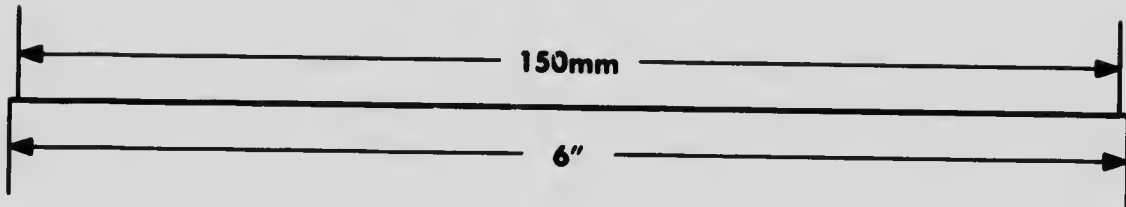
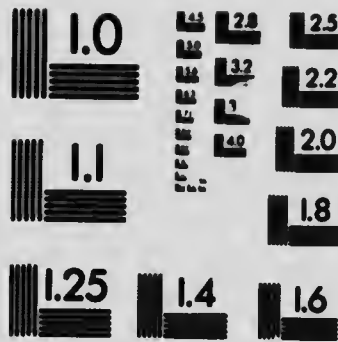
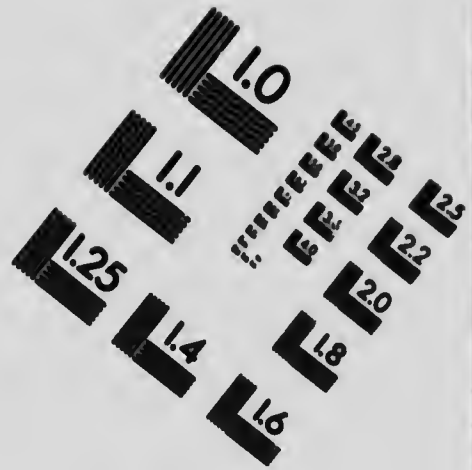
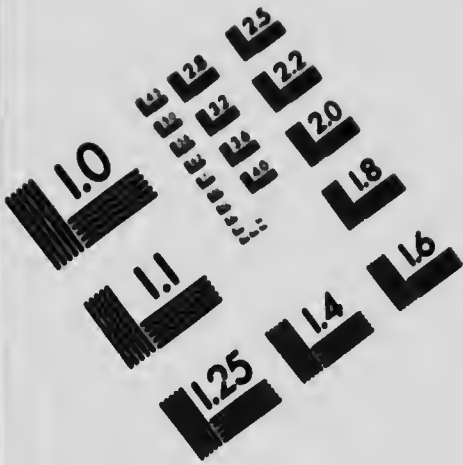
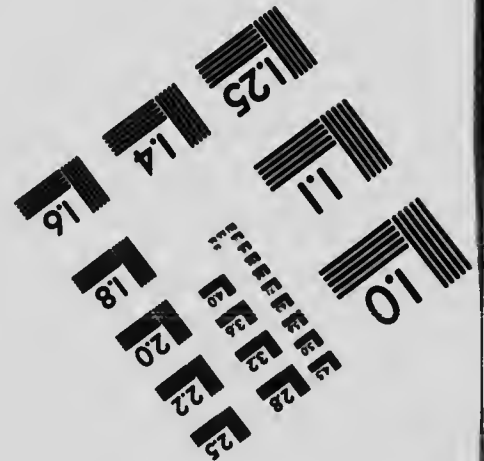


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



APPLIED IMAGE, Inc
 1653 East Main Street
 Rochester, NY 14609 USA
 Phone: 716/482-0300
 Fax: 716/288-5989

© 1993, Applied Image, Inc., All Rights Reserved



**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1994

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
La titre de couverture manqué
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Ralié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion la long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
La titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

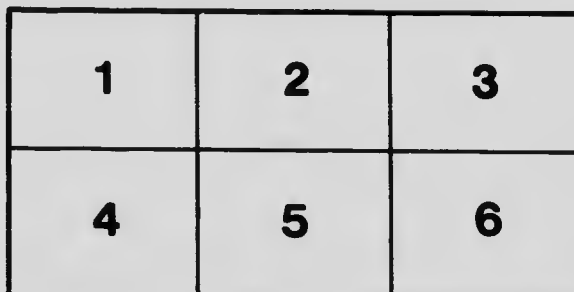
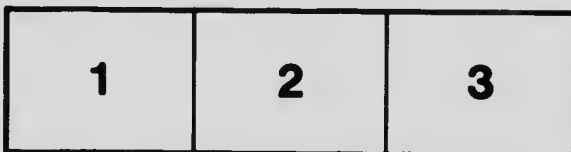
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

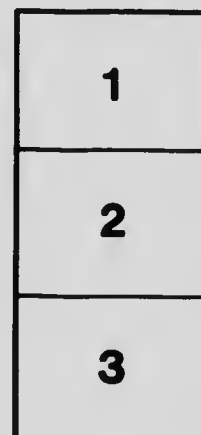
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



296

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

KING HORSE

Published by
**THE CANADIAN NATIONAL
BUREAU OF BREEDING, LIMITED
MONTREAL**

**DEVOTED TO KING HORSE AND
HIS COURT IN CANADA 6666**



Contents in this Number

ILLUSTRATION—"VALJEAN"	3
MONARCHS AND THOROUGHBREDS	5
FAT HORSES	9
THE BUREAU AND WAR	18
SIZE IN THOROUGHBREDS	21
ILLUSTRATION—"ATHEL"	25
THOROUGHBRED BLOOD THE BEST	20
BUREAU WORK	32
THE STORY OF OISEAU	32
NATIONAL BUREAU STALLIONS	36
RULES AND REGULATIONS	38

EDITED BY
JOHN F. RYAN



National Bureau Stallion "Valjean"

Winner of championship Central Canada Fair and first prize Ottawa Winter Fair. By George Kessler by Salvator (holder of the world's record for a mile) dam Missy by Mivlothian. Donated by S. C. Hildreth. Placed with P. Clark, Hull, P.Q.

THE ST. LAWRENCE PRESS, LIMITED
PRINTERS, MONTREAL

The Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Limited

Monarchs and Thoroughbreds

A short backward glance by the Editor of King Horse which shows that from the time of King John, English kings and queens aided the industry which resulted in the present English thoroughbred.

To show how intimately the thoroughbred horse is connected with the history of England and with that high state of civilization which that country represents, one has to go behind the English Stud Book, itself over two hundred years old and there you find the monarchs of centuries ago fostering the progenitors of the thoroughbred of to-day.

And it is worthy of note that the best kings of England from King John to King George V, helped the industry, while the few sovereigns who did not aid in the work are those who in part at least failed to endear themselves to the English people. The close student of the horse and his admirers, at the present time, will not fail to see the reason for this, for a man in whatever walk of life he may be, who loves a good horse, invariably has a character which causes his neighbors to like him and who taken all in all is of the kind which makes for the brotherhood of man.

King John was a firm believer in the benefits to be derived from the introduction of Eastern blood into the industry of England. He, in fact, founded a stud at Eltham and the almost everlasting effects of the introduction of such blood is proven by the fact that at

Eltham and vicinity there can yet be seen ~~traces~~ of this work of King John.

And even in those days the work was no easy one. Assaultants were not as plentiful as at present, but wars were more common and then as now, war destroyed many horses. Furthermore in those days the best chargers were stallions and when captured or destroyed the injury was great indeed to the breeding industry. During the Wars of the Roses, England lost a goodly part of her very best horses, but Henry VIII., in another war brought many of them back. He followed this up by re-establishing the Eltham Stud and also founded new studs at Hampton Court and Windsor. His superintendent was given the title "Keeper of the Barbary Horses," and he must have been a keen student of breeding, for he sent all the way to Italy and brought back English horses which had been captured in the wars, to cross with new ones from the East. The Marquis of Mantua had one particularly good stallion which he sold to England for the weight of the horse in silver.

Queen Elizabeth was one of the most famous horsewomen of her time. She rode well and always insisted upon having the best. She was not in the least afraid of a horse and, in fact, had little use for the meek and passive kind. She recognized the value of Eastern blood to improve the other breeds and best of all she put her ideas into practice, forming new studs at St. Albans, Greenwich and Waltham and holstering up the studs at Hampton Court and Windsor.

It is proven by history that the monarchs who helped the horse industry were also Kings and Queens who did other great work for England, while those who neglected the breeding farms, were inclined to be careless in other ways.

The history of the world is the story of the building up and pulling down of institutions and nations. The thoroughbred horse has always been on the right side of

this eternal conflict. He is a product of the builders and this is perhaps why the wreckers aim so many shafts at him.

During the reign of King James I., racing became the greatest of sports in England and to this day it is regarded as the only infallible test of the thoroughbred horse, the blind justice of the winning post being its best recommendation. It was during the reign of James I that racing became a national institution in Scotland and it was also during the life of this monarch that the Markham Arabian was imported.

During the reign of Charles I the Duke of Buckingham brought in the Helmsley Turk, who afterwards turned out to be a good sire and the industry was booming when the wars which came before the Commonwealth made great inroads and almost wrecked the whole structure. The choicest mares and the best stallions were sacrificed, for then as now, the thoroughbred never faltered in the face of danger. That unflinching blood was commencing to tell.

When the restoration was brought about, Charles II started in to rehabilitate the horse-breeding industry. There were some good stallions left, so he sent men to Arabia after mares. About twenty of these finely bred animals made the long journey and these are known in history as "The Royal Mares of King Charles."

William and Mary encouraged the industry by every possible means, and it was during their reign that the Byerley Turk was imported. This horse was owned by Captain Byerley and was used by him as a charger in the Irish campaign. He afterwards became one of the most famous horses in the whole world.

Queen Anne was from first to last a racing monarch and a short time after she was crowned, the Darley Arabian became famous. He was the second of the three pillars of the English Stud Book, the first being the Byerley Turk. During Queen Anne's reign, twenty-

three stallions in all were brought from the East to England and on her command the breeding of good horses was commenced on scientific principles. She not only sent men to the East, but she searched Europe for Eastern sires. It was during her reign that the third great horse of history was secured. This was the world-famous Godolphin Arabian, bought in Paris in 1728. When this horse died in 1753, men came for hundreds of miles to attend his funeral and a chronicler of the time says that a favorite cat sat disconsolately on the horse's grave.

King George I did not become very much interested in the horse breeding industry, but the Duke of Cumberland, a son of his successor was the founder of the famous Ascot race course. He also established studs at Cumberland and on the Isle of Dogs where it is said Eclipse was foaled.

This brings us up to the establishment of the English Stud Book in which authentic record has been kept of thoroughbreds since the eighteenth century.

And why all this trouble and perseverance, since so remote a time? Because even in those early days a thoroughbred was conceded to be the most valuable horse in the world. And why this value? Because he is the only horse which improves all breeds.

Register your bureau foals. The National Bureau will send you application blanks.

Fat Horses

This able article comes from the pen of Baron de la Rue du Can, of Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba, and sounds a timely note of warning to Canadian farmers and breeders. The Baron is one of the best breeding experts in the world, and was on the French General staff for 25 years. There is over a century of costly experiment, by one of the world's most progressive nations behind what he says.

For about three years, the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding has given to the task of transforming the horse in Canada, a zeal and a devotion which the country will recognize before long and which history will mention in its annals as a great development of prosperity.

Totally absorbed by questions of interior organization, the Government of this immense country could not spare the time to consider the work of similar organizations from which old and centralized countries have drawn great benefit.

But now, it looks to me that the time has come, when Canada has to direct this new work, relying on principles of political economy and of modern science. The interest of the Government has already been shown in creating modern and model farms; but if we look into details and especially study horse breeding, we must agree that very much has to be done. Let us hope that the Breeding Bureau's initiative will mark a new era.

A careful study of this new branch of production shows that the transformation is imperative and that our common aim will be attained, if we give to the breeding industry a similar impulse as that given by old countries. Is it not elementary that younger nations should borrow from the older, what a long, hard and costly study has taught?

Many residents of our new provinces have emigrated from different countries with very few notions on

Never put a thoroughbred stallion in a standing stall.

agriculture and breeding, and one is astonished by the false ideas which have taken root with these farmers; ideas contrary to modern knowledge and opposed to their own interests. Would it not be practical and wise to destroy these ideas before they take deeper root.

Wrong Opinions

Having decided to treat the question of breeding, I must consider and expose the opinions which I have heard around me. I will strive after that to show their antagonism with science and experience. In closing this report I will give a short story of what has been done elsewhere. How easily will I conclude then, that the movement created by the Breeding Bureau is worthy of official encouragement, and that by helping its efforts the Government will greatly help the farmer and the breeder, that is to say will add to this country's prosperity.

If I talk of a team of horses to a farmer, his first question is.

"What is the weight?"

If one intends to register a horse in a show or exhibition his first care is to fatten his exhibit. And more, I have heard that the fat horse is the only one in favor at the fairs, especially Agricultural College fairs.

These are new ideas to me, having always preferred for saddling and traction the horse in working condition, that is to say, strong, full of energy and of solid health. I wonder what valor fat can give to the horse and especially to a stallion. My conviction is that fat is a very bad quality for a horse, otherwise a defect that we must destroy immediately.

Let us admit as proven that fat is always well rewarded in horse shows or exhibitions; that horses prepared for exhibitions are judged according to their fatness and we will understand why farmers and breeders frequently weigh their horses; why the only exercise is walking at a very slow pace for fear of losing fat and why a special system of feeding which aids fatness is cherished?

Feed the colt and the horse will take care of himself.

These practices are unexplainable, when every day shows that a horse so fattened, loses all its weight at the first strain of agricultural work, and that a well fed and trained horse will reduce him to submission in a few hours.

What is harder to admit is that stallions are so prepared for the service season.

Qualities Required

What are the qualities of a traction horse? A solid, bony skeleton, formed by tonical feeding and rational work.

What constitutes the strength of a horse? Solid muscles, energetically contracting themselves to work upon the levers and hard tendons to work in accord with the muscles and transmit the action. A muscle to contract itself strongly, needs very resistant fibres and not those composed of flabby flesh. Furthermore, biology shows that a powerful sanguineous afflux and a well developed nervous system also add something to this energy. If besides this rich blood, these muscles, that bony frame, these powerful nerves, the horse possess a strong breast, it will be a hard worker.

I will certainly be answered that a draught horse will be aided by weight, because on leaning on its collar, the effort of drawing is greatly lessened and there is no doubt about this, but this weight that the horse uses to so much advantage in displacing its centre of gravity, must not be given by fat. This dull matter is tiring to bear, disturbing to all the organs and disappears at the first working effort.

There we find the monstrous error. The horse must be healthy and the useful draught weight must reside in the straight producing elements and not in those which disturb all its physiologic functions. The useful weight resides in the bones, the hard muscles and the blood. A horse fattened in the wrong way for exhibitions, becomes a skeleton at the first attack of sick-

There is no more excuse for a horse with the thrush than there is for a man with dirty hands. In both cases it is a case of filth, laziness and carelessness.

ness. If death occurs, everybody is surprised to see a bony frame in that king of 1,800 pounds, and nevertheless he was a blue ribbon specimen? The illustrious dead owed all his glory to his fattened tissues.

Fat and Breeding

Now what about a fattened stallion's service? What value does the stallion draw from fat? When will this disastrous condition disappear? Here is a fine stallion; it has the weight and fat. To thoroughly understand the injurious system of fattening a stallion, one must first study briefly the principal functions of elimination and that fat burning work is absolutely necessary to maintain equilibrium in all organic action

The health, the strength, the reproductive energy, and all other qualities derived from atavism and heredity need constant work. Without this, the secretions and all other poisonous products will not be eliminated. Urea and uric acid will poison the blood; perspiration will not eliminate the toxic matters. Breathing is inactive and unproducing to the blood. All its flesh may be called "fat," all the cells are then adipose. The germ, the omentum and the intestines' tissues; the protoplasm, this composite of albumenoid matters and seat of all nutritive exchanges; of phenomena that mark birth as evolution has its action embarrassed. Finally, in fattening a horse, one only has a stable animal with a panting breath, and curiously all the credit given to him must be accounted for by his fat and his weight. A stallion extremely fat can give nothing else than its feebleness to its products, if it has any. I say if it has any, because in order to impregnate the ovary the spermatozoid must be active and vital; qualities that are only to be found in a horse full of rich blood and gifted by a powerful nervous system

The Big Breeds

But I really think that this case is already judged, and I will say now a few words about the big breeds considering as admitted that all their products have been

Lost motion afflicts some men and all Hackneys.

logically and energetically cared for, contrary to those which have been fattened since the first day of their birth.

I will set forth as a principle, that encouragement given to a general and exclusive breeding of heavy horses would be equivalent to sowing error in our country and compromise forever the rational system of the horse breeding industry.

It looks to me first as though the heavy breeds, like the Clydesdales and the Percherons, because we find some middle-weight specimens amongst the former and the latter, are only good for the heavy draught of big manufacturers and general industry, presupposing that the roads are good. A few farmers like them for agriculture because they are ignorant of the qualities found in the middle-weight half-bred; this quick and alert horse, excellent at the plough, fast on the road and economical to feed. I will say something about this horse later on. And one must understand that all farmers cannot own Percherons and Clydesdales. To attain this goal they would have to be possessors of mares and these do not exist on the home market and are very costly to import. So we mustn't hope to breed the above mentioned horses with our native mares, because the heavy races are very poor improvers. To breed them intensively with our mares would result in creating an unsalable specimen; in killing all hope of organizing a Canadian horse market; in chasing the exporter from our shores and in eliminating from our national programme that of helping to solve the Canadian or English remount problems. In acting so wrongly, the breeders' and the farmers' hopes would be destroyed. The latter would suffer the most because he has to rely on mixed farming, otherwise to create a mixed and well fed herd just as productive as wheat, to attain that independence which crowns a laborious life.

Mixed Herds

Now, in this herd, a farmer must have a few salable colts for exportation and this result cannot be gained with the big races only, not in this country and nowhere

Any man who ties up a young foal by the head should be placed in the stocks himself.

else. I understand that a few farmers breed heavy races at a costly price after assuring themselves of a market, but the mass of our agricultural population ought to breed the mares with thoroughbreds to create improved halfbreds, capable of any kind of work.

Our horse-family must be made of halfbreds resulting from the improvement of the existing races. There is the truth, and that is what every progressive country has been striving to attain for a century.

This transformation will give us quicker and stronger draught horses, amongst whom by a careful selection aided by rational feeding and work, we will easily find later on those improvers that will make of Canada the horse market of the world.

The introduction into Canada of the English thoroughbred followed pretty soon by that of the half-bred will attain this result. This country will owe to the Canadian Bureau of Breeding and to the Government supporting it, the transformation of our breeding industry and the creation of a new outlet to this country's production.

The Thoroughbred Cross

What are the principal results of the thoroughbred introduction? Western Canada and the old provinces likewise, have possessed, so far, a horse-family without any breeds. We see a composite of all races, because the poorly blooded mares, emaciated by hard winters and bad fodder have been crossed indiscriminately with all kinds of stallions just as poorly bred as themselves, though in some cases, provided with pedigrees that attest their richly endowed genealogy. A study of what has been done for centuries in other countries for breeding improvement, shows that all degenerate races have been regenerated by the English thoroughbred created in the eighteenth century.

We all know that it is the only regenerator, or at least that none can stand the comparison with it. Races like ours are lacking in everything, and the English thoroughbred is the only one to infuse the following qualities:

Don't be afraid of sunlight in the stables. Dirt and darkness are twin foals.

elegance, strength, energy and quickness, courage and early maturity. But somebody will add that I forget the weight. I admit this conditionally, that is that fat must be excluded, though weight is easily given to a great number of products by mares possessing well developed pelvic girdles, by exercise and rational feeding. I may add that the choice stallions now offered by the Canadian Bureau of Breeding mated with our mares, can produce all the remounts necessary for Britain and Canada; light draught horses which will sell well if well advertised and draft horses of a sufficient weight to suit the farmer in his agricultural needs.

This should satisfy all the farmers without stopping those who think to the contrary, from buying Clydesdales and Percherons—and installing big feed bins. The national horse will be created by the halfbred when our native horses will have received the necessary blood.

Superiority of the Blood

To understand the blood's superiority, one must learn that it nourishes all the cells, that the strength of the horse is in a direct ratio to the power of muscular contraction and that nervous and sanguineous affluxes are the great factors of this same strength.

We must know that strength is handed down by heredity and atavism and that exercise and feeding can easily develop it. A rich pedigree usually guarantees the value of the sire, because no race can be compared to the thoroughbred who has been submitted to the hardest tests during many centuries and whose stallions are chosen amongst the best of the race tracks after a long training which has eliminated all the paupers.

Our farmers are totally ignorant of all these facts, though these principles are considered as unquestionable abroad and have induced nearly all the world's progressive countries to use the thoroughbred as an improver of races, a creator of families and as a sure preservative against their return to degeneracy.

Some men build a fine box stall for a horse and then tie up the poor animal so that he cannot walk around.

Heavy Breed Improved

Even the heavy races have their improver and their support in the blood horse, and it is to the Anglo-Norman that the Percheron owes his life. These are the reasons which have opened the door of all countries to the English thoroughbred. We see him crossed on the Oriental races in Russia. The breeds of Austria have been improved by his presence and that country actually pays for the maintenance of 3,400 thoroughbred and halfbred stallions. Germany called him to her aid half a century ago, and even to-day the Government of the Kaiser buys stallions at exorbitant prices. There they live in breeding depots, a great national asset.

The Work in France

France possesses many thoroughbred crossed races, as the heavy draught horses themselves can boast of this relation to the English horse.

Lacking in experience, the French breeders of the last century went a little too fast and were sometimes unsuccessful, because, experience and tact are essential to this new science. But now everything is well arranged and a director of a stallion depot in France will tell you to a certainty what will be the product of the mare brought to be mated.

Usually, the stallion gives elegance, character, energy and demeanor; the mare transmits the volume and the system of nutrition and locomotion, but many other considerations which I cannot explain in so short a report may guide the breeder on the question of transformation.

An annual grant of \$2,500,000 helps the French Haras to proceed with its magnificent work. To this amount must be added the breeders' and remounts depots' premiums which double the above mentioned amount.

The direction of the French Haras puts annually 600 thoroughbred and 2,200 half-bred stallions into service to the mares. These horses are divided in small groups in the different provinces during the service season. They are chosen according to the quality of the mares, and are stable after the season in special establishments and well cared for by a learned staff directed by officers.

graduated from special schools. A few rich breeders have their own stallions which have to be approved by the French Haras. The French Breeding Industry yearly disposes of 6,000 horses. The half-breds are more numerous than the thoroughbreds, because most of the mares are halfbreds. Energy and form having been given since many generations it is now easy to have good draft horses for all services in using the halfbred as a sire.

In a few years this necessity will urge the new countries to follow the old ones. But let us study the present situation without pressing this subject any further. The British army bought 10,000 horses abroad in 1880; 43,900 in 1891, and in 1900 asked its neighbors for 51,787. Wouldn't it be proper for the English colonies to supply this imperial market? This duty is all the easier to fulfil as it will add to this country's prosperity.

We all know that our Mounted Police recruits its remounts with difficulty, and that if called to defend its boundary line, the Dominion of Canada would need 33,000 horses and that Great Britain, would need 200,000 at the first call of arms. These are, I believe, sufficient motives to make the farmers understand the advantages of rational breeding; to incite them to put these ideas of cross-breeding with poor races and to give up the practice of fattening stallions and of giving premiums to fatness. Well elaborated articles in the farming papers and booklets distributed in the agricultural colleges would do much to educate the breeder on the right principles of his art. England has been the first to improve the thoroughbred and the halfbred, and the time has come when this large colony should follow the mother. Our prosperity is closely connected with this practical system of improvement. The Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, this great institution of which I am proud to be a Governor, must be considered as the star which will lead Canada to this promised land. Many of its stallions are already in service and the Government's support will aid, I hope, to develop this great and patriotic undertaking, and to show to the Canadian breeder, what a treasure he possesses in an English thoroughbred horse.

BARON DE LA RUE DU CAN,
Ex-Superior Officer of the French Cavalry.

The Bureau and War

Much has been published about the value of thoroughbred blood in the peaceful horse breeding industry of Canada. The following article shows its value in time of war.

Most men nowadays wish that War could be abolished, but so far no man nor no nation has brought forth any perfect substitute for the force argument, so that we may state with conviction that sooner or later there will be more wars and that some of these may involve any or all of those big earth spaces, known as the British Empire. Natural world expansion will cause some kind of clash some time, and as England controls a great proportion of the habitable room on the planet, she will probably have to defend herself. This is leaving out of the question, wars of commerce or jealousy or hate. It does not include anything but the obvious outcome of natural production, safe guarded by life saving science.

So taking it for granted that there will be wars in the future just as there have been in the past, then any army problem dealt with from only a peace standpoint only, is not solved at all.

If no war clouds were ever going to gather, cavalry or artillery horses would not be required. The cavalry men could walk on church and on holiday parades and the guns could be made of cardboard and easily carried around.

But for real war, horses are needed and they must be of a certain kind with certain qualities. They are needed in amazingly large numbers, for a modern war is an horse graveyard, as was proven not long ago in South Africa, from which campaign over 300,000 horses did not return.

They were needed during the American Civil War, when they disappeared at the rate of 760 per day. They were needed a hundred years ago when the French crossed the Neimen with 127,000 horses and returned in six months with 1600 left.

Don't try to fight a thoroughbred or you will probably get licked. Kindness is the best and only system.

They are more needed in war now than they ever were in the history of the world before. Compare Gettysburg with Mukden and note the difference in the length of the line of battle. I think you will find that at Mukden it was 140 miles long. Famous military attaches have stated that had Japan possessed competent cavalry, she would have had three fewer battles to fight in that war.

The mobility of the Russian Army saved the soldiers of the Czar. Russia had good cavalry and artillery horses, and the excellence of the Russian cavalry traces back to the day that Russia bought the famous English thoroughbred stallion—Galtee More. That was a long time ago, but it was not the first effort of that country to produce a cavalry type. Her Army men had Cossack ponies to start with. They were alert little things, but they did not have the size nor the weight. They were crossed with heavy horses, English Clydes, French Percherons, Belgian draughts and others of the hairy footed kind. The result was a heavy horse with big body, decreased endurance and legs not able to carry its own weight, not to speak of a Cossack and his kit.

In the meantime Russia discovered that France and Germany were getting almost miraculous results from the use of thoroughbred blood, and she followed in the footsteps of these nations. Galtee More and other English thoroughbreds were purchased and crossed with the mares obtained by the heavy cross on the Cossack ponies. The result was a fine cavalry and artillery type and the Russian cavalry to-day compares favorably with that of any nation in the world.

The horse condition in the Canadian west to-day is somewhat similar to what it was in Russia when thoroughbred blood was introduced. Light mares, some of them cow-ponies, have been crossed with Clydes and Percherons. The Bureau thoroughbreds are being mated with the resultant stock and the offspring will be an army horse similar to the Russian.

I will not take up your time with any description of the great cavalry Bureaus of France or Germany. It is sufficient to state that the remount problem in those

This is the time of the year to thoroughly disinfect your stables.

countries has been solved by the infusion of thoroughbred blood into the common stock and by that alone. The thoroughbred sire has made Austria-Hungary the horse market of Europe.

And speaking of Austria recalls that the Boer War had a purifying effect on the horse-breeding industry of that country. England not having horses under her own flag had to buy them wherever she could and collected thousands in Anstro-Hungary in a couple of years. And although Austria had one of the world's greatest Bureaus, with 4,000 sires, the horses she sold to England were the worst in the country. The cheapest kind of animals were purchased for a song and sold to England at the highest price. Many of them never lived to land in Africa. The majority of those which did arrive were sick or useless. And this was in England's time of stress; in her dire hour of need.

In Vienna at the present time stands the lordly palace of a millionaire, who was a poor horse dealer before he undertook to supply England with cavalry horses during the South African War.

This was the treatment accorded England by foreign powers. Let us see that history does not repeat itself.

The Honorable Richard Haldane, English Secretary of State for War says that he needs 153,000 horses for mobilization, in addition to those already in sight. Sir John French in his report now before Parliament, states that Canada is 33,000 horses short of war footing.

The National Bureau claims that with proper aid it can solve the remount problem. But we realize the magnitude of the work. To make up the 33,000 horses required for Canada would take 300 sires at least three years, or 100 sires nine years, but this is not very long in the history of a nation.

The Canadian Bureau has gone ahead faster than any similar organization in the world. The French remount system is 103 years old; Germany has been at it 44 years and now has an annual crop of 25,000 foals. Russia has worked arduously for thirty-three years. All these countries have spent millions of dollars. The

Protect brood mares and foals from the heat and the flies.

total cost of the Canadian Bureau to date does not represent a sum equal to that which an European Bureau pays for one sire. Our thoroughbreds have beaten everything in America. We have good horses even if they have come as donations, and "a good horse is the gift of Allah."

Our aim is to create a type of horse in this country which can do all sorts of peaceful work and be ready for war when the bugle sounds. We have been working hard and spending money for three years. We have only just properly started and our expenses will continue until all the sires have been placed. We have already pumped more thoroughbred blood into the cold blooded stock of Canada than any individual or corporation since Canada was formed.

This country is now leading the Anglo-Saxon race in an effort to produce remounts. England has set aside \$200,000 this year, and the United States Department of Husbandry has recommended an appropriation of \$250,000 cash and \$100,000 per year for the distribution of 100 sires. But the Canadian Bureau is going to keep in front.

Size in Thoroughbreds

There are some men in Canada who think that a thoroughbred sire must be a whopper in order to be of any use. This is a mistake, as a well turned compact sire of good bone gets almost perfect results. The following article, by Mr. O'Neill Sevier, gives some valuable information in this regard.

Richard F. Carman, the New York horseman, who arrived in Canada from Louisville, the other day with the Broomstick colt Meridian, winner of the Kentucky Derby, has with him a horse which, ultimately, he will present to the Canadian Bureau of Breeding. Magazine, a son of Mazagan and Early Rose is this stallion's name and he is well known in various parts of the United States and Canada as a runner of uncommon speed and high class. The fastest horse, perhaps, that Mazagan ever sent to the races, he was one of the smartest 2-year-olds of his time and he trained into a Derby winning 3-year-old.

When at his best several years back, Magazine could gallop three quarters of a mile in 1.12 or thereabouts, finish out a mile in 1.38, and a mile and a furlong in 1.51. He is not ready for assignment to a Canadian farm just yet because Mr. Carman expects to win a race or so with him. But he will be turned over to Mr. Ryan before the snow flies and he is sure to prove one of the Bureau's most valuable thoroughbred properties.

This famous flyer is not a big horse in the sense the term "big horse" is generally understood. He does not tower more than seventeen hands into the air as does Mrs. Lillian A. Livingston's Titanic St. Simon horse Stanhope II, who with the gallant Bowling Brook, Hamburg's conqueror and another giant, stands at the farm at Cobourg, Ontario; but he is a descendant through Mazagan and Martagon of the famous English stallion Bend Or, sire of Ormonde and Ornus, grandsire of Orme, Ormondale, Olambala and Oiseau, great grandsire of Flying Fox, great great grandsire of Adam and great great great grandsire of Zeus, winner of many races this year and through Early Rose, his dam, he is a representative of the stout American family which produced the sturdy McMeekin,, one of the best handicap horses of his time.

Johnson N. Camden, head of the Kentucky Racing Commission, imported Mazagan and bred Magazine at Hartland stud, one of the most popular nurseries in the Blue Grass district of Kentucky. Magazine like Oiseau is just the kind of stallion for the service to which the Canadian Breeding Bureau will put him.

Standing 15 hands, 3 inches, a golden bay in color he weighs 1,125 pounds and is short coupled heavily made and clean limbed. There was never a thoroughbred with stouter legs or healthier feet, Magazine attracts attention wherever he appears under colors, because of his unusual bone development, his fine, intelligent head and his easy graceful carriage. And he is as sensible and docile as he looks. Magazine will fall to the Canadian Bureau to help to improve the breed of horses on this side of the border because the legislature in New York all but destroyed thoroughbred values in the United States by its ruinous anti racing measures of 1908 and 1910.

Experience has demonstrated beyond dispute that stallions of his physical type breed big. The close coupled, big bodied horse an inch or so under 16 hands at the withers, when he has the conformation of which Magazine boasts, gets foals of size and bone.

Ben Brush and his distinguished son Broomstick are horses of the Magazine type. So was Ornus and so is Ethelbert. So also is Prince of Melbourne, a son of Bramble (Ben Brush's daddy) who is now domiciled at Henry T. Oxnard's Blue Ridge Stud.

Broomstick is the only first-class horse sprung from the loins of Ben Brush, who has not truly heroic proportions. Von Tromp, one of the renowned Bramble stallions is very nearly 17 hands high, Delhi (sire of Lahore, a winner in Canada last fall), stands upwards of 16 hands.

Ethelbert, the eminent American 3-year-old of 1899 and winner of the Brighton Cup of 1900, in the running of which race he established the American record of 3.49 1-5 for two miles and a quarter, is not as big as Magazine, yet he sired Dalmatian and Fitzherbert, both 16.1 horses of heroic frame. Dalmain, a 2-year-old son of Ethelbert in Samuel C. Heldrath's stable this year, is 15.3½, and he will be a 16.2 hand horse before he attains to the age of five years.

Broomstick, Ben Brush's one great horse of low stature, has a 16.2 colt in Meridian, who is big all over, and Brush Broom, another of his sons, is taller still. Brush Broom, now a steeplechaser, is racing through the field for Richard T. Wilson, the enterprising president of the Saratogo Association, this year, and it is highly likely that he will make the cleverest 4-year-old timber topper of his time. Whisk Broom, Broomstick's cleverest representative in Great Britain, is 16 hands tall already and he is still growing at 4 years old.

Prince of Melbourne, conqueror of Ildrim (Love Tie's sire), in the Lawrence Realization of 1900, was dropped by a mare (Maid of Balgowan) who never attained a greater height than 15.1. Judge Semmes, one of the handsomest of his offspring, stood 16.3 and the veteran

Any man who interferes with the Bureau work is spiking the guns of his country.

horseman William Lakeland is schooling him for steeple-chasing at Sheepshead Bay.

But whether the thoroughbred stallion be of a tall, raw boned rangy type or low of stature close coupled and rotund, his get will want the highly desired attributes of size, bone development and finish when brought to scales or show ring unless they get plenty of flesh and bone producing food while they are growing. The practice of the American farmer, whether he lives North or South of the line that divides the United States and Canada, of turning weanlings and yearlings out on grass with their dams and leaving them to rustle for themselves is all wrong. Young horses must be given grain food and plenty of it. They must be watched carefully lest their digestive organs get out of whack. Every ten dollars expended on the thoroughbred or half bred weanling or yearling in care and attention adds \$100 or more to his price when he is brought to the market at 2 or 3 years, whether he is destined for racing or military purposes.

Read the National Bureau rules and be sure to follow them.



National Bureau Stallion "Athel"

**By Imp Atheling by Sterling dam Retribution
by Reform. Donated by Mr. Thomas F. Clyde
of Maryland. Placed with J. F. Morrow, Calu-
met, P.Q. Athel is the sire of The Lady of
Mercia, winner of the Quebec King's Plate in
1910.**

Thoroughbred Blood the Best

The following able article on the value of thoroughbred blood is from the pen of John Boden, of New York, who is regarded as one of the best experts in America on such matters.

Progress has been the watchword of the farmer throughout this country (The United States) for the past dozen years. Sometimes it has been through irrigation, which could be taken advantage of by only a comparatively few thousands of persons; sometimes, through conservation, which would perpetuate streams and forests. But until within the past few years the farmer paid practically no attention whatever to what was, and what is, one of the most valuable assets that the farm has, and that is the horse.

He is one of the few farm products which perpetuates. Natural products do their work, but theirs is the work of a season or at the most of a year. That of the horse continues for a generation. He is the communication between the farmer and his market; or, at least, between the farm and the railroads, and not merely a convenience but a necessity.

True it is that, while his horse is a necessity to the farmer, it is also one of his crops, and then comes the question of what quality of horse is the better for the purpose of farm work. Two requirements the farmer exacts. The first necessarily will be that the horse shall be one of general utility, and the next is that it will be profitable as a product of his farm, with reference to his salable quality.

Thoroughbred Strain Counts

On both these matters of qualification there can be no question as to the value of the infusion of thoroughbred blood. It assimilates readily, and enriches all other bloods. More than that—and this point is one of importance to the breeder, whether he be a man of

ordinary means or one who has a pretentious establishment—the thoroughbred is pre-eminently a horse of early maturity. He is a quicker asset to his owner, whether the owner needs him for services on the farm or in the city, or merely for the sales market.

This is not advocacy of the thoroughbred as a work horse himself, but a statement of the value of his blood in building up a high class of utility horse. There can be no dispute as to his being the basic blood—blood that has come down untarnished through the centuries. Indeed, for more than two hundred years, he was the pampered one of his race. He was not permitted to mix with his cousin of commerce.

But nearly a century ago France, Germany and Russia, then, as now, essentially war powers—felt the need not only of a superior cavalry horse, but also the absolute necessity of encouraging the breeding in their own countries of this type, for with war on, the horse is contraband. Then it was that attention was first directed to the thoroughbred, who up to this time had been the plaything of kings and nobles. He was drafted for breeding purposes, and farmers were encouraged into breeding to him, with the result that to-day we find in these countries not merely exceedingly well-mounted cavalry but the finest, hardiest, most valuable general horse in the world. He has bone and utility, has sureness of foot, is extraordinarily intelligent and has speed at any gait.

Serviceable in Every Branch

If bred for army purposes, he is equally serviceable for cavalry or for artillery. If he is in cavalry, his instincts aid him. If he is on artillery, his natural gait, the gallop, sustains him. The gun horse is, of necessity, a horse that gallops, and the gallop is the natural gait of the thoroughbred.

But not all of the thoroughbreds bred on the farm may be bought for army horses. The Canadian Army to-day lacks many thousands of horses, not only for remounts, but also for ordinary service. They would

Don't be afraid to breed a pure bred Clyde to a thoroughbred sire. All this "violent cross" talk is a joke.

rather buy at home than elsewhere, but there is no source of supply at present. France, which unquestionably has one of the finest cavalry services in the world, cut loose from the making of the thoroughbred a mere idler, and sent him for duty to Brittany and the Marne and Toulouse and Versailles, until to-day it has, through the dissemination of thoroughbred blood, not only the best cavalry service in the world, but the finest general type of service horse.

France Leads the Way

England, the first Western home of the thoroughbred cared little, in the early seventies, for her cavalry. France, on the contrary, in those days, with a view to the conquering of Europe, encouraged the development of the horse. France wanted a cavalry horse. If it didn't fit, or wasn't needed for a cavalry horse, it would be a horse of bone, of action, of stamina and longevity, and all over the length and the breadth of the land it placed the thoroughbred. The government cared naught for the cost. And the cavalry of France and the horses of France on the farms have become proverbial for their utility.

Germany was the first of the European powers to follow France, though at more than a measurable distance. France, when it found that Germany might bid against her for the great thoroughbreds of the world, set to work and distributed the thoroughbred among her farmers at a nominal price. She established a record of the mares that were served by her thoroughbreds, so that when remounts were needed she could have them with perfect record of their paternity. The book, which is known as the record of the demi-sang, is as perfect as are the Stud Books of the English Jockey Club.

Others Fall in Line

With England, up to this time, the thoroughbred had been largely an idol. He was used for racing purposes only. France first saw in him a horse of general utility, and then came Germany that paid \$100,000 for Ard Patrick, and Russia that gave \$125,000 for Galtee More. Austria followed, and then came the Argentine with its

\$150,000 each for Diamond Jubilee, Jardy and Cyllene. Italy and Spain and Japan and Turkey and Brazil paid tribute to the thoroughbred and in the aggregate they spent more than \$3,000,000 in the purchase of thoroughbreds.

Not all of this was for the purchase of the thoroughbred as a war or as a cavalry horse. It was to introduce him into their countries. If war came he would be present. If it did not he would be the horse of utility. War seldom came, but when it did it was the horse with thoroughbred blood in him that was accepted.

Russia was one of the last of the powers to start improving the size and the breed of its cavalry horses. For nearly three generations the Russians adhered to the old type of the Cossack pony. Then, warned by the work being done by all the European powers, they realized that their type of cavalry horse was insufficient.

First they tried breeding their small mares to the Percheron, but the produce could not stand the work of arduous cavalry maneuvers and their feet and legs gave out. Then the Government sent an expert to England, who, after some delay, decided to try Suffolk and Clydesdale's sires. These were sent back to Russia and produced a crop of sturdy looking horses, standing about 15 hands. But these were not good cavalry horses. They lacked energy and they also lacked "pace."

Hit Upon Solution

Again the Russians tried to solve the problem, and this time they hit upon the correct plan—buying English thoroughbred sires. From that time until the present there has never been any doubt as to the efficiency of the Russian cavalry horse.

So great was the success of the plan that before many years no price was too high for Russia to pay for a good thoroughbred sire, and when the Derby winner Galtee More was offered for sale Russia paid \$125,000 for him.

Only recently Lord Coventry, the master of the royal buckhounds, sounded a note of warning to England.

If a mare proves to be a poor mother use the milk of a cow and the returns to you will be greater than from a milk dealer or a cheese factory.

He said: "If you want to be successful in breeding you must breed to young animals. My own idea is that if we wish to increase the number of useful horses in the country we must proceed on the lines that the royal commission has followed for so many years and provide a larger number of thoroughbred stallions than has hitherto been possible considering the limited sum which has been placed at their disposal.

"But they set out in the right way in supplying thoroughbred stallions for the use of farmers at a low fee. I would increase the grant very largely and provide more thoroughbred stallions, which should receive a certificate of soundness, and I would place those stallions where they could be mated with farm mares.

"I do not mean mares which would produce a high-class hunter, but those which would produce useful animals suitable for army purposes, and in connection with this subject I have always recommended farmers to breed from their light active cart mares if the services of a good thoroughbred sire could be secured.

"I have seen the best results from breeding in this way, for many excellent hunters have been got by thoroughbred horses out of cart mares, and I have known these sold for large sums of money. And curiously in many cases they have shown a great amount of quality which we could not have expected"

And this is from a man who has twice, in consecutive years, won the Grand National Steeplechase, the blue ribbon of cross-country sport and the supreme test of a cross-country thoroughbred.

But it is not of the thoroughbred as the progenitor of racehorses with which the farmer is interested. The thoroughbred, to the farmer, is useful as the progenitor of soundness, heroic blood, stamina, perfect assimilation and early maturity.

Valuable in Many Ways

There does not seem to be any manner of doubt that there soon must come to be a practical realization of the value of the thoroughbred in America, and a consequent profitable market. The Department of Agriculture in Washington has joined hands with the War Department in asking Congress for aid in sending

throughout the country the best types of the thoroughbred to be mated with farmers' mares at a nominal fee. The Animal Industry Bureau of the Department of Agriculture has recommended a grant of \$250,000 for the purchase of these stallions and \$100,000 a year to send out and maintain these sires.

It is proposed that, as a beginning, ten sires should be sent to Maine and New Hampshire; fifty to Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio; fifteen to Missouri and Texas, and twenty-five to Montana, Washington, Oregon and California. The report which accompanies the recommendation calls attention to the fact that, although there are more than 20,000,000 horses of all kinds in this country, our cavalry needs cannot be filled with the correct type, notwithstanding that the prices offered would make the breeding profitable.

Encouraged in Europe

"European countries," says this report, "long ago found it was not only advisable, but necessary, to supervise the breeding of army horses, and every European country, with the exception of England, has for years been encouraging the breeding of the proper type of remount. England, one of the most important horse countries in the world, has for many reasons only recently been forced to take this step. It is interesting to note that practically the same conditions confront England that confront this country at the present time, and almost identical steps are contemplated in the Anglo-Saxon countries to accomplish the same results—suitable army horses in sufficient number.

"The horses of our mounted branch are severely criticized by representatives of foreign armies, while from our own officers come reports of poor animals and poor performances."

It is precisely with the horse as it is with all other animals. A return to the basic blood that has been uncontaminated must result in the enrichment of that which has gone to it. When kept pure, as it has been in the case of the thoroughbred, it always must impress itself.

The National Bureau is never going to stop. It will be doing great good long after we are all dead and buried.

National Bureau Work

The National Bureau of Breeding commences the 1911 season with many additional new sires. The work is progressing well all over Canada and the foals have made a distinct impression.

Since our last booklet was issued the Provincial Government of Quebec has set aside a grant for the Bureau and Ontario will probably take similar steps at the next session of its Legislature. The Federal Government has also decided to aid the work after having thoroughly examined every phase of the undertaking and after watching scrutinizingly for nearly three years.

The National Bureau invites the search-light. It is doing an altruistic patriotic and very necessary work in the full light of day. The whole Empire is now with the Bureau and it gathers added strength every day. It will make Canada a horse raising country and it will solve the remount problem of the Empire. Any man who interferes with its work is a menace to the integrity of the British Empire. In France such a man would be laughed out of the country; in Germany he would be escorted to the border; in Austria-Hungary, he would be imprisoned, in Russia he would be exiled, and in Japan he might lose his life.

In Canada such men are tolerated because the great bulk of the population is only barely awakening to a real knowledge of the thoroughbred. Such monumental ignorance as existed here was never equalled in the history of the world before and no one knows this better than the workers in the Bureau who without financial reward and without commercialism are sweeping this ignorance away.

The Story of Oiseau

Mr. Harry Williams, turf expert of the New York Telegraph, furnishes the following facts about Oiseau, a recent donation to the Bureau.

The Canadian National Bureau of Breeding has scattered between Halifax and Vancouver many superb thoroughbred stallions in the course of the last four years, and the Dominion is immeasurably the richer in

the most valuable kind of live stock in consequence of its activities, but has none better than Oiseau.

He was not alone a race horse of excellent merit, but he boasts of as stout a pedigree, according to the most authentic American and English standards, as any stock horse standing at the great breeding farms of America. By Orms out of Kitty Gun, he is half English and half American. His sire, who died last fall at Henry T. Oxnard's Blue Ridge Farm in Fanquier County, Virginia, was a son of Bend Or, progenitor of the stallion line to which Ormonde, Orme, Flying Fox, Golden Garter, Oraculum, Goldfinch, Orby and Golden Maxim belong, out of Ashgrove, a daughter of the celebrated Hermit. His dam, Kitty Gun, was a daughter of Virgil, the sire of Hindoo, grandsire of Hanover, great grandsire of Hamburg, Halma, Buck Massie, Ben Holladay, Hand-spring, Yankee and Compute, and great-great-grandsire of R. T. Wilson's, promising three-year-old Naushon, who bids fair to make the most brilliant distance running 3-year-old of the current racing season.

Bend Or and Glencoe United

In England, scientific breeders consider the blood of Bend Or when transmitted through the male line the best obtainable. Its potency, indeed, was illustrated on the Woodbine course as recently as Saturday the 20th of May, when Zeus, son of Adam, son of Flying Fox, son of Orme, son of the immortal Ormonde, won the Woodstock plate. And conversely American breeders consider blood of the line of imp. Glencoe, Vandal, Virgil, Hindoo and Hanover, however a horse may come by it, beyond compare. Richard Crocker's Orby, winner of the Epsom Derby of 1907, was thrown by Rhoda B., a daughter of Hanover, as also was Rhodora, Orby's half-sister, winner of the Thousand Guineas of 1908.

Some Relatives of Notes

Another Virgil mare, Blue and White, produced Mr. Wilson's rugged Campaigner, Olambala, winner last year of the Suburban, Commonwealth, Brighton, Saratoga and Champlain Handicaps, and who in the running of the Commonwealth at Sheepshead Bay defeated King James and equalled Broomstick's American record of 2.02 4-5 for one:

mile and a quarter. Canadians remember King James as a two-time winner of the Toronto Cup, and a horse of indomitable courage. Olambala is very nearly a brother of blood to Oiseau, for both horses sprang from the loins of Ornus. And besides these accomplished stallions Ornus begot Olifant, dam of Countless, the stout colt by the Commoner who defeated Olambala last summer in the Saratoga Cup. The late Wyndham Walden brought Ornus to America, and, when at Gravesend in the autumn of 1904 Oiseau, the first of his sons to win national distinction, shouldered 132 pounds and took the Prospect Handicap. Mr. Walden declared that he was about the fastest horse he had ever handled. Such a statement coming from the conservative horseman who had developed and raced Russell, The Friar, Bowling Brook, Mirthful and Filigrane, carried a high endorsement of the quality of Ornus.

A Flying Bird

Oiseau was bred in Davidson County, Tennessee, by J. H. Warner, and brought to New York in the autumn of 1904, by John Greener, the man who, later on, was destined to develop and sell Olambala and to beat Olambala in the Saratoga Cup with Countless. After Oiseau's astonishingly clever performance in the Prospect Handicap, Mr. Greener took him to Morris Park, the home then of the Westchester Racing Association and the Ornus colt capped a creditable first season by defeating Tradition in the historic Champagne Stakes. Tradition, a daughter of imp. Goldfinch and Reclaire, he it understood, was a first rate 2-year-old filly in 1904. Before Oiseau defeated her in the Champagne, she had taken place money in the Futurity right at the heels of the dazzlingly fast Artful and well in front of Sysonby and she had defeated Oiseau himself in the Flatbush Stakes. Oiseau's performance in the Champagne won such unstinted praise from the racing critics of the New York newspapers, that James Buchanan Brady paid Mr. Greener \$27,500 for him, and felt that he had bought a good colt cheaply.

Melton's Greatest Son

Sysonby was the only American 3-year-old colt of 1905 that Oiseau could not beat. Tradition was no match for him at any distance, and he easily defeated Cairngorm, one of the great money winners among the 3-year-

olds, in the Spenthrift Handicap at Sheephead. Sysonby, whom James R. Keene considers to-day the greatest horse that ever bore his spotted jacket, Colin not excepted, whipped Oiseau in the \$50,000 Great Republic at Saratoga, and in the \$25,000 Annual Champion at Sheephead Bay. But after Sysonby retired, the winner of \$185,000, Oiseau went over to the Gravesend track at Brooklyn, and easily defeated Caughnawaga and First Mason in the Second Special, in the accomplishment of which task he galloped a mile and a half in 2.33 1-5.

A Grand Type

A perfectly sound chestnut, 15.3 on his plates, short legged, and superbly formed, Oiseau is just the type of stallion for the uses to which the Canadian Bureau will put him. Such horses invariably breed big. They get bone conformation and quality. Ben Brush, sire of Delhi, Lady Amelia, and Beson, and grandsire of Lahore, and one of the most successful stock horses at Mr. Keene's Castleton stud in Fayette County, Kentucky, is a stallion of the Oiseau type. And on top of these almost incomparable physical qualifications, Oiseau is right temperamentally. He is as kind as a kitten.

Always remember that the road ahead is a long one and that everyone must pull together. When the National Bureau started the Canadian horse breeding industry was the worst in the world. It will take time to work the change.

National Bureau Stallions

Here are the names and breeding of fifteen 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 Salvador dam Missey, by Midlotian. Stationed with P. Clark, Hull, P.Q.
2. **BUSHMOUNT.** (Imported from England). Brown stallion foaled in 1900. Sire Bushy 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. Simon 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 with Dr. H. S. McFartridge, Halifax, N.S.
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.** Chestnut stallion foaled in 1896. Sire Nelson, by King Cole dam Moonga, by Goldsborough. Placed with Rudolphe Forget, M.P., Ste. Irene, Que. Blue Book by Handsome substituted.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL BUREAU OF BREEDING, LIMITED.

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.
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 Ayershire 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 Norman Jacques, Northern Star Ranch, Ingleton, Alta.

Rules and Regulations

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.

