

A.-The breastplate, when used, should be fitted so that the upper edge of the rosette is the breadth of three fingers above the breadth of the breastbone. It should admit the breadth of the hand between it and the flat of the shoulder.

*Q.-How should the rifle bucket be fitted?*

A.-The rifle bucket should be fastened to the back arch of the saddle on the off side, hang perpendicularly, and well back from the off spur; the butt plate the breadth of four fingers below the elbow.

*Q.-How should the blanket be folded?*

A.-With a horse of normal shape and condition the blanket is folded lengthwise in three equal folds, one end is then turned over 24 inches, the other end is turned into the pocket formed by the folds; the blanket thus folded is placed on the horse's back, with the thick part near the withers.

*Q.-What is the size of the blanket folded and unfolded?*

A.-Size when folded 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches. When unfolded 5 feet 5 inches by 4 feet 8 inches.

*Q.-How should the following articles fit:- (a) Bridoon. (b) Bit. (c) Curb. (d) Headstall. (e) Nose-band. (f) Throat-lash. (g) Bridoon-rein?*

- A.-
- (a) The bridoon should touch the corners of the mouth, but should hang low enough not to wrinkle them.
  - (b) The bit should be placed in the horse's mouth so that the mouth-piece is 1 inch above the lower tusk of a horse, and 2 inches above the corner tooth of a mare.
  - (c) The curb should be laid flat and smooth under the jaw, and should admit two fingers easily between it and the jaw bone.
  - (d) The headstall should be parallel to and behind the cheekbone.
  - (e) The nose-band should be the breadth of two fingers below the cheekbone, and should admit two fingers between it and the nose.
  - (f) The throat-lash should admit two fingers between it and the horse's jaw.
  - (g) The bridoon-rein should be of such a length that, When held by the middle, in the full of the left hand, with a light feeling of the horse's mouth, it will touch the rider's waist.

*Q.-How are the following articles carried?:- (a) The haversack. (b) Water-bottle. (c) Head-rope. (d) hoof-picker. (e) Nose-bag?*

- A.-
- (a) The haversack will be carried on the left side, the strap passing over the right shoulder under the bandolier (under the waistbelt in the NWMP).
  - (b) The water-bottle will be carried on the man under the left arm, the bottom of the bottle to be on line with the elbow, The strap over the right shoulder and under the bandolier.
  - (c) The head-rope will be fastened round the horse's neck, with ten coils, the front of the coil to be about 10 inches from the head-rope ring.
  - (d) The hoof-picker will be slung on the strap outside the shoe-case, which will be carried on the near side.
  - (e) The nosebag, when not required for carrying oats, will be rolled and carried on the

shoe-case, fastened to the baggage strap. When full, the strap of the nosebag will be fastened to the back arch of the saddle.

*Q.-How are the following articles carried:- (a) Forage-net. (b) Mess-tin. (c) Heel-rope. (d) Cloak. (e) Mallet?*

- A.- (a) The forage nets, when empty, will be fastened on the saddle between the cantle and the cloak. When full they will be fastened in front of the saddle.  
(b) The mess-tin will be fastened by the off baggage-strap to the off side of the saddle.  
(c) The heel-rope will be coiled round the shackle and carried on the pack.  
(d) The cloak to be about 26 inches in length, rolled with a waist and fastened in rear of the saddle.  
(e) Mallets will be carried in the wagons.

*Q.-What is carried on the horse in marching order?*

A.-Saddle and bridle complete, with head-rope; regulation proportion of breast harness and pioneer equipment, hoof-picker, nose-bag, forage-net, mess-tin, heel-rope, rifle (carbine) in bucket, sword in frog on shoe case, edge to the rear (n/a-NWMP) cloak, rolled, in rear of saddle; surcingle-pad.

*Q.-If the built-up rope is issued with wooden picketing pegs, where are they carried?*

A.-On the rear pack.

*Q.-Lay out a saddle for Commanding Officer's inspection.*

A.-Carried out practically in accordance with regimental standing orders.

#### **Corporals Only:**

*Q.-Why must a horse never be watered directly after feeding?*

A.-Because the water is apt to wash the undigested grain out of the stomach into the intestines, where it swells and causes colic or stoppage.

*Q.-Is very cold water bad for horses? How may this be remedied?*

A.-Very cold water reduces the vitality of young horses, and consequently their power of resisting diseases, because it lowers the temperature too rapidly. The temperature of drinking water may be raised by adding a little hot water to each bucket.

*Q.- How can you tell good oats?*

A.-Good oats should be clean and free from dirt, of a uniform size, hard when squeezed with the thumbnail, no smell of mustiness, should taste like flour, be plump and have a heavy feel in the hand; they should rattle like shot, and weigh 38 to 40 lbs. per bushel when fairly measured.

*Q.-How can you tell good hay from bad?*

A.-Good hay should be moderately hard, well saved, sweet to the smell, and of a brownish green colour. The grasses should lie flat and not confused; flowering heads should be abundant. When you examine hay, first note the uniformity of the lot, then choose several trusses and open them

out and note if they are dusty. Note the smell, freedom from weeds, and whether the heads of the grasses are missing, which would indicate second crop. New hay feels warm and damp, and should not be issued before October.

*Q.-What is bran and what effect does it have on horses when given wet and when given dry?*

A.-Bran is the husk of ground wheat. Dry bran constipates, wet bran is a laxative. A handful of dry bran in a horse's feed prevents him from bolting it. Bran should be clean, smell sweet, and be perfectly dry.

*Q.-What are the general orders for stable duties?*

- A.-
- Jack boots should not be worn at stables.
  - No man is to lead more than one horse at a time through a stable door.
  - Mangers should frequently be washed out and walls opposite horse's heads whitewashed.
  - Smoking in the stables is forbidden.
  - A shoeing list, showing when horses are shod or have had their shoes removed, is to be hung up in every stable.
  - No clothing or equipment is to be hung on the bales, off which they are liable to fall and be trodden on.
  - Service frocks, while grooming, should be folded and laid on the saddles, and not under the manger. The manger is only intended for the horses corn, and must be kept clean. No bathbrick, grooming articles, &c., are on any account to be put in them.
  - Droppings should be picked up with a shovel and carried away, and not swept up, as sweeping spreads the dung over the stables and causes it to smell badly.
  - Currycombs must be tapped out on the floor, near the drain, and not knocked out on the bail or heel-post.
  - Any man who considers that his horse has not the proper weight of corn, should report to the troop officer, who will get it weighed.
  - Numnahs must be dried and beaten with a stick; if very dirty, scrub with soft soap and hot water, and then dry carefully.

*Q.-What substitutes for straw can be used for bedding?*

A.-Moss-litter, sawdust, sand, leaves, shavings. Great care should be taken to remove the soiled portions, and have a large supply to make a comfortable bed.

*Q.-Can any other kind of food be given to horses in place of the government ration as laid down? Mention the qualities of those you name.*

- A.
- Carrots should be given, when obtainable, during the winter. They may be taken in lieu of straw at their market value.
  - Linseed should be boiled and mixed with the corn or mash. Useful for pulling round a delicate or stale horse.
  - Peas; a handful in the feed is good for conditioning a horse.
  - Beans are more heating than peas and are not adapted for young horses which are not doing hard work.

