

U.S. Quartermaster Corps Remount Service

Organization and Functions of
Remount Service - 1921

Organization and Procedure
Remount Board

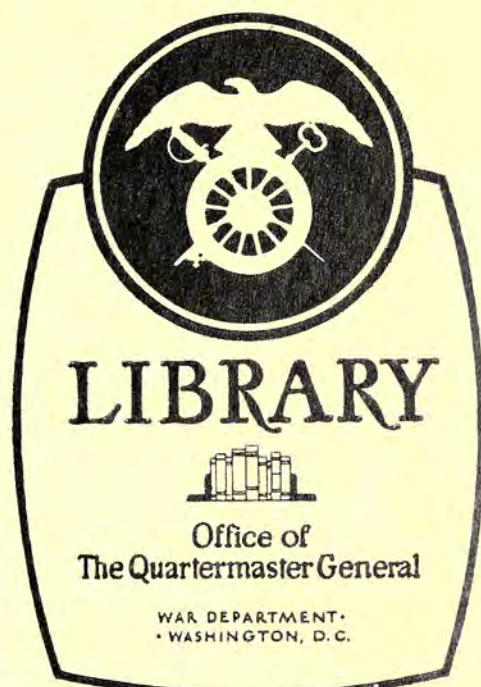
Organization of the American
Association

Genesis of the Army Breeding Plan

Purchases and Sales of Animals in
the United States and Overseas
during the World War.

Horse Breeding in European Armies

Compiled by Col. F.S. Armstrong



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U.S. Quartermaster corps. Remount service

Organization

Keogh

Functions

Breeding

Purchasing

War Plans

Requirements

Financial statements

Costs



(Prior to 1941) Old call

ORGANIZATION
OF
RESCUE SERVICE
September
1921.

DISCONTINUED

U. S.

ARMY ENGINEER

RESEARCH

1921

ORGANIZATION OF REMOUNT SERVICE
(September 1921)

The Remount Service, United States Army, is a branch of the Quartermaster Corps.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

Headquarters Office, Washington, D.C.
Remount Board.
Purchasing & Breeding Headquarters.
Branch Intermediate Remount Depots.
Camp Remount Depots. (Peace).

In addition to the above, there are in time of war:

Port Remount Officers.
Transport Remount Officers.
Headquarters Office, Communication Zone.
Office, Chief Remount Officer, Advance Section.
Headquarters of a Group of Remount Depots.
Remount Officers with Troops.
Remount Squadrons.
Camp Remount Depots of 4000 and 7200 capacity.
Embarkation Remount Depots of 2400 and 3200 capacity.
Field Remount Depots of 400, 1200, 2400 and 3200 capacity.

Detailed composition of each of the above organizations is given in the following sheets:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, REMOUNT SERVICE.
(September 1931)

The Remount Service, United States Army, is a branch of the Quartermaster Corps.

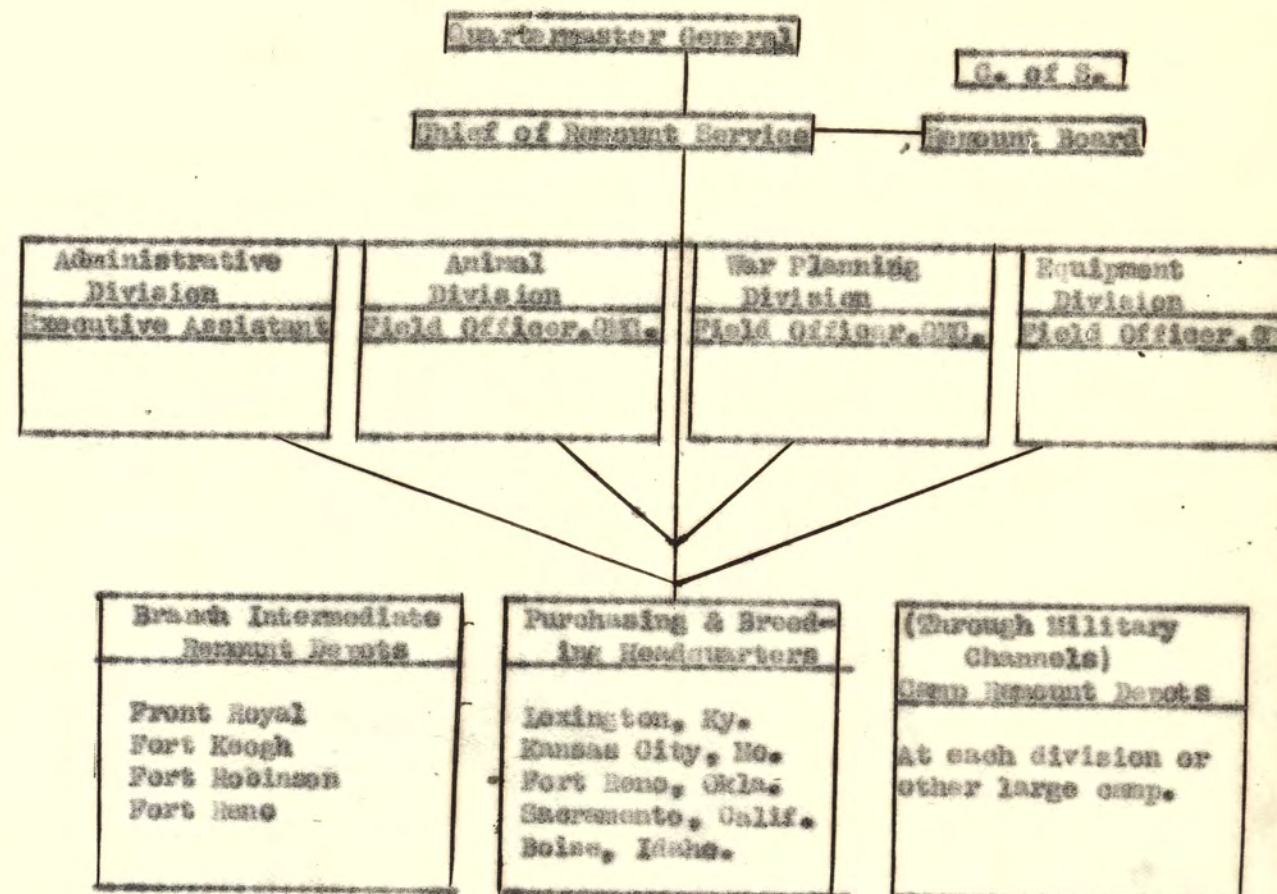
LIST OF OFFICERS

Headquarters Office, Washington, D.C.
Remount Board
Purchasing & Breeding Headquarters
Branch Intermediate Remount Depots
Camp Remount Depots (Three)

In addition to the above, there are in line of work:

For Remount Officers:
Transport Remount Officers
Headquarters Office, Quartermaster Corps
Office, Chief Remount Officer, Advanced Section
Headquarters of a Group of Remount Depots
Remount Officers with Troops
Remount Quartermasters
Group Remount Depots of 5000 and 7500 capacity
Intermediate Remount Depots of 2500 and 5000 capacity
Field Remount Depots of 400, 1200, 2500 and 5000 capacity
Detailed description of each of the above organizations is given in the following sheets:

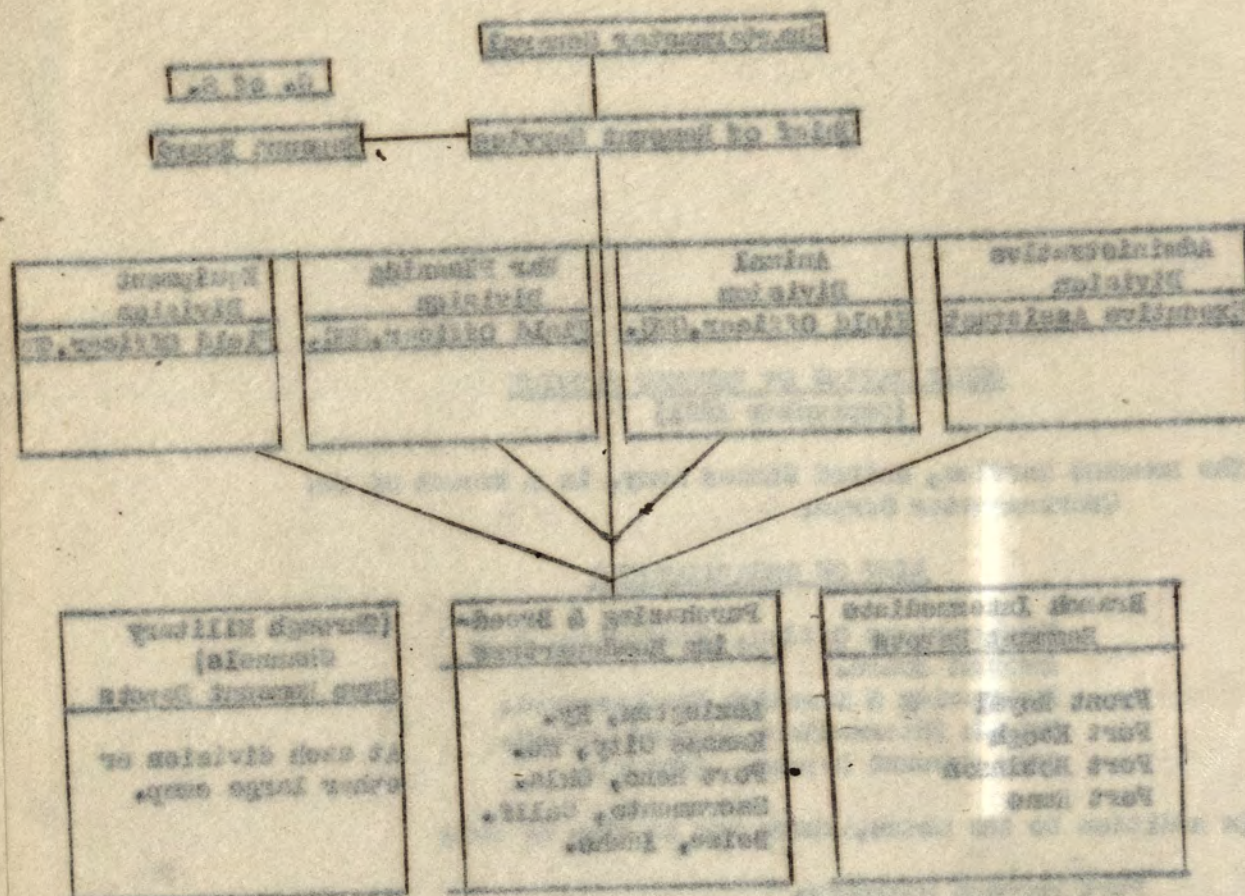
Administrative Officers, Remount Service.
(September 1931).



Functions of Divisions.

- 1.-- Incoming mail will be distributed so that a division will handle matters assigned to it in Par. 4 below.
- 2.-- When a communication is received concerning the functions of more than one division, the last division handling will be responsible that action is complete.
- 3.-- No division will handle matters pertaining to another division except when a communication contains matters concerning the functions of more than one division and then only after consultation with the division concerned.
- 4.-- The general and special functions of divisions are:
 - (a) **Administrative Division:** Manages the Headquarters Office. Has charge of mail and records; personnel matters; statistics on personnel; preparation of general reports and histories, and general subjects not coming under other divisions.
 - (b) **Animal Division:** Has charge of procurement and distribution of animals; care, conditioning and training of animals; breeding operations; statistics on animals; and preparation of annual estimates to Congress.
 - (c) **Equipment Division:** Has charge of construction and repair; equipment and supply of branch intermediate and camp remount depots; lands and revocable licenses; and cost-keeping records. Data on histories of depots. Films and lantern slides.
 - (d) **War Planning Division:** Prepares war plans. Has charge of educational matters; instructions for training men and animals; preparation of regulations and manuals; sports and competitions, and keeps in touch with horse shows, contests, fairs, polo and other similar events.

Administrative Office, Bureau of Prisons
(September 1931)



1. Incoming mail will be distributed to the division which handles matters assigned to it in the first place.
2. When a communication is received concerning the functions of more than one division, the first division receiving it will be responsible for its handling.
3. No division will handle matters pertaining to another division except when a communication contains matters concerning the functions of more than one division and then only after consultation with the division concerned.
4. The General and Special functions of divisions are:
 - (a) **Administrative Division:** Handles the headquarters office; the change of mail and receiving personnel matters; attention on personnel matters of general nature and character, and general subjects not coming under other divisions.
 - (b) **Animal Division:** Has charge of movement and distribution of animals; care, conditioning and training of animals; breeding operations; attention on animals; and provision of animal attention to dogs.
 - (c) **Prisoner's Division:** Has charge of communication and reporting; equipment and supply of inmate information and supply; inmate records; inmate and receiving information; and inmate records. Also on matters of general nature and character.
 - (d) **Executive Division:** Has charge of the change of mail and receiving personnel matters; attention on personnel matters of general nature and character, and general subjects not coming under other divisions.

Personnel of Administrative Office

Amount Service

Washington, D. C.
September, 1931

(Peace)

Field Officer, Q. M. C.	1
Field or Junior Officers, Q. M. C.	3
Total Commissioned	4
Executive Assistant	1
Principal Clerk	1
Clerks	3
Stenographers	4
Typists	5
Messenger	1
Total Civilians	15

Personnel of Administrative Office

Amount Service

Washington, D. C.

(War)

Commissioned Officers	
Brigadier General	1
Colonel	1
Lieut. Colonels	3
Majors	5
Captain	1
Total Commissioned	11
Civilian Employees	
Executive Assistant	1
Principal Clerk & Assistant	2
Statistician & Assistant	2
Clerk-Stenographers	10
Stenographers	9
Clerk - Typists	17
Messengers	4
Total Civilian	45
Aggregate	56

(172)

[illegible]

(See "Remount Board")

The Mount Board consists of Army officers and eminent civilian horsemen as follows: (G. O. No. 16, V. D. 1921.)

- 2 Officers of the General Staff on duty in the War Dept.
- 1 Cavalry Officer on duty in the Office Chief of Cavalry.
- 1 Infantry Officer on duty in the Office Chief of Infantry.
- 1 Field Artillery Officer on duty in the Office Chief of Field Artillery.
- 1 Commandant, Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas.
- 1 Chief of Remount Service.
- 2 Officers of Remount Service.
- 1 Officer of Veterinary Corps.
- 1 Retired Officer, U. S. Army.
- 1 Retired Officer, U. S. Marine Corps.
- 1 Representative of Department of Agriculture.

12 Civilian Members.
25 Total.

The Chief of Remount Service is Ex-Officio, Chairman of the Board.

ORGANIZATION OF
PURCHASING AND BREEDING HEADQUARTERS

REMOUNT SERVICE
(Sept. 1921)

1. There are five Purchasing and Breeding Headquarters located as follows:

Kansas City, Missouri.
Lexington, Kentucky.
Sacramento, California.
Fort Reno, Oklahoma.
Boise, Idaho

Each Headquarters is assigned certain states to which it will confine its purchasing and breeding operations.

2. The normal force of the Headquarters consists of two (2) officers, Q. M. Corps; one (1) Officer, Veterinary Corps; and three (3) civilians, as shown in Table in Paragraph 4.

When extensive purchasing is in progress, the necessary number of purchasing Boards will be assigned to each Purchasing and Breeding Headquarters, one Purchasing Board being composed of one (1) officer Q. M. Corps; two (2) Officers, Veterinary Corps; one (1) floor clerk, and one (1) messenger.

3. The officer in charge of a Purchasing and Breeding Headquarters, supervises the purchase of animals and the forwarding of them to Remount Depots or to other places as ordered. He is also in charge of all breeding activities in the States assigned to his Headquarters.

4. Personnel of Purchasing and Breeding Headquarters:

(Peace)

	Com. Officers		Total Commissioned	Civilians						Total
	Q. M. C.	V. C.		Chief Clerk	Clerk	Stenographer	Floor Clerks	Second Clerks	Messengers	
Normal Force	2	1	3	1	1	1				6
Purchasing Boards (a)	2	1	3	1	1	1				6

(a) To be supplied only when extensive purchasing is in progress.

1. There are two buildings on the property located as follows:

1. James Earl Ray, born 1928,
 Jackson, Tennessee,
 arrested for murder.
 2. John Lee Bush, born 1928,
 Dallas, Texas

Each Department is assigned certain cases to which it will continue its processing and handling operations.

(U) classified, no harm to public health.
 (S) classified, no harm to public health.
 (S) classified, no harm to public health.

and one (1) member.
D. Arthur; two (2) officers, totaling eight; one (1) from each
of prominent groups will be assigned to each remaining and divided
then selective personnel in its program, and community service

3. The officer in charge of a Submarine and Boarding Headquarters, responsible for the maintenance and the forwarding of those to command, reports to the officer in charge of the Submarine. It is also in charge of all board- ing activities in the Submarine and its Headquarters.

Personnel at Washington and New York Headquarters

(over)

[illegible]

(a) To be supplied only when extensive searching is in progress.

PERSONNEL REQUIRED AT PURCHASING AND BREEDING HEADQUARTERS (WAR).

[illegible]

ORGANIZATION OF QUARTERMASTER BRANCH
INTERMEDIATE REMOUNT DEPOTS
August 12, 1921.

(Peace and War)

1. See Army Regulations for functions and organizations of Branch Intermediate (General) Remount Depots.

2. The following Branch Intermediate Remount Depots are now in operation:

Front Royal, Virginia	5,062.16	acres
Fort Keogh, Montana	57,300	acres (approx.)
Fort Robinson, Nebr.,	23,040	acres
Fort Reno, Oklahoma	9,493	acres

3. The personnel at Branch Intermediate Remount Depots varies with the size and productivity of the Depot.

The average personnel required consists of four officers and about 89 to 150 enlisted men or civilians.

In time of war, or other emergency, or when work is heavy, it will be necessary to increase the enlisted and civilian personnel.

Besides the personnel necessary to carry on the ordinary work, there should be sufficient personnel to properly care for, gentle, and partially train animals so that when an animal is issued to an organization, it will be suitable for the work, in fit condition, and sufficiently trained to begin work immediately. It is the consensus of opinion of experienced officers that unless animals are handled as briefly as outlined above, the Remount Service will not be considered a great success.

Basic organization of Branch Intermediate Depots (Q.M.C. Personnel only), based on 500 animals on hand and 500 acres under cultivation.

Field officer, Q.M.C.,	1
Captain, Q.M.C.,	1
1st Lieut., Q.M.C.,	1
2nd Lieut., Q.M.C.,	1
Total Commissioned	4
Master Sergeants - Superintendents	1
Technical Sgts. - Chief Trainer	1
Technical Sgts. - Foreman	3
Staff Sergeants	1
1st Sergeants	1
Sergeants - Mess	1
Sergeants - Duty	2 (c)
Corporals - clerks	2
Pvts. 1st Cl. 3rd Cl. 4th Cl. Horse Trainers	10
" " Horseshoers	5
" " Plumber	1
" " Electrician	1
" " Cooks	2
" " Carpenter	1
" " Baker	1
" " Clerk-Stenog.	1
" " Chauffeurs	(a)
" 5th Cl. Teamsters	12 (d)
" 6th " Range Riders	2
" 6th " Farmers	1
" 6th " Engineers, Gas	(b)
Privates Non-Specialists	40
Total Enlisted	89

(a) One Chauffeur, Q.M.C., authorized for each authorized motor car or motor truck.

ORGANIZATION OF BRANCH INTERMEDIATE DEPOT
August 12, 1921.

(Peace and War)

1. See any regulations for functions and organization of Branch Intermediate (General) Depot.

2. The following Branch Intermediate Depot are now in operation:

Port Royal, Virginia	2,022.16 acres
Port Royal, Louisiana	27,300
Port Robinson, Texas	23,040
Port Raco, Arkansas	2,493

3. The personnel of Branch Intermediate Depot varies with the size and productivity of the Depot.

The average personnel required consists of four officers and about 80 to 100 enlisted men or civilians.

In time of war, or other emergency, or when work is heavy, it will be necessary to increase the enlisted and civilian personnel.

Besides the personnel necessary to carry on the ordinary work, there should be sufficient personnel to maintain the depot in operation. It will be suitable for the work in its condition, and sufficiently trained to begin work immediately. It is the consensus of opinion of experienced officers that unless animals are handled as briefly as outlined above, the Depot service will not be considered a great success.

Main organization of Branch Intermediate Depot (Q.M.C. Personnel)
based on 500 animals on hand and 500 acres under cultivation.

1	Field Officer, Q.M.C.
1	Captain, Q.M.C.
1	1st Lieut., Q.M.C.
1	2nd Lieut., Q.M.C.
4	Total Commissioned
1	Master Sergeant - Superintendent
1	Technical Sgt. - Chief Trainer
3	Technical Sgt. - Foreman
1	Staff Sergeant
1	1st Sergeant
1	Sergeant - Horse
1	Sergeant - Duty
2	Sergeants - Clerk
10	1st Lt. 4th Cl. Horse Trainers
2	Trainers
1	Plumber
1	Electrician
2	Cooks
1	Carpenter
1	Baker
1	Chief Clerk
1	Quartermaster
15	5th Cl. Trainers
2	6th " Range Riders
1	6th " Trainers
1	6th " Engineers
40	Privates Non-Specialists
80	Total Enlisted

One Quartermaster, Q.M.C., authorized for each authorized motor car or motor truck.

- (b) One gas engineer authorized for each fixed gas engine.
- (c) One additional Sergeant, Q.M.C., authorized for each additional 500 animals on hand.
- (d) One additional teamster, Q.M.C., authorized for each additional 500 animals, and for each additional 500 acres under cultivation, or major fraction thereof, up to 2500 acres.
- (e) Ten additional non-specialists, Q.M.C., authorized for each additional 500 animals and for each additional 1000 acres, or major fraction thereof under cultivation up to 2500 acres.
- (f) When planting or harvesting the necessary civilian labor may be temporarily employed provided allotment of funds has been made to cover.
- (g) When enlisted men are not available to fill the full quota for the depot or to fill any technical position, the necessary number of civilians may be employed to fill the authorized quota, provided funds have been allotted for same.

- (d) One gas engine authorized for each fixed gas engine.
- (e) One additional gas engine, authorized for each additional 500 animals on hand.
- (f) One additional gas engine, authorized for each additional 500 animals, and for each additional 500 acres under cultivation or major fraction thereof, up to 2500 acres.
- (g) Ten additional non-specialized, authorized for each additional 500 animals and for each additional 1000 acres, or major fraction thereof under cultivation up to 2500 acres.
- (h) When planning or harvesting the necessary civilian labor may be temporarily employed provided sufficient of them has been made to cover.
- (i) When available men are not available to fill the full quota for the depot or to fill any technical position, the necessary number of civilians may be employed to fill the mentioned quota, provided that such men have been allotted for same.

ORGANIZATION OF CAMP REMOUNT DEPOTS (PAGE)

REQUIREMENT SERVICE

1. See Army Regulations for functions of Camp Remount Depots.
2. One (1) Camp Remount Depot is to be provided at each Division Camp, and when necessary at other places. These Depots to be retained are as follows:

(September - 1921)

Under Division Commanders:-

Camp Dix, New Jersey
Camp Lewis, Washington

Under General Area Depot Commanders:-

San Antonio, Texas (Eighth Corps General Area Depot No. 2), San Antonio, Texas.
Fort Bliss, Texas (Eighth Corps General Area Depot No. 1), Fort Bliss, Texas.

PORT REMOUNT OFFICER.
(See Army Regulations)

The Office of the Port Remount Officer operates as a division of the Office of the Quartermaster of the Port.

Personnel for Office of Port Remount Officer

- 1 Colonel - Port Remount Officer (this officer will usually be the Commanding Officer of the Embarkation Remount Depot).
- 1 Major - Assistant to Port Remount Officer.
- 1 Stenographer.
- 1 Messenger.

TRANSPORT REMOUNT OFFICER.
(See Army Regulations)

Q. M. C. Personnel for Animal Transport.

- 1 Transport Remount Officer.
- 1 Senior non-Commissioned Officer, Q. M. C. as First Sergeant.
- 1 non-Commissioned Officer, Q. M. C. as Foregemaster.
- 1 non-Commissioned Officer for each 25 attendants.
- 1 non-Commissioned Officer and 15 Privates for each 100 animals.

This personnel to be permanent as long as the transport to which they are assigned is employed for the shipment of animals.

THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE
(See Army Regulations)

The Office of the Chief of the Post Hospital Division is a division
of the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army.

Organization of the Office of the Chief of the Post Hospital Division

1 Colonel - Post Hospital Division (This office will normally
be the commanding officer of the Post Hospital Division.)

1 Major - Assistant to Post Hospital Division Chief
1 Surgeon - Assistant to Post Hospital Division Chief
1 Hospital Director - Assistant to Post Hospital Division Chief

THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE
(See Army Regulations)

Organization of the Office of the Chief of the Post Hospital Division

1 Surgeon General - Post Hospital Division (This office will normally
be the commanding officer of the Post Hospital Division.)

1 Major - Assistant to Post Hospital Division Chief
1 Surgeon - Assistant to Post Hospital Division Chief
1 Hospital Director - Assistant to Post Hospital Division Chief

ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE OF CHIEF POST HOSPITAL OFFICER, COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

For a Small Force (50,000 men).

(WAR)

Branches (All personnel per- tains to the C.M.C.)	Lieut. Colonel	Major	Captain	Total Commissioned	Chief Clerk	Stenographer	Typists	Clerks	Draftsmen	Messenger	Total Enlisted
Chief Post Hospital Officer	1		1	1	Staff Sgt.	1					1
Executive Officer		1	1	1							
Director		1	1	1							
Administrative Branch					Staff Sgt.	1					1
					Sergeants		1				1
					Corporals			1			1
					Privs. 1st Cl.		1				1
					Privates			1		1	22
Animal Branch					Staff Sgt.		1				1
					Sergeants						
					Corporals		1				1
					Privs. 1st Cl.			1			1
					Privates			1			1
Equipment Branch					Staff Sgt.				1		1
					Sergeants			1			1
					Corporals		1				1
					Privs. 1st Cl.						
					Privates						
TOTAL	1	2	2	5	1	4	3	4	1	1	14

For a Force of 50,000 Men.

Chief Quartermaster

Mount Division

Chief Remount Officer

Executive Officer

Administrative Branch

Animal Branch

Equipment Branch

Remount Deposits

C. R. O.
Advanced
Section

Purchasing Officers	
------------------------	--

Army R. Co.
Corps R. Co.
Division R. Co.

INDEX OF BRANCHES

Animal Branch: This Branch is charged with all the duties concerning the procurement, receipt, handling and issue of animals, and keeping of statistics on animals.

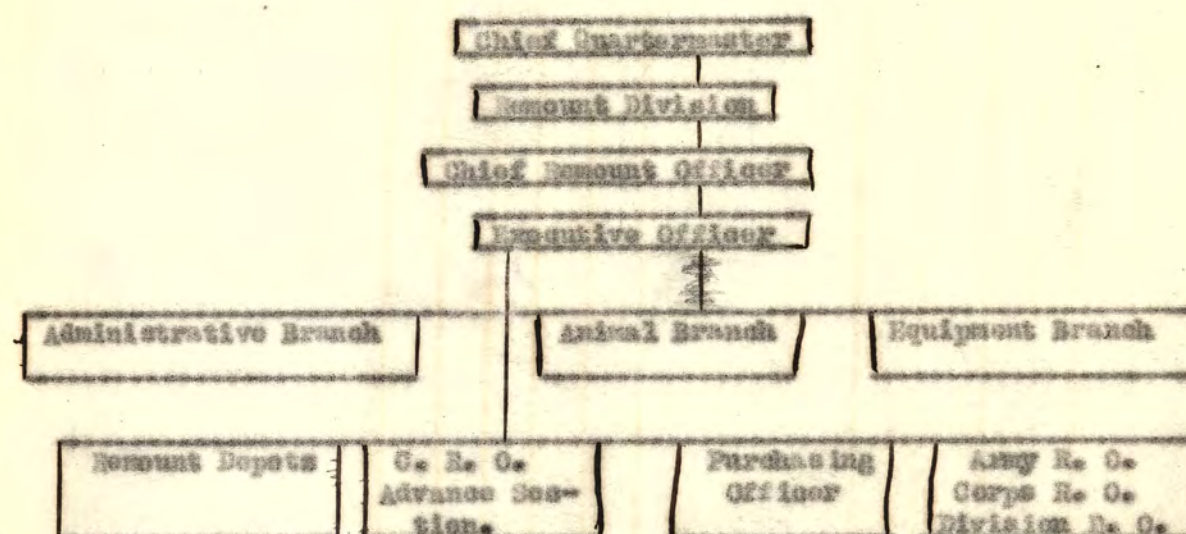
Amusement Branch: This Branch is charged with the location, planning, construction and maintenance of Depots, also with the handling of requisitions from Amusement Depots for supplies. Arranges the details of occupying and abandoning Depots or other places for the Amusement Service, and looks after motor cars, trucks and other transportation matters.

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Washington, D. C.
Office of the Quartermaster General
The Library

For a Force of 100,000 men.

(104.13)



DUTIES OF BRANCHES.

Administrative Branch: This Branch, headed by the Executive Officer, supervises the other Branches of the office and has charge of general administrative affairs, inspections, censorship of mails, schools, and makes requests for all orders concerning the movement of Remount Organizations and personnel. Although the main records of officers and enlisted men of the Remount Service are kept in the Personnel Division, Chief Quartermaster's Office, it will be necessary for the Administrative Branch, Remount Service to keep such records of officers and enlisted men as may be necessary.

Animal Branch: This Branch is charged with all the duties concerning the procurement, receipt, handling and issue of animals, and keeping of statistics on animals.

Equipment Branch. This Branch is charged with the location, planning, construction and maintenance of Depots, also with the handling of requisitions from Remount Depots for supplies. Arranges the details of occupying and abandoning Depots or other places for the Remount Service, and looks after motor cars, trucks and other transportation matters.

ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE OF CHIEF MESSENGER OFFICER, COMMUNICATION ZONE

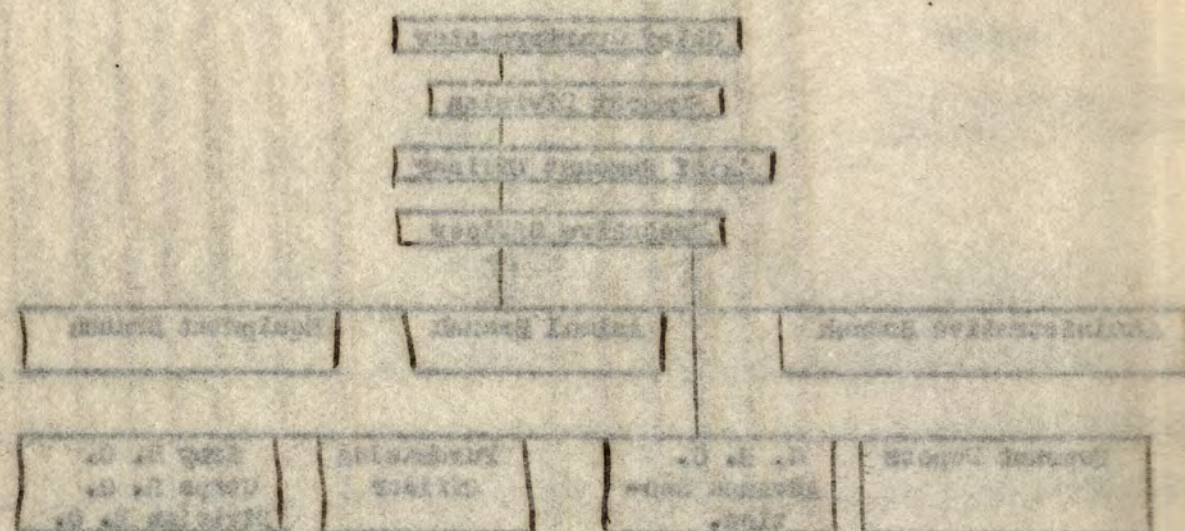
For a Force of 500,000 men.

(MAR).

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMUNICATION ZONE, THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MESSENGER OFFICER IS ORGANIZED AS FOLLOWS:

and 500,000 to 1,000,000

(MAR)



ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

The Administrative Branch is organized as follows: The Chief Messenger Officer is at the head of the branch. He is assisted by the Executive Officer. The branch is divided into four sections: the Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch.

The Personnel Branch is organized as follows: The Chief Messenger Officer is at the head of the branch. He is assisted by the Executive Officer. The branch is divided into four sections: the Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch.

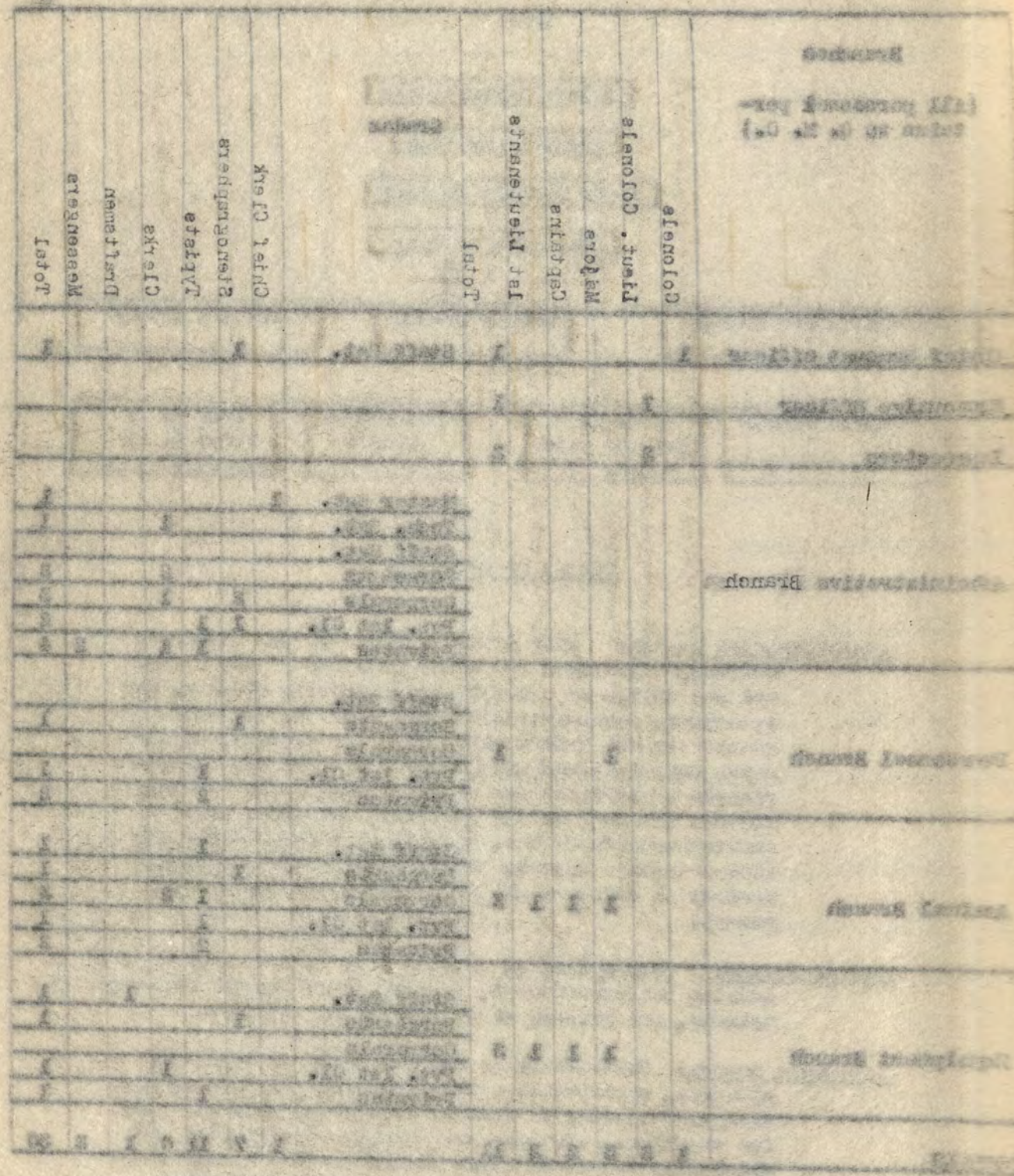
The Animal Branch is organized as follows: The Chief Messenger Officer is at the head of the branch. He is assisted by the Executive Officer. The branch is divided into four sections: the Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch. The Assistant Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the branch.

Branches (All personnel pertains to G. M. C.)	Colonels	Lieut. Colonels	Major	Captains	1st Lieutenants	Total	Grades	Chief Clerk	Stenographers	Typists	Clerks	Draftsmen	Messengers	Total
Chief Messenger Officer	1					1	Staff Sgt.	1						1
Executive Officer		1				1								
Inspectors		2				2								
Administrative Branch							Master Sgt.	1						1
							Tech. Sgt.		1					1
							Staff Sgt.							
							Sergeants		2					2
							Corporals		2	1				3
							Pvt. 1st Cl.	1	1					2
Personnel Branch							Privates		1	1				2
							Staff Sgt.							
							Sergeants		1					1
							Corporals							
Animal Branch							Pvt. 1st Cl.			1				1
							Privates			2				2
							Staff Sgt.		1					1
							Sergeants		1					1
Equipment Branch							Corporals			1	2			3
							Pvt. 1st Cl.			1				1
							Privates			2				2
							Staff Sgt.					1		1
TOTALS							Sergeants		1					1
							Corporals							
							Pvt. 1st Cl.				1			1
							Privates			1				1
TOTALS	1	5	2	2	2	11		1	7	11	6	1	2	30

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Personnel Branch: This Branch makes requests for all orders concerning the movement of Remount organizations and personnel. Although the main records of officers and enlisted men of the Remount Service are kept in the Personnel Division, Chief Quartermaster's Office, it will be necessary for the Personnel Branch, Remount Service, to keep such records of officers and enlisted men as may be necessary.

Equipment Branch: This Branch is charged with the location, planning, construction and maintenance of Depots, also with the handling of requisitions from Remount Depots for supplies. Arranges the details of occupying and abandoning Depots or other places for the Remount Service, and looks after motor cars, trucks and other transportation matters.

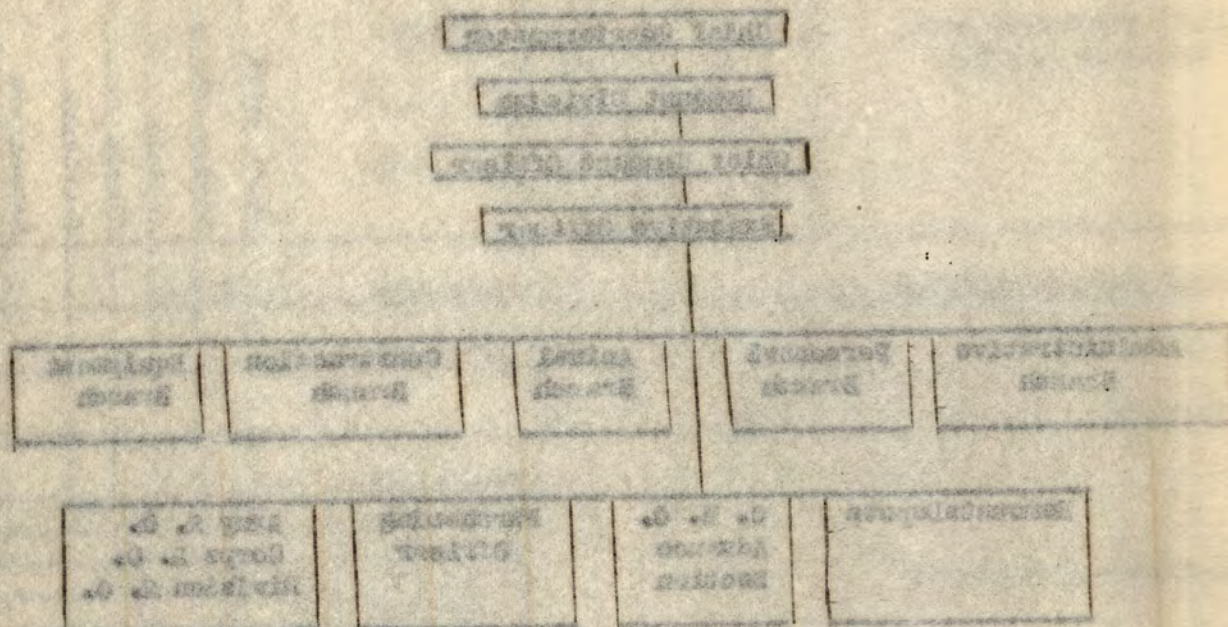
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(1941)。



Equipment Branch: This Branch is charged with the handling of requisitions from Remount Depots, and looks after motor cars, trucks and other transportation matters.

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NOTHING TO REPORT

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ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE. CHIEF REQUEST OFFICER

Advance Section

(1952)

Units	Small Force 50,000 men	Force of 100,000 men	Force of 500,000 men	Force of 1,000,000 men
Colonels				1
Lieut. Colonels			1	
Major	1	1		1
Captains			1	1
Total Commissioned, G. M. C.	1	1	2	3
Sergeants, 1st Cl., as Clerks			1	1
Sergeants, as Stenographers	1	1	1	1
Privates, 1st Cl., as Stenographers				1
Privates, as Typists		1	1	2
Privates, as Messengers	1	1	1	1
Total Enlisted, G. M. C.	2	3	4	6
Aggregate	3	4	6	9
Motor Car	1a	1a	1a	1a
Side Car				1a

2. Chauffeurs furnished by M. T. C.

HEADQUARTERS OF A GROUP OF ENVOYET DEPOSES.

(U.S.)

Units (All personnel pertains to Q. M. C.)	Headquarters Group of Re- mount Depots
Colonel	1
Captain	1
Total Commissioned, Q.M.C.	2
Sergeants, As Stenographers	1
Privates, 1st Class, As Typists	1
Total Enlisted, Q. M. C.	2
Aggregate	4
Motor Car	1a

2. Chauffeur furnished by H. T. C.

44

[illegible]

AT HEADQUARTERS OF ARMIES, CORPS & DIVISIONS

[illegible]

These figures are drawn up with a view to furnishing a guide for personnel required to operate a camp depot in an emergency, it being assumed that the depot is entirely constructed and prepared for taking care of animals. (only routine labor in repair of depot and care of animals is required.)

		<u>2400 Depot</u>	<u>1200 Depot</u>	<u>400 Depot</u>
Commanding Officer	1	Lt. Col.	1 Major	1 Captain
In charge of outside work	1	Captain	1 Captain	1 Lieut.
Assistant to officer in charge of outside work	1	Lieut.		
Adjutant	(1	Lieut.	(1 Lieut.	(
Supply Officer	x(1	Lieut.	x(1 Lieut.	{1 Lieut.

Enlisted men, Q.M.C.				
Superintendent	1	Master Sgt. D	Staff Sgt.	
Supply Sergeant	1	Staff Sgt.	1	" 1 Sgt. QMC.
Foragemaster and animal checker	1	"	1	" 1
Mess Sergeant	1	Sergeant	1	Sergeant
Cook	1	"	1	" 1 Sgt.
Privates (for guard and MiWork)	P7		6	4

	120	65	24
Headquarters:			
1 Chief Clerk	1 - \$150	1 - \$150	
1 Clerk	1 - 120		1 - \$120
1 Stenographer	1 - 100	1 - 100	
<u>3</u>			
Utilities:			
Blacksmith and wheelwright	1 - 125	1 - 100	
Horseshoers at \$100	2 - 300	2 - 200	1 - 100
Saddler	1 - 100		
Plumber	1 - 125	1 - 125	1 - 100
Plumber's Assistant	1 - 100		
Carpenter	1 - 125	1 - 125	
Carpenter's Assistant	1 - 100		
Stables:			
Foreman	1 - 100	1 - 100	
Drivers at \$90	30 - 2700	16 - 1440	4 - 360
Feed Gang:			
Foreman	1 - 100	1 - 100	
Laborers at \$90	10 - 900	5 - 450	
Coral Riders:			
Foreman	1 - 100	1 - 100	
Riders at \$90	8 - 720	4 - 360	2 - 180
General Work:			
#Gang bosses: \$90	6 - 540	3 - 270	1 - 100
Laborers at \$80	51 - 4080	27 - 2160	14 - 1120
Total	119 10585	65 5780	24 2170
Can be dispensed with is at			

- Figured on 1920 pay scale.

25

Functions of the Remount Service.

1. General functions of Remount Service;

- (a) Purchases, trains, conditions and issues animals required for the Army.
- (b) Directs and controls all animal breeding operations carried on by the Army.
- (c) Establishes and operates such purchasing and breeding headquarters as are authorized.
- (d) Establishes and operates such Quartermaster Branch Intermediate Remount Depots as are authorized.
- (e) Establishes such camp, embarkation and field remount depots as are authorized.
- (f) Makes all shipments of animals, including shipments by water, necessary in the purchase and issue of animals.
- (g) Obtains the necessary remount personnel required for service in the Zone of the Interior and with troops in the field.
- (h) Furnishes instructors, personnel and material for Remount Schools, that may be authorized at division camps and other places.
- (i) Handles the mail and records of the division.
- (j) Prepares war plans for the Remount Service.
- (k) Compiles and prepares history for the Remount Service.
- (l) Is in charge of training of personnel for the Remount Service.
- (m) Collects and compiles all statistics on animals.
- (n) Prepares tables of basic allowances, organization, equipment and occupational requirements for organizations and personnel pertaining to the Service.
- (o) Computes animal requirements for the Army.
- (p) Executes, examines and files contracts pertaining to the Service.

2. Functions of Quartermaster Branch Intermediate (Remount) Depots.

(Fort Keogh, Fort Robinson, Fort Reno, Front Royal).

- (a) To provide places where newly purchased animals can be sent and economically maintained while being trained and conditioned and until required as replacements to be forwarded to camp remount depots or to organizations.
- (b) To provide places for economically holding private mounts of officers sent to depots under provisions of G. O. 35, W. D. 1918, amended by Sec. 4, G. O. 89, W. D. 1918.
- (c) To provide places where necessary experiments may be conducted in the breeding of horses and to test the suitability of stallions before sending them into breeding districts.
- (d) To provide places for holding stallions during non-breeding season.

3. Functions of Purchasing and Breeding Headquarters;

Functions of the Remount Service

General Functions of Remount Service

- (a) To supervise and make purchases of horses and mules in territory assigned.
 - (b) To take charge of all breeding operations in territory assigned.
4. Functions of Camp Remount Depots:
 - (a) To receive, care for, train and condition animals sent to camp, before issue to troops.
 - (b) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.
 5. Functions of Remount Officers assigned to Armies, Corps, Divisions and other organizations.
 - (a) Division Remount Officer.
 - (1) To be in charge of Remount matters of the Division.
 - (2) To keep himself informed at all times on the animal status in the division.
 - (3) To make prompt and timely request for animals required.
 - (4) To supervise the receipt and issue of animals.
 - (5) To frequently inspect all animals in the Division, in order to determine whether animals being supplied by the Remount Service are suitable for the work they are intended to do.
 - (6) To supervise such remount schools operating within the division as may be desired and authorized.
 - (7) To submit prescribed reports to Chief of the Remount Service thru prescribed channels.
 - (b) Corps Remount Officer.
 - (1) To be in charge of Remount matters of the Corps.
 - (2) To supervise and co-ordinate the work of Division Remount Officers.
 - (3) To keep himself informed at all times as to the animal status in the Corps troops and in the Divisions.
 - (4) To make prompt and timely requests for animals required.
 - (5) To frequently inspect all animals in the Corps Troops and Divisions in order to determine whether animals being supplied by the Remount Service are suitable for the work they are intended to do.
 - (6) To supervise the receipt and issue of animals for Corps Troops and Divisions.
 - (7) To supervise such Remount Schools as may be desired and authorized.
 - (8) To submit prescribed reports to Chief of the Remount Service, thru prescribed channels.
 - (c) Army Remount Officer.
 - (1) To be in charge of Remount matters of the Army.
 - (2) To supervise and co-ordinate the work of all Corps Remount Officers.
 - (3) To keep himself informed at all times as to the animal status of Army Troops, Corps and Divisions.

Functions of Breeding and Training Headquarters

- (a) To provide places where newly purchased animals can be kept and economically maintained while being trained and conditioned and until required as replacements to be forwarded to camp remount depots or to organizations.
- (b) To provide places for economically holding private mounts of officers sent to depots under provisions of W. O. 38, W. D. 1918, amended by Dec. 4, 1918, W. O. 38, W. D. 1918.
- (c) To provide places where necessary experiments may be conducted in the breeding of horses and to test the suitability of stallions before sending them into breeding districts.
- (d) To provide places for holding stallions during non-breeding season.

Functions of Quartermaster Branch (Remount) Depots

- (a) To receive, care for, train and condition animals sent to camp, before issue to troops.
- (b) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.

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- (b) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.

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- (b) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.

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- (b) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.

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- (b) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.

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- (b) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.

- (a) To receive, care for, train and condition animals sent to camp, before issue to troops.
- (b) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.

- (a) To receive, care for, train and condition animals sent to camp, before issue to troops.
- (b) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.

- (a) To supervise and take possession of horses and mules in territory assigned.
- (b) To take charge of all breeding operations in territory assigned.
- (c) To operate such schools as may be desired and authorized.
- (d) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (e) To submit prescribed reports to Chief of the Remount Service, thru prescribed channels.
- (f) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (g) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (h) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (i) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (j) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (k) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (l) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (m) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (n) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (o) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (p) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (q) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (r) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (s) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (t) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (u) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (v) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (w) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (x) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (y) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.
- (z) To keep himself informed at all times as to the status of any troops, Corps and Divisions.

- (4) To make prompt and timely requests for animals required.
- (5) To frequently inspect all animals in the Army Troops, Corps, and Divisions, in order to determine whether animals being supplied by the Remount Service are suitable for the work they are intended to do.
- (6) To supervise the receipt and issue of animals for Army Troops and general supervision over receipts and issues in Corps Troops and Divisions.
- (7) To supervise such Remount schools as may be desired and authorized.
- (8) To submit prescribed reports to Chief of the Remount Service, thru prescribed channels.
- (d) Remount Officers with other organizations.

The functions of Remount officers assigned to headquarters and organizations other than Army, Corps and Divisions are similar to those prescribed for a Division.

Breeding

(1) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(2) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(3) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(4) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(5) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(6) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(7) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(8) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(9) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(10) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(11) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(12) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(13) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(14) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(15) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(16) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(17) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(18) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(19) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(20) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(21) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(22) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(23) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(24) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(25) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(26) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(27) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(28) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(29) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

(30) To report on the progress of the work done during the year.

BREEDING

In March, 1910, the War Department requested the co-operation of the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in evolving a plan to enable the Army to obtain suitable riding horses. This request resulted in each Department appointing a representative to co-jointly outline a plan which is set forth in Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry Circular No. 178, dated April 19, 1911. The Secretary of Agriculture said that the United States had for some years found it difficult to maintain an adequate supply of suitable horses, and if the efficiency of the Cavalry is to be maintained, it will be necessary for the Government to take up some systematic plan to encourage the breeding of horses of the type suitable for the Army. The Department of Agriculture was represented by Mr. George Rommel, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, the War Department by Captain Casper H. Conrad, Jr., Third Cavalry, on detail for duty in the Quartermaster's Department in connection with the purchase of remounts. The plan for breeding the horses was prepared by Mr. Rommel with the assistance of Captain Conrad and other officers of the Army stationed in Washington. Briefly the plan was as follows:

The country should be divided into four or more breeding districts and stallions assigned as required.

No mare should be bred to a government stallion until she has been approved by the proper officer as of the type suitable to produce remounts. The common unsoundness, the tendency to which may be transmitted from one generation to another, should naturally disqualify a mare, but even more important would be the necessity to refuse a mare on account of manifest faults of conformation, action, or quality.

The terms of service should be free, the owner of the mare entering into a contract to give the War Department an option on the resulting foal during the year it is 3 years (estimating a horse to be 1 year old on the 1st of January after it is foaled) at a price to be fixed before the mare is bred. A provision should be included in the contract that the mare must remain the owner's property until the foal is weaned, and that, in case the foal is sold before the War Department has exercised its option, a service fee of \$25.00 shall be exacted from the breeder of the foal. Provisions should be made, however, to cover such emergencies as the death of the breeder, etc.

The price contracted to be paid for remounts was to be fixed annually for each State by a board of arbitration before the breeding season opens, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. For example, in January or February 1912, this board would meet in each State in which breeding was carried on and agree upon the price to be paid for remounts bred in that State.

The breeding work would be administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, through the Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division. This Division would direct the work under the supervision of the Chief of the Bureau, and keep the breeding records and the reports on the development of the foals. No later than January 1, of each year it should furnish a report for transmission to the War Department on the actual number of 3 year olds in each breeding district available for purchase during the year and the probable number of those that will make satisfactory remounts. A competent animal husbandman should be employed, with headquarters at Washington, as a travelling inspector of breeding stations, to keep the Department in close touch with the work in addition to receiving regular reports from the breeding districts.

It was believed that this plan would be a great help to the breeders of the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, South Dakota. This work was begun in 1914. Two saddlebred, two standardbred and eight Percheron stallions were purchased. In 1906, the Bureau of Animal Industry began the breeding of morgan horses. This work is being conducted on the Government's farm near Middlebury, Vermont. In 1904 the Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, began the development of a breed of horses for utility purposes, using native blood lines. The standardbred has been used as a basis and the other two American breeds, the American saddle and the Morgan, have been used moderately to supply the desirable qualities they are known to possess. In July 1919, the stud was moved to Buffalo, Wyoming where the work was being conducted in cooperation with the State of Wyoming.

The following table shows the number of horses purchased by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of breeding, from 1914 to 1920. The table is divided into three columns: Year, Number of Horses Purchased, and Total Number of Horses in the Stud. The total number of horses in the stud is 1,000.

The following table shows the number of horses purchased by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of breeding, from 1914 to 1920. The table is divided into three columns: Year, Number of Horses Purchased, and Total Number of Horses in the Stud. The total number of horses in the stud is 1,000.

Year	Number of Horses Purchased	Total Number of Horses in the Stud
1914	100	100
1915	100	200
1916	100	300
1917	100	400
1918	100	500
1919	100	600
1920	100	700

In 1912 and 1913, the Department of Agriculture purchased 100 horses for the purpose of breeding. These horses were purchased from the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, South Dakota. The horses were purchased for the purpose of breeding and were used for the purpose of breeding.

The following table shows the number of horses purchased by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of breeding, from 1914 to 1920. The table is divided into three columns: Year, Number of Horses Purchased, and Total Number of Horses in the Stud. The total number of horses in the stud is 1,000.

In the first district all the stallions were purchased; in the second district, stallions, mares and yearlings; and in the third district, stallions, mares and yearlings.

Number of horses bred and raised:

Year	Number of Horses Bred and Raised
1914	100
1915	100
1916	100
1917	100
1918	100
1919	100
1920	100

Of the colts foaled in 1914, 180 were purchased in 1917 by the Army. Of the colts foaled in 1915, 181 were purchased by the Army. In August and September, 1919, 251 three-year-old colts were inspected by the Army, of which 12 were accepted. In June 1920, 254 three-year-old colts were inspected and 92 were accepted.

In addition to the breeding mentioned above, the Bureau of Animal Industry has assisted the Department of Interior in the breeding work at the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, South Dakota. This work was begun in 1914. Two saddlebred, two standardbred and eight Percheron stallions were purchased. In 1906, the Bureau of Animal Industry began the breeding of morgan horses. This work is being conducted on the Government's farm near Middlebury, Vermont. In 1904 the Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, began the development of a breed of horses for utility purposes, using native blood lines. The standardbred has been used as a basis and the other two American breeds, the American saddle and the Morgan, have been used moderately to supply the desirable qualities they are known to possess. In July 1919, the stud was moved to Buffalo, Wyoming where the work was being conducted in cooperation with the State of Wyoming.

In 1912 the following stallions were donated to the Government:

Henry of Navarre donated by Mr. August Belmont.	
Octagon	" " " " "
Belfry II	" " " " "
Dandy Rock	" " " " "
Foot Print	" " " " "
Boola Boola	" " Mr. Ogden.

The Quartermaster General, United States Army, in his report for the fiscal year 1912, stated that the interest shown in the proposed scheme of the Agriculture Department to furnish improved stud service under an agreement of sale to the Government, has been very marked. This scheme has been tentatively put into effect in the vicinity of Front Royal, Va., using the stallions recently presented to the Government, and a sufficient number of suitable mares were presented and bred under the agreement.

In his report for 1915, he said, "The system of breeding horses for the military service, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, will, if its development is continued and extended along the present lines, form the basis of the remount system and will result in a great improvement in the quality of horses supplied to the Army. Reports indicate that there has been a steady improvement in the type, breeding and appearance of young horses purchased by the War Department as the result of the Remount Service."

In his reports for 1916, he said, "The quality of horses purchased during the past fiscal year showed a marked improvement over those bought previously, due, in part, to the stallions provided by the Department of Agriculture, and to the better knowledge that farmers and breeders have of the type of horses desired, as the result of coming in contact with the remount officers who can advise them as to the type of animals required by the Army. However, the breeding of suitable horses for military purposes could be greatly improved and their number increased if the appropriations were increased so as to enable the Department of Agriculture to purchase additional stallions and extend the present plan of breeding."

In his report for 1917, he said, "The most of the thoroughbred stallions now standing at Remount Depots are horses which have been presented by patriotic individuals with the idea in view of improving the breeding of the Army horse. They have not, however, been selected as 'individuals' from a standpoint of conformation to serve this purpose. They are in this respect rather lacking in bone and substance and are not the type of horses which would be apt to reproduce the type of animal desired. These horses have either had an enviable racing career or else have been thought valuable on account of their blood lines. What is needed is the 'individual,' even though not so fashionably bred."

In addition to the preceding mentioned above, the Bureau of Animal Industry has created the Department of Indian Reservation. The breeding work at the Goshute River Indian Reservation, South Dakota. This work was begun in 1914. The established two studbooks and eight permanent stallions were purchased in 1908, the Bureau of Animal Industry began the breeding of horses. This work is being continued on the Government's land near Bismarck, Montana. In 1908 the Bureau of Animal Industry in cooperation with the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, began the development of a breed of horses for utility purposes, using native blood lines. The studbook has been kept as a basis and the other two studbooks have been established and the horses have been bred accordingly to supply the desirable qualities they are known to possess. In May 1919, the first was moved to Dakota, Wyoming where the work was being conducted in cooperation with the State of Wyoming.

In 1918 the following stallions were donated to the Government:

Year of Purchase	Name	Age	Color	Sex	Owner
1911	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1912	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1913	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1914	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1915	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1916	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1917	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1918	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1919	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1920	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1921	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1922	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1923	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1924	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1925	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1926	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1927	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1928	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1929	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1930	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1931	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1932	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1933	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1934	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1935	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1936	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1937	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1938	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1939	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1940	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1941	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1942	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1943	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1944	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1945	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1946	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1947	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1948	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1949	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1950	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1951	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1952	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1953	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1954	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1955	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1956	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1957	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1958	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1959	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1960	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1961	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1962	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1963	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1964	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1965	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1966	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1967	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1968	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1969	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1970	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1971	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1972	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1973	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1974	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1975	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1976	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1977	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1978	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1979	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1980	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1981	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1982	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1983	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1984	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1985	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1986	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1987	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1988	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1989	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1990	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1991	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1992	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1993	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1994	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1995	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1996	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1997	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1998	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
1999	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
2000	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "

In his report for 1918, the Quartermaster General, United States Army, in his report for 1918, stated that the interest shown in the proposed scheme of the Agricultural Department to furnish improved stallions under an agreement of sale to the Government, has been very marked. This scheme has been tentatively put into effect in the vicinity of Fort Riley, Kan., using the stallions recently purchased to the Government, and a sufficient number of suitable mares were procured and bred under the agreement.

In his report for 1919, he said, "The system of breeding horses for the military service, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, will, in its development, be continued and extended along the same lines, from the basis of the present system and will result in a great improvement in the quality of horses supplied to the Army. Records indicate that there has been a steady improvement in the type, breeding, and appearance of horses purchased by the War Department as the result of the military service."

In his report for 1920, he said, "The quality of horses purchased during the past fiscal year showed a marked improvement over the past year. In fact, in many of the stallions purchased, the Department of Agriculture, and to the better knowledge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the type of horses desired, as that of horses and breeders have of the type of horses desired, as the result of contact with the present officers who are advised them as to the type of animals required by the Army. However, the breeding of suitable horses for military purposes could be greatly improved and their number increased if the appropriations were increased so as to enable the Department of Agriculture to purchase additional stallions and extend the present plan of breeding."

In his report for 1921, he said, "The most of the thoroughbred stallions now standing at Remount depots are horses which have been purchased by patriotic individuals with the intention of improving the breeding of the Army horses. They have not, however, been selected as 'individuals' from a standpoint of conformation to serve this purpose. They are in this respect rather lacking in bone and substance and are not the type of horses which would be of great reproduction the type of animal desired. These horses have either an unsuitable racing career or else have been thought valuable on account of their blood lines. What is needed is the individual, even though not so fashionably bred."

"It should be made possible to purchase from racing establishments or breeders, stallions of desirable conformation and type, which have not developed sufficient speed to give them any value as race horses, but which would be valuable to the Government as sires, and they could be acquired at a very reasonable figure. Attention should be paid to the family of the 'individual' under consideration, and it should be ascertained if his forbears have been horses of substance."

"These stallions should be owned by the Government and stationed at remount depots where a proper supervision of the mares presented by the farmers would be exerted. This is a weak point of the present system, that entirely undesirable mares receive service from these thoroughbred stallions with the result of a very inferior product."

A number of the agreements made by the Agriculture Department with farmers and breeders were cancelled in 1920 upon request of the Quartermaster General of the Army. From conversation with farmers who had bred to Agricultural stallions, it was believed that a large majority of them would be willing to cancel the agreements. The Quartermaster General, therefore, on October 4, 1919, addressed a letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, asking that the latter determine the number of owners who desired to cancel the agreement and that in the future breeding no agreement be made to inspect or purchase animals when three years old. He further stated that the Remount Service would live up to all present agreements to inspect and purchase such colts as have already been bred in the case of any person who so desires.

In accordance with the above request, 310 agreements were cancelled in 1920. No new agreements have been made from and including the season of 1920. Previous agreements not cancelled will expire in 1923 which will be the last year in which inspections will be made by the Army under the agreements.

In future purchases of riding horses preference will be given to colts sired by Agricultural and Remount Stallions. Officers of the Remount Service will visit convenient collecting centers so that farmers and breeders will have a chance to sell their colts directly to the Army and will thus get the full price at little expense for the sale.

FIRST BREEDING BY THE ARMY.

When the United States entered the World War and proceeded to purchase animals for war work, it very soon became evident to the purchasing officers that animals suitable for cavalry and riding purposes were none too plentiful and also that animals suitable for draft purposes could be obtained with little difficulty in sufficient numbers. As time went on, it was noticed that fewer good type cavalry horses were purchased, and in April, 1918, a plan for breeding a suitable type of cavalry horse for the military service was submitted by the Quartermaster General to the Secretary of War and approved with certain limitations on May 15, 1918. This plan authorized the Remount Division, working in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry to obtain as many stallions as were required, not to exceed twenty, from interested owners of horse breeding associations, either by donation or purchase at a cost of not to exceed \$1000 each and to transport to permanent Remount Depots for breeding selected mares with a view to developing a type of cavalry horse for the Army and to encourage the breeding of suitable and serviceable horses by farmers and breeders in the vicinity of the permanent Remount Depots.

In making his recommendations, April 27, 1918, to the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster General said,

"Due to unforeseen conditions, an exceptional opportunity is presented to solve the problem of producing a suitable type of horse for the Cavalry Service."

"With the concurrence of the Department of Agriculture, instructions were issued by the Remount Division, Quartermaster Corps on September 8, 1917, to purchase not to exceed 15% mares of the total authorized purchases of animals for the Cavalry and Artillery services."

"During the past few months it has developed that a considerable number of these mares, now at the various Auxiliary Remount Depots, are in foal. Where it was found practicable, a number of them were shipped to Fort Reno and Front Royal; special arrangements have been made to take care of the others by leasing land in the vicinity of the different depots."

"It will be necessary to maintain these mares for a period of approximately eight months, until their foals are weaned, during which time they will be of no military service whatever, and the expense of keeping them will be considerably more than if they were turned out in pastures at the permanent Remount Depots. There are many very fine animals in this lot of mares, especially valuable for breeding purposes. When the foals are old enough to be weaned they will have to be disposed of by sale, unless they are kept for future service."

"Reports show conclusively that animals of Cavalry type are exceedingly scarce throughout the country, and that the breeding of the light horse is becoming more and more unpopular. Experience in the past indicates that there will be no difficulty in obtaining suitable stallions at a nominal cost. In fact, it is believed that many horsemen are interested in this proposition to such a degree that they will be willing to donate animals for this purpose."

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After an examination of the 1500 mares selected in 1918 it was determined that a large majority of them were unsuitable for a cross with light stallions. It was also decided that the maintenance of this number of mares was a too extensive project and too expensive for the Government to undertake. The undesirable mares were, therefore, issued to the service or sold and there remained on hand in 1919 only 600 to be bred. Of the 600 bred by the Army in 1919, 205 colts were secured and 44 were lost due to contagious abortion which became prevalent in all four depots. The 205 colts secured in this manner are from selected mares and are by excellent sires. They give great promise of developing into exceedingly high-class horses which could not possibly be obtained at the ordinary contract price which is paid for animals by the army.

After an examination of the 1960 census conducted in 1916 it was determined that a large majority of them were undesirable for a census with list buildings. It was also decided that the maintenance of this number of horses was a too extensive project and too expensive for the Government to undertake. The maintenance of these horses, based on the number of horses in 1916, was estimated at \$100,000 per year. Of the 300 horses of the year 1916, 100 only were owned and 20 were lost due to contagious abortion which became prevalent in 1916 horse country. The 200 horses owned in 1916 were from selected areas and are of excellent stock. They give great promise of developing into exceedingly high class horses which could not possibly be obtained at the ordinary contract price which is paid for animals by the army.

For three years, 1909, 1910, and 1911, there was included in the Annual Appropriation Act, under the heading, "Horses, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers," the following: "PROVIDED, that no part of this appropriation shall be used for breeding purposes." This prohibition had not appeared previously nor has it appeared since.

The breeding authorized by the Secretary of War as above stated on May 15, 1918, was a war measure and it, therefore, became necessary to obtain the sanction of Congress if the breeding was to be continued in time of peace.

BREEDING IN 1920.

The breeding appropriation of June 4, 1920, did not become available until July 1, 1920, which was too late to do much that year. In spite of this drawback, however, by a combination of effort of the Remount Service which had 60 stallions, and the Bureau of Animal Industry which had 27 stallions, 1250 mares belonging to farmers and to the Remount Service were bred. Upon completion of the breeding season in August, 1920, the Bureau of Animal Industry transferred all its light stallions in Virginia and Kentucky, consisting of 6 thoroughbreds, 5 Morgans, 6 saddlebreds and 6 standardbreds to the Remount Service.

Since October 16, 1920, the Remount Service has had the services of Mr. G. A. Bell, an expert on animal husbandry, and he has been of the greatest assistance in putting into effect and in giving instructions on the breeding scheme. He came to the Remount Service from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and he was a Captain in the Remount Service during the World War, so he is well equipped for his duties in the Remount Service.

The Remount Service immediately began to prepare instructions for the breeding season of 1921 and the following scheme, prepared by Major Charles L. Scott, was approved, and is now in force. Major Scott has been in charge of Army breeding plans since September, 1919. He has gained the confidence of Army and civilian horsemen and is doing a big constructive piece of work, not only for the Army, but for the country at large. His work will not begin to bear fruit until about 1928. If the plans he has laid are carried out for twenty-five years, our country, and consequently our army, will have riding horses as fine as any in the world.

BREEDING IN 1921.

The Remount Service, on April 30, 1921, had on hand the following stallions:

Arab	6
Morgan	6
Saddlebred	6
Standardbred	7
Thoroughbred	134
Hackney	1
	160

Of the entire number of stallions on hand, 95 were donated and 75 were purchased. The value of stallions donated is conservatively estimated at \$300,000. The average amount paid for stallions that were purchased is \$860.64, but this does not represent at all the value of the stallions. Some were practically given to the Government by generous persons, with the understanding that the Government would pay only the amount due for upkeep, and others were secured by military races, especially in Kentucky and New Orleans, in which the purses offered were as high as \$1500, and in which the winners of the entries were sold to the Government at \$750; so it can be seen that many of these stallions were obtained by paying \$2,250 to the owners. The estimated value of the stallions secured by purchase is \$140,000. The Government now, therefore, has invested in stallions about \$440,000.

REMOUNT SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF BREEDING:

The following general instructions for the encouragement of breeding are published for the information of all concerned:

Expenses

1. All expenses directly connected with the encouragement of breeding, excepting the payment of salaries to officers, enlisted men and civilians on duty at the several Remount Purchasing Headquarters, are to be paid out of the appropriation of \$250,000.00 made by Congress for encouraging breeding of animals suitable for Army use, under such detailed instructions as will later be issued by this office.

Headquarters

2. The several Headquarters now established for the purchase of animals will also conduct operations connected with the encouragement of breeding and the Officer in Charge will conduct the breeding operations within the territory assigned to his office, in addition to his duties as Purchasing Officer.

Breeding Centers

3. The Officer in Charge of each Purchasing Headquarters will, after careful investigation, determine the number of breeding centers that it would be wise to establish. Prompt report thereof should be made to the Chief of the Remount Service in order that arrangements may be made for securing the necessary number of stallions. These breeding centers should be determined principally by the number of mares available and by the interest shown in the proposed scheme by the citizens in the locality. The first selections of stallions in each Remount Supply Zone should be made with extreme care in order that satisfactory results may be assured from the start. The local representatives of the Department of Agriculture and any State or County authorities concerned will be consulted wherever possible.

Means to Encourage Breeding.

4. The Officer in Charge of the Remount Purchasing Headquarters should secure the co-operation of all prominent citizens in each breeding center. Every effort should be made to bring the breeding operations to the attention of farmers and stockmen. Local interest should be aroused, and stallions, mares and colts should be shown at all State and County fairs where possible. Offerings of prizes, ribbons, etc. should be encouraged in every possible way.

REMOUNT SERVICE

The breeding operations of the Remount Service have been conducted since July 1, 1920, when the first stallions were purchased. In order to give to this service, however, a basis of comparison with the breeding operations of the Government, the following table shows the results of the breeding operations of the Remount Service since July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, compared with the results of the breeding operations of the Government during the same period.

During the period July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, the Remount Service has purchased 1,000 stallions, 1,000 mares, and 1,000 colts, for a total of 3,000 animals. The Government, during the same period, purchased 1,000 stallions, 1,000 mares, and 1,000 colts, for a total of 3,000 animals.

The Remount Service has also conducted breeding operations during the same period. It has produced 1,000 stallions, 1,000 mares, and 1,000 colts, for a total of 3,000 animals. The Government, during the same period, has produced 1,000 stallions, 1,000 mares, and 1,000 colts, for a total of 3,000 animals.

REMOUNT SERVICE

The Remount Service, on June 30, 1921, had on hand the following:

Stallions	1,000
Mares	1,000
Colts	1,000
Total	3,000

The entire number of stallions on hand, 1,000, were purchased at an average cost of \$1,000.00 each. The entire number of mares on hand, 1,000, were purchased at an average cost of \$500.00 each. The entire number of colts on hand, 1,000, were purchased at an average cost of \$250.00 each. The total cost of the animals on hand, 3,000, was \$1,750,000.00.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE REMOUNT SERVICE

The following general instructions for the Remount Service are issued for the information of all concerned:

EXPENSES

1. All expenses directly connected with the Remount Service, including the payment of salaries to officers, enlisted men and civilians at the several Remount Purchasing Headquarters, are to be paid out of the appropriation of \$250,000.00 made by Congress for mounting breeding of horses suitable for army use, under such detailed instructions as will later be issued by this office.

HEADQUARTERS

2. The several Remount Headquarters are established for the purpose of administering the Remount Service, and the operations connected with the mounting of breeding horses. The Officer in Charge will conduct the breeding operations within the territory assigned to his office, in addition to his duties as Purchasing Officer.

BREEDING CENTERS

3. The Officer in Charge of each Remount Headquarters will, after investigation, determine the number of breeding centers that it would be advisable to establish. Prompt reports thereon should be made to the Chief of the Service in order that arrangements may be made for mounting the necessary number of stallions. These breeding centers should be determined by the number of mares available and by the interest shown in the proposed scheme by the officers in the locality. The first selection of mares in each Remount district should be made with extreme care in order that satisfactory results may be secured from the start. The local representatives of the Department at all times and in every way possible, should be concerned will be consulted whenever possible.

MALES TO BE MOUNTED

4. The Officer in Charge of the Remount Purchasing Headquarters should, in the co-operation of all prominent citizens in each breeding center, effort should be made to bring the breeding operations to the attention of the public. Local interest should be secured, and stallions and mares should be shown at all state and county fairs where possible. Efforts of prizes, ribbons, etc. should be encouraged in every possible way.

Local Agent hired by the Government.

5. The Officer in Charge of each Remount Purchasing Headquarters will hire one civilian assistant in each breeding center in his zone to be known as "Local Agent." A good horseman, who is popular and well-known and who takes an active interest in breeding, should be secured if possible for this purpose. A fixed amount (not to exceed \$) will be paid to this Agent for each mare that is properly bred in a season. This method is adopted so that the salary of this Agent will be in proportion to the work actually done by him in connection with these breeding operations. The Agent, to receive pay of not to exceed \$ for each mare, must have taken steps to determine whether all mares are in foal at the first service and to give second and third service where such is necessary. Third service will entitle the Agent to pay. This Local Agent will care for the stallion, conduct and supervise the breeding in his center, under such instructions as may be issued by the Officer in Charge of breeding in each zone. Agreement will be made on R. S. Form No. 14. Whenever practicable, the Agent will accompany the Officer in Charge of the breeding in the inspection of all mares and colts as prescribed in paragraphs 7, 9 and 13.

Stallions

6. When not being used for breeding purposes the stallions will be kept at the Remount Depots at Fort Keogh, Montana, Fort Robinson, Nebraska, Fort Reno, Oklahoma, Front Royal, Virginia, unless specific instructions otherwise are issued. These stallions will be assigned by the Chief of the Remount Service to Remount Districts upon request of the Officers in Charge of Districts.

The stallions sent out to breeding centers will be those that have proven suitable in the stud. The stallions about which there may be some doubt as to suitability for breeding, will be tried out at Remount Depots before being sent out. The Officer in Charge of breeding in each zone will recommend those stallions that are to be kept at Remount Depots for local breeding.

All stallions assigned to breeding centers will be carefully inspected by the Officer in Charge of the District and veterinarian before being sent out for breeding and at this time they will determine, if possible, the maximum number of mares which each stallion should serve.

Stud Fees

Stud fees will be charged for all stallions and this fee should be the same as the local stud fee usually charged for privately owned stallions, and

10. After all arrangements have been made the station assigned to the

12. The record of foal while a smokling colt, will be kept on R. S. Form No. 11, which is also a record of the mare. When a colt is weaned, it will be taken up on R. S. Form No. 10. The Officer in Charge of each Zone should keep in close touch with all foals and mares, keeping his records up-to-date and in such

...as to determine the suitability of a stallion or the mare for breeding purposes. After the colt has been taken up on a separate form, he will be inspected yearly until four years unless sold by the owner, so as to determine the progress and development of same.

Inspection of Foals and Mares

13. The Officer in Charge of a Zone, accompanied by the Veterinarian and the respective Local Agents whenever practicable, will inspect at least once each year, all colts foaled in his Zone. The Veterinarians will, under the direction of the Officer in Charge of the Zone, inspect the foals at such time as may be necessary.

At all inspections advice should be given by all officers as to care of colts, feeding, trimming of feet, correction of defects in legs, or upon any other matters affecting the well being of the mare and colt.

Inspections

14. In inspections described in paragraphs 7, 9 and 13 for mares, foals and stables for stallions, the Officer in Charge of the Zone, the Veterinarian of the Zone and the Local Agent should all be present at these inspections. In this way the work in the Zone will be coordinated and all persons supervising the breeding will become familiar with the entire situation in each center. Upon these inspections, the Agent will learn the methods which the Officer in Charge of the Zone and the Veterinarians desire to be put in operation. He will also become familiar with the type of animal desired by the Government. The Veterinary Officer will be able to give his instructions in the care of mares and colts. The Officer in Charge of the Zone and the Veterinary Officer at the same time will have the opportunity to observe the work and capabilities of the Agent. Through this Agent, they will also come in touch with the farmers and be able to give advice and suggestions for the care and breeding of animals directly to the farmers.

General Reports

15. Monthly report of mares bred will be made out on R. S. Form No. 12. The original to be retained at Remount Purchasing Headquarters, one copy delivered to Agent and one copy forwarded to the Remount Service, Washington, D. C.

Monthly report of colts inspected will be made on R. S. Form No. 13. The original to be retained at Remount Purchasing Headquarters, one copy delivered to Agent and one copy forwarded to the Remount Service, Washington, D. C.

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...to determine the suitability of a stallion or the mare for breeding. After the colt has been taken up on a separate form, he will be placed yearly until four years unless told by the owner, as to determine progress and development of same.

Inspection of Farms and Herds

The Officer in Charge of a zone, accompanied by the veterinarian and respective local Agents whenever practicable, will inspect at least once each year all colts located in his zone. The veterinarian will, under the direction of the Officer in Charge of the zone, inspect the farms at such time as may be necessary. At all inspections advice should be given by all officers as to care of colts, training of foals, correction of defects in legs, or upon any other matters affecting the well being of the mare and colt.

Inspections

14. In inspections described in paragraph V, 9 and 10 for mares, colts and stallions for stallions. The Officer in Charge of the zone, the veterinarian and the local Agent should all be present at these inspections. In any way the work in the zone will be coordinated and all persons participating in breeding will become familiar with the entire situation in each center. Upon inspections, the Agent will learn the methods which the Officer in Charge of the zone and the veterinarian desire to be put in operation. He will also become familiar with the type of animal desired by the Government. The veterinarian will be able to give his instructions in the care of mares and colts. The Officer in Charge of the zone and the veterinarian will be able to give the opportunity to observe the work and organization of the Agent. Through the Agent, they will also come in touch with the farmers and be able to give advice and suggestions for the care and breeding of animals directly to the farmers.

General Reports

15. Monthly report of mares bred will be made out on H. S. Form No. 12. Original to be retained at Remount Procurement Headquarters, one copy delivered to the Remount Service, Washington, D. C. Monthly report of colts inspected will be made on H. S. Form No. 13. Original to be retained at Remount Procurement Headquarters, one copy delivered to the Remount Service, Washington, D. C.

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Special Reports

16. Special Reports will be made by the Officer in Charge of the Breeding in each Zone, to the Chief of the Remount Service of the breeding centers selected, of Agents secured and all arrangements made for stabling and care of stallions, with estimate cost of same; any changes of the above will also be at once reported. The Agents will be required to make such reports to the Officer in Charge of the breeding as the latter may desire.

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Special Reports will be made by the Officer in Charge of the breeding season, to the Chief of the Bureau of the breeding centers selected. Reports secured and all arrangements made for stabling and care of stallions. Estimate cost of same; any changes of the above will also be at once reported. Agents will be required to make such reports to the Officer in Charge of the breeding as the latter may desire.

REMOVAL SERVICE STALLIONS

June, 1921.

Stallion	Breeding	Donated by	Sire	Don	Don's Sire	Foaled
Achievement	T. B.	J. H. Lewis & Thos. Welsh	Hastings	Achieve	Watercross	1913
Adair	"	F. E. Powell	Yankee	Lady Ann	Kinley Mack	1911
Adams Express	"	J. J. Hallenbach	Adam	Frederica	Frederick the Great	1908
Albert H	"	(Purchased)	A. H. Koller	Gained ore	Sain	1913
Allummar	"	"	Hedler	Strike-a-light II	Donovan	1911
Argonne	"	Ky. Racing Commission				
Ashton	"	G. D. Widener	Electioneer	Franklin	Iverson	1910
Astrale d	Arab	Rev. T. E. Sherman	Neeshoud	Queen of Sheba	Marshall Hedun	1900
Aurum	T. B.	(Purchased)	Mahson	Royal Anne	Royal Hampton	1915
Bay Colt	"	"	Cameron	Flash II	Kataplan	1917
Beachcomber	"	Mrs. R. P. Smith & E. H. Hariman	Rock Sand	Fairy Clipper	St. Serf	1911
Begone	Standard	B. A. I.	Wiggins	Lady Crescent	Cyclone	1905
Ben Cow	T. B.	Maj. D. D. Dufferin	Ed 1 Cow	Enition	St. Crise	1915
Ben Royal	"	(Purchased)	Fliss	Rosbud III		1915
Berk	Arab	W. E. Brown	Seyal	Bakra	Ahmar	1908

Stallion	Bred by	Donated by	Sire	Dam	Year
Black Oak	T. B.	(Purchased)	Flying Lemur	Black Poplar	1905
Bother	"	"	Voter	Redlight	1911
Bon Tomp	"	"	Von Trump	Bonetta	1915
Brockland	"	"	Star Shot	Dike	1915
Bulgaria	"	"	Adam	Miss Hamburg	1909
Cent Cost	"	"	Centiliver	Koster Girl	1915
Capt. Peary	Saddle	B. A. I.	Highland Flower	Nancy Lee	1909
Capt. Kay	T. B.	Mayland Jockey Club	See King	Katrina	1914
Carlton G.	"	(Purchased)	Carlton Grange	Registration	1907
Celtney	"	"	Jim Garney	Irish Queen	1913
Ceradio	"	G. K. Moore	Ballot	Majorda	1916
Charles Edward	"	(Purchased)	Golden Garter	Flora Mae	1904
Cock O' Th' Walk	"	"	Peep O' Day	Ellen Swan	1910
Comrade	"	"	Colin	Phyllis	1915
Cracken Thorpe	"	J. M. Andrews	Woolthorpe	Louise T.	1904
Dandy Rock	"	B. A. I.	Rock Sand	Donna Mia	1910
Deane Ross	"	(Purchased)	Cameron	Vivian	1911
Defense	"	Lt. B. Tucker	Star Shot	Dino	1914
De Grey	"	(Purchased)	Trustbeck	Grey Lady	1911

1905-1911

Stallion	Breeding	Donated by	Sire	Dam	Dam's Sire	Footed
Delaware	T. B.	A. G. Schwartz	Orionide	Livonia	Star Rhod	1916
Delann	"	Jeff Livingston	Fugleman	Edida	Bager	1915
Desmond's Day	"	B. R. Bradley	Desmond	Palmy Days	Trenton	1913
Dewey	Morgan	B. A. I.	Sam. Gates	Mrs. Culvers	Harrison Chief	1910
District Attorney	T. B.	(Purchased)	Modder	Last Love	Roslcrucian	1908
Doctor Howard	"	"	Idler	Handy Lady	Hansel	1917
Deleful	"	"	Xpsd anta	Dolores II	Saraband	1916
Don	3/4 Bred	(as remount)	Vestibule	Diamond Ranch Mare		1916
Don McKinley	Standard	"	Mack Harry	Bride Hasty	Honor	1901
Double Eagle	T. B.	"	Watercross	Capd vly	Goldfinch	1912
Dr. Boots	"	J. O. Farmer	The Commoner	Tom a Net	Strenant	1906
Dude Hudson	Morgan	Blair Brown	Fred Hudson	Velma	Dale	1908
Duke of Lancaster	T. B.	(Purchased)	John O'Gaunt	Tamaraux	Grey Leg	1915
Duke of Ormonde	"	A. Pinkerton	Orsinni	Santa Bella	St. Saff	1907
Duval	"	Ky. State Racing Comm.	Lissah	Mary Greenwood	Edsetto	1909
East Or	"	(Purchased)	Orinuni	Irish Mare	Bendamer	1907
Ed Lane	"	"	Golding Star	Belle Stone	Ben Stone	1916
Ed Roche	"	Geo. Smith	The Commoner	Hians	Onyxus	1914

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	WIND	TEMP	REL	SEA	REMARKS
1911	0800	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	0900	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1000	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1100	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1200	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1300	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1400	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1500	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1600	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1700	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1800	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	1900	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	2000	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	2100	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	2200	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD
1911	2300	OFF SHORE	SE 10	65	75	1	GOOD

Stallion	Breeding	Donated by	Sire	Dam	Dam's Sire	Foaled
Ed Stone	T. B.	(Purchased)	Assagai	Bettie Sue	The Commander	1916
Examiner	"	"	City Park	Miss Metcalf	Ardington	1915
Fahasin	Arab	"	Rosario	Chasala	Ivan Serrano	1917
Fair Ace King	Saddle	B. A. I.	Bourton King	Aletha Chief	Bourton Chief	1909
Fashion Plate	T. B.	New York Jockey Club	Woolsthorpe	Fashionable	Richmond	1906
Figiny	"	"	Disgrace	Homespun	Never	1911
Gandore	"	B. A. I.	The Commander	Mountain Mist	Magnifier	1909
Gauntlett, Jr.	"	(Purchased)	Gauntlett	Dancing Shot	Artillery*	B M
Glashti	"	"	Sartol	Reveillee	Son of a Gun	1915
Gonzalo	"	Joe Davis	Bard of Hope	Fandette	Alviseo	1917
Gordon Russell	"	Ky. Racing Assn.	Karchmount	Tokolan	Tamany	1910
Greek Legend	"	Maryland Jockey Club	Palympus	Evedro	Sides	1914
Greenway's Best	"	T. S. Winston	Alon	Virgie	King Bolt	1904
Gunrock	"	Herbert Pratt	Rock Sand	Gundire	Hastings	1914
Haldeman	"	(Purchased)	McGee	Long Glen	Longfellow	1906
Hancock	"	"	Cameron	Tigris	Katapan	1914
Harvey F	"	"	Keltonian	Tahoupetoulas	San Yan	1907
Heston moon*	"	"	White Eagle	Virginia Earl	St. Leonards	1911
Hessian	"	"	Watercress	Colonial	Tranton	1905

November 11	"	"	Yearling	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 12	"	"	(Purchased)	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 13	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 14	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 15	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 16	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 17	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 18	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 19	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 20	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 21	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 22	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 23	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 24	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 25	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 26	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 27	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 28	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 29	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919
November 30	"	"	"	Yearling	St. Carlo	1919

Station	Breeding	Donated by	Yearling	Yearling	Yearling	Yearling
Millman	T. B.	(Purchased)	Yearling	Yearling	St. Carlo	1918
Marid	Arab	"	Yearling	Yearling	Rijn	1918
Marborne	T. B.	"	Yearling	Yearling	St. Carlo	1904
O'Sullivan	"	P. A. Clark	Yearling	Yearling	Cherax	1910
Perico	"	(Purchased)	Yearling	Yearling	Reber (Imp)	1905
Pharaoh	"	Maj. Delgerfield	Yearling	Yearling	Albert (Imp)	1908
Phillip	"	(Purchased)	Yearling	Yearling	Orin	1915
Placid	"	E. F. Sims	Yearling	Yearling	Duat	1917
Poultney	"	(Purchased)	Yearling	Yearling	St. Carlo	1916
Ray El Pleasanton	"	"	Yearling	Yearling	Golden Carter	1915
Richard's Choke	Saddle	B. A. I.	Yearling	Yearling	King Richard	1910
Rifle Shooter	T. B.	(Purchased)	Yearling	Yearling	Leonatus	1913
Robert Key	"	"	Yearling	Yearling	Reber	1911
Rocco	"	"	Yearling	Yearling	Ogden	1916
Roan	Arab	"	Yearling	Yearling	Hadden	1906
Rodgers	T. B.	"	Yearling	Yearling	Ledford	1916
Roly	"	N.Y. Jockey Club	Yearling	Yearling	Tranton	1912
Rurlier	"	(Purchased)	Yearling	Yearling	Handsome	1918
Sam's Boy	"	"	Yearling	Yearling	Zinfandel	1917
Sam Tangle	"	"	Yearling	Yearling	Moran	1917

In the agents who applied for and secured stallions in 1921, the Remount Service was most fortunate. They are all able horsemen and intelligent, high-class persons, who by their interest and unselfishness should assure success in the breeding plan.

The Remount Service desires their continued support and their advice and constructive criticism of the work, so that it may in every way possible improve the same. Their co-operation is particularly desired in locating and correcting any adverse criticism.

The following letters are samples of those received from agents in regard to their opinion of the stallions sent out by the Government:

Letter from Ashland, Mont., dated March 23, 1921, to Major W. H. Neill, Boise, Idaho:

"I have not seen the stallion HOLY, Luther Dunning received, but have heard several men say, who did see him, that he was the finest horse they ever saw. I am very glad he got this horse and I hope it will not be long until the breeding appropriation is raised. We certainly do need to raise better horses."

(signed) ROY H. PITMAN.

Letter from Morris Ranch, Wyo., dated March 28, 1921, to Major W. H. Neill, Boise, Idaho:

"I think SARADOGA a most wonderful horse; has such a nice disposition."

(signed) THE KERRICK (Foreman).

Letter from Sheridan, Wyo., dated March 1, 1921, to Major W. H. Neill, Boise, Idaho:

"I am more than delighted with HENRIOT. He is a beauty and I expect to get fine colts from him."

(signed) CORLETT GALLATIN.

Letter from Gentry, Mo., dated April 6, 1921, to Colonel G. E. Hawkins, Kansas City, Mo.:

"Everyone is perfectly crazy about the horse ROCCO and I could breed 100 good decent mares easily. I could use another horse, Colonel Hawkins, if it could be arranged. He is in splendid condition and I am glad to be of service to you."

(signed) PHILIP J. SALL.

Letter from Hedora, N. D., dated March 20, 1921, to Colonel G. E. Hawkins, Kansas City, Mo.:

"I received the stallion SON OF THE WIND in good condition and am very well pleased. He sure is a dandy and I don't see but what we should get a good many mares of good type to breed to him. Everyone who has seen him says he is a dandy."

(signed) J. W. REUBENS.

Now that the Government has initiated a system for the encouragement of breeding of a better type of riding animal, it is necessary that the average farmer or breeder be given definite ideas and practical methods of operating. The Remount Service desires to impress on the farmer and breeder that the highest type of animal for Army use is identical with the highest type for commercial use. This applies to all classes; the commercial mule that farmers and others want, and pay the highest price for, is the type of mule desired in the Army. The Army artillery horse is a medium sized chunk from 14-2 to 16 hands, from 1250 to 1600 pounds in weight, that all farmers know and prize

[illegible]

The present report was prepared by the author in the course of his duties as a member of the staff of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is not to be construed as an official statement of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, or of the author.

The contract was to sell the goods taken by the Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor to the United States. The goods were to be sold to the United States at a price of \$1.00 per pound. The goods were to be sold to the United States at a price of \$1.00 per pound. The goods were to be sold to the United States at a price of \$1.00 per pound.

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Somehow you have learned and probably say that there is no
only in between. This may be true if you figure the cost of dead and
labor at the minimum market price; if you do not include a cost for
it you do not calculate the fact that if you did not value this
particular coal, the entire labor involved and this entire loss
could not be factored in without the idea of producing a horse
being present. In other words, if a farmer claims to plant and sell
corn and want a low market price for it, he can reasonably pro-
duce a crop and it is sold, he can be sold at a profit. If the
farmer has no such plan, the market is not real and this is pre-
sent to you.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Bureau of the
Yacht, which is now in the hands of a private party, and to the fact
which the Bureau of the Yacht is now in the hands of a private party
of Virginia. The fact of the Bureau of the Yacht is now in the hands
of a private party.

1. The Government of the United States of America, hereinafter referred to as the "Government", has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, dated the 1st day of March, 1946, in relation to the above-captioned subject.

by farmers in the community is kept in the community by the sale of animals to each other. Frequently high-class horses are raised which bring money into the country which would not be there otherwise. The entire community, including banks and business concerns, profit materially from such breeding operations and such by-products on the farm.

BREEDING AT REMOUNT DEPOTS.

The Remount Service now (Apr. 1921) has on hand 347 colts bred at Remount Depots or sired by Government stallions. The animals used for work purposes at these depots are mares instead of geldings and earn their keep by useful and necessary work. They are bred and the colt is considered a by-product of the Depot.

The colts are maintained 6 to 8 months on the excellent pastures available and are practically no expense during this period. Forage is raised on the depot with which to feed them in the winter. At the best farming depot, Fort Reno, the cost of keeping the colt one year, counting the cost of forage at the cost of production--amounted in 1920 to \$19.00.

These colts are out of selected mares and show great promise. They have quality, substance, bone and disposition, and should provide for the Army a class of horse that would cost us on the market thousands of dollars.

One great value of this breeding at depots and also the main object thereof, is the fact that the new and doubtful stallions are tried out at these places, and if they are poor producers it is discovered before they are put out for use in breeding by the farmers and breeders of the United States. The advantage of this is inestimable, as nothing will discourage the breeding plan among civilians more than a stallion that produces defective, weedy colts. By trying out the stallions on a small number of mares at the depots, we soon discover the poor sire, which we promptly eliminate. This trial saves the loss that would have ensued to the civilian without such a test. Of the stallions the Remount Service is putting out in 1921, 60 per cent are proven sires.

The percentage of foals produced on mares at depots cannot be estimated, due to the fact that many mares have been weeded out and sold at various times. The mares disposed of in this manner had been bred, and it is not known whether they were in foal or not.

The mares at these depots were secured from remount depots all over the United States. Many were poor type, too drafty, and many of the best type were barren and most probably were sold for that reason. All poor, weedy mares have been sold, and all good mares which have not produced a foal for two years have been issued and the Remount Service is now down to a reasonable working basis with 600 mares that can be classed from good to excellent and that have proven to be good dams.

REGISTRATION OF COLTS

In order to establish any breed of horses and to secure recognition of it, or in order to secure any continuity of breeding to type, registration of colts is an essential requirement. For this reason The Jockey Club, New York, has established at Avon, N. Y., a Half-Bred Registration Bureau. All persons who breed other than thoroughbred mares to thoroughbred stallions should arrange to register their colts with this Bureau. The registration fee is only \$2.00 and such registration will eventually lead to recognition of colts registered throughout at horse shows and at sales, and will put a premium on such colts that will insure a good price.

JOHN BAKER OF NEWARK

The Government of the United States of America, by and through the Department of State, hereby certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original document on file in the Department of State, and that the same is a true and correct copy of the original document on file in the Department of State.

The cattle are maintained in a system on the excellent pastures available and are practically no expense during this period. When he turned on the digest which when in the winter, at the best during drought. For 1900, the cost of feed for the cattle was \$100.00. The cost of production--estimated in 1900 was \$10.00.

These cattle are not so collected around and about these premises. They have quality, abundance, some are disposition, and should provide for the very a class of horses that would cost in the market thousands of dollars.

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Purchasing

September, 1921.

Rate of Purchase and Issue of Animals.

1. After study of the animal situation, it would appear that the rate of purchase and issue of animals, which will vitally affect the rate of mobilization, has probably not been fully considered.

2. The Remount Service has as a beginning for an organization, five purchasing headquarters established with five experienced officers in charge of them. These headquarters are located in animal centers with the particular object in mind of an immediate expansion in time of war. These headquarters are established as follows:

Lexington, Kentucky
 Fort Reno, Oklahoma
 Boise, Idaho
 Kansas City, Missouri
 Sacramento, California

3. Any scheme of mobilization requiring a large number of animals would, therefore, necessitate the immediate enlarging of the personnel of these purchasing headquarters, the addition of experienced officers, clerks, et cetera, for duty on purchasing boards. From the date of an emergency (D-day) it would take D plus 14 days to get the personnel organized and experienced officers to these headquarters and properly organize purchasing boards. At the remount purchasing headquarters already established with the personnel now on hand, work on giving out contracts and purchasing orders could be at once started on D-day. For dealers and owners of animals, however, to get their buying organization going and to collect animals in quantity would take D plus 30 days. In other words, practically no animals except those already in the hands of dealers, which is practically negligible, could be purchased in the first month. After the start is made on D plus 30 days the maximum procurement of animals would probably be at the rate of 90 per day for each board then in operation which would give approximately 100,000 animals per month, but none of these animals would be in condition to issue for several months. (See par. 5 & 9 herein).

4. Judging from past experience in the World War and from a careful study of the animal condition in the United States, 40 purchasing boards would be the maximum number that could operate efficiently. Any more than this number would cause confusion and would result in very small scattered concentrations of animals where the maximum number secured by any purchasing board would reduce the daily average below 90 animals per day. For example, 40 boards at 90 animals per day, would equal 3600; 50 boards would probably get 70 animals per day, or 3500. In other words, to increase the purchasing boards above 40 would tend to cause small collections of animals by irresponsible dealers at isolated points.

Points of purchase would be at large towns with good shipping facilities such as Cincinnati, Lexington, Memphis, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Sacramento, Boise, Reno, Portland, etc. Shipment would be made to nearest available remount depot.

5. At this point it is most important to note that when animals are procured in large quantities and collected in remount depots, 90 per cent or more will become infected, sick, and out of condition from many different causes for which no preventative means have been discovered by any nation. After their purchase and collection in depots, animals must go through the quarantine period of at least 21 days to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. They must also be treated for sickness and put into condition for issue. This will take from three to six months from the date of purchase. Possibly 25 per cent of the animals could be issued within 3 months after purchase. The balance would take from 4 to 6 months from date of purchase.

State of Tennessee and County of Shelby,

1. The above is a list of the names of the persons who are known to have been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who are known to have been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

5. The present letter has as a beginning for an explanation of the five preceding paragraphs established with the explanation of the five paragraphs of them. These paragraphs are located in the first of the with the paragraph object in mind of an individual concerned in the

Lexington, Kansas
 Fort Worth, Texas
 Dallas, Texas
 Kansas City, Missouri
 St. Louis, Missouri

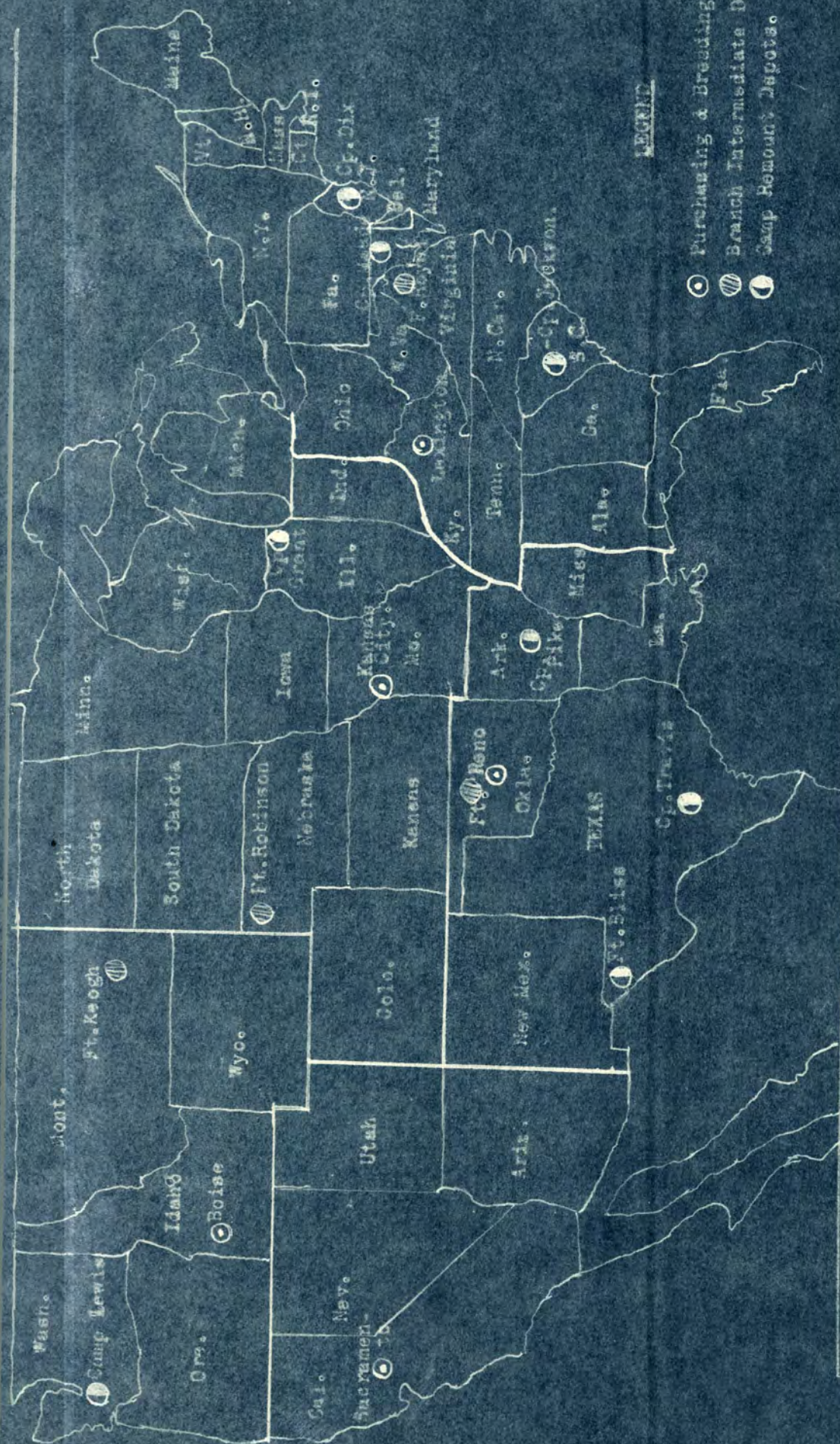
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This document does not contain any information that is exempt from release under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

balance would take from 4 to 6 months from date of purchase. The animals could be issued within 3 months after purchase. The three to six months from the date of purchase. Possibly 25 per cent less advance and pay into commission for issues. This will take from 6 months to 1 year of commission period of at least 25 days to animals must go through the quarantine period of at least 25 days to covered by my nation. After their purchase and collection in cages, many different causes for which no preventive means have been discovered and more will become interested, and out of commission from two periods in large quantities and collected in several cages. 2. At this point it is most important to note that when animals

October 1, 1941



LEGIT

- Purchasing & Breeding Eggs.
- Branch Intermediate Depots.
- Camp Remount Depots.

Any war plans which do not take this into consideration will find that any force mobilized will most assuredly be lacking in proper animal transportation to take the field. If the issue of animals is forced regardless of condition, any troops so equipped will find themselves in a most precarious situation if marches or maneuvers are necessary.

6. Without tables of organization giving the exact animal requirement for tactical organizations, only approximate estimate can be made on the basis of past experience of one animal to every four men. Figuring on this basis the animals for the Army, the Communication Zone, and for the Zone of Interior would all be included in that number.

7. Suppose that three Field Armies 2,375,000 men, were to be mobilized. Figuring on a basis of one animal to four men the total animal requirement would be as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2,375,000 & = & 593,750 \\ 4 & & \\ 10\% \text{ replacements} & = & 59,375 \\ \text{Total} & = & 653,125 \end{array}$$

Deduct the total on hand
Regular Army 66,000 plus
National Guard 4,000 = 70,000
Total required 583,125 - For first three Field Armies.

Note: - The percentage of class of animals is about as follows:

Horses, riding	30%
Horses, draft	20%
Mules, draft	40%
Mules, pack	10%

The almost immediate supply of animals required is as follows:

Required - Regular Army, 150,000 peace strength ...46,000
" - Posts, etc., that must be kept up16,000
" - Replacements 10 per cent6,000
Total68,000

Deduct - On hand May 31, 192168,000
Shortage0

Required - National Guard, 349,201 peace strength 87,300
" - Replacement 10 per cent8,730
Total96,030

Deduct - On Hand May 31, 19214,030
Shortage92,000

Total shortage for Regular Army and National Guard 92,000

The following table shows the animal status by month.

Any war plans which do not take into account the possibility of this situation will be of little value. It is the duty of the military to be prepared for any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

6. Without taking into account the possibility of this situation, the military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

7. Suppose that there were a total of 100,000 animals. The military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

8. Suppose that there were a total of 100,000 animals. The military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

9. Suppose that there were a total of 100,000 animals. The military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

10. Suppose that there were a total of 100,000 animals. The military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

11. Suppose that there were a total of 100,000 animals. The military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

12. Suppose that there were a total of 100,000 animals. The military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

13. Suppose that there were a total of 100,000 animals. The military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

14. Suppose that there were a total of 100,000 animals. The military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

15. Suppose that there were a total of 100,000 animals. The military must be able to cope with any eventuality. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise. The military must be able to cope with any situation that may arise.

DAY	ANIMAL RE- QUIREMENTS	IN HANDS OF TROOPS	ON HAND IN REMOUNT DEPOTS BEING CONDITIONED AND RE- COVERING FROM SICKNESS	SHORTAGE OF CONDITIONED ANIMALS	REMARKS
D	68,000	68,000	(2)	92,030	27,000 animals issued
D plus 30	164,030	72,000	(3)	197,787	48,000 animals issued
D plus 60	269,787	72,000		325,566	75,000 animals issued
D plus 90	397,566	72,000		426,345	100,000 animals issued
D plus 120	525,345	99,000		506,125	
D plus 150	653,125	147,000		506,903	
D plus 180	782,903	222,000		588,682	
D plus 210	910,682	322,000			

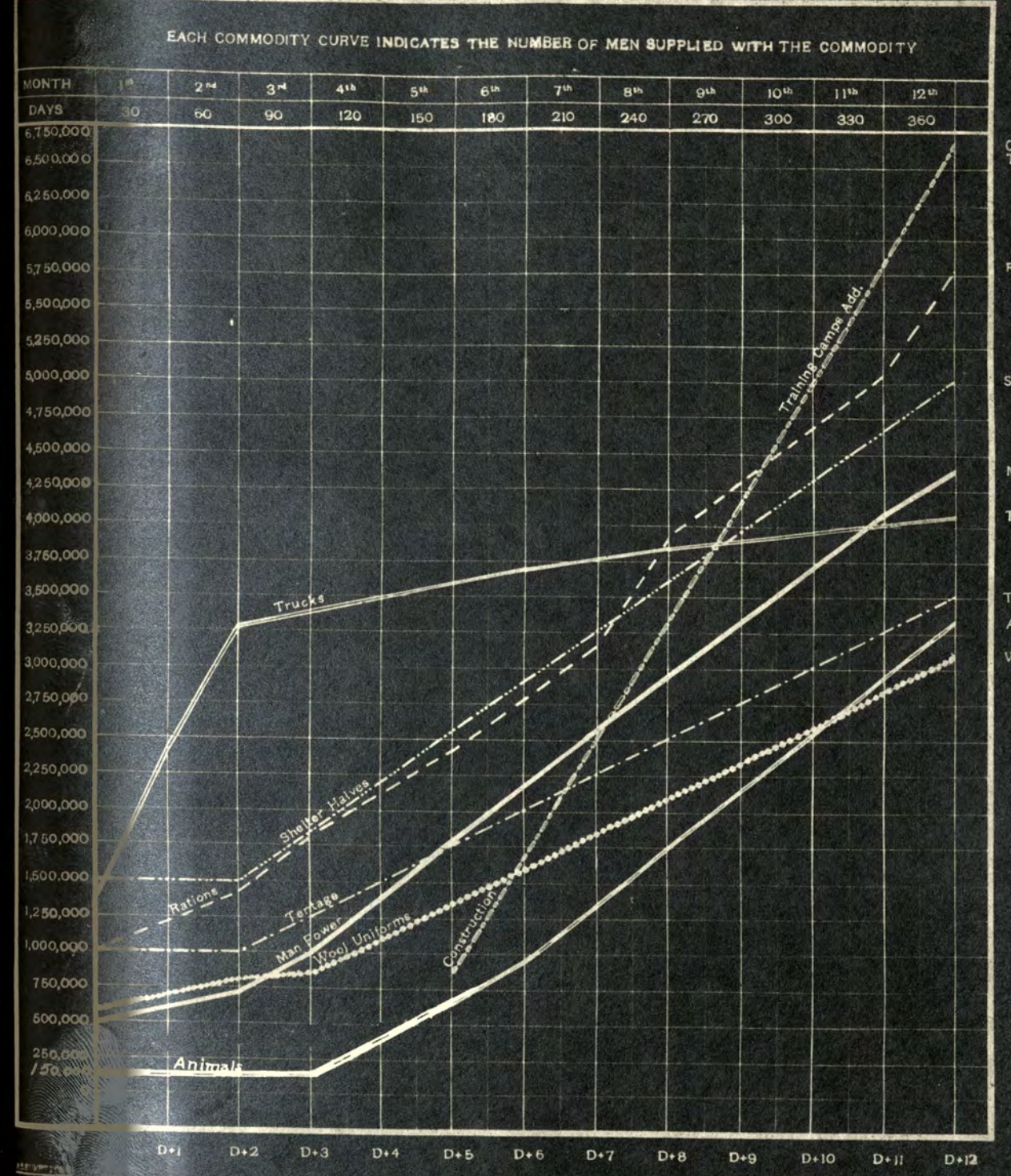
NOTE (1) Animal strength of peace time Regular Army on D day estimated.

NOTE (2) It is assumed that on D day the peace time Regular Army will have its full allowance of animals and that any animals that might be in Remount Depots will be used to replace unserviceable animals, therefore, no animals are shown in Remount Depots on D day.

NOTE (3) 68,000 on hand in Regular Army on D day plus 4,000 brought in by Militia.

NOTE (2) \$8,000 on hand in reserve fund on D day plus \$100,000 placed in D fund.
 as in previous pages will be used to replace supplies consumed in operations. no supplies are shown in previous pages on D day.
 NOTE (3) If it is assumed that on D day the force strength will be 100,000 men, then the total cost of supplies for the first 12 months will be \$1,000,000.
 NOTE (4) The total cost of supplies for the first 12 months will be \$1,000,000.

DATE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
1st	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
2nd	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
3rd	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
4th	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
5th	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
6th	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
7th	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
8th	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
9th	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
10th	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
11th	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
12th	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000



1 Truck per man.
 2 Shelter halves per man.
 3 Tent per man.
 4 Uniform per man per year.
 5 Animal to man.

COST 1st YEAR'S SUPPLY

Animals	188,400,000.00
Uniforms	188,400,000.00
Tents	100,000,000.00
Shelter halves	13,000,000.00
Rations	593,200,000.00
Trucks	550,000,000.00
Construction	135,000,000.00

NOTE

1. The figures for animal requirements are arrived at as follows:

- (a) D day, from actual Tables of Organization of the Regular Army. Strength 150,000 men.
- (b) D plus 30, the requirements of the Regular Army increased by those of the National Guard (figured on the basis of one animal to four men)
- (c) D plus 150, figured on the basis of one animal to four men for the field force of 2,375,000 men to be in service on that day.
- (d) D plus 60, D plus 90 and D plus 120 increased from the requirements of D plus 30 by assumed monthly increments to reach the figures of D plus 150.
- (e) D plus 180 and D plus 210 increased from the requirements of D plus 150 by the same assumed equal monthly increments used in figuring the requirements of D plus 60, D plus 90 and D plus 120.

2. The status on D day is taken from animal report of January 1, 1921.

10. On D plus 150 days the first three Field Armies, will be short 506,125 animals and if it is assumed that all conditioned animals are continued to be issued only to those armies then they will not be completely equipped with animals and replacements until D plus 300 days (10 months)

If after D plus 150 days, 50% of available animals are issued to first three Field Armies and 50% to second three Field Armies, then the first three will not be equipped until D plus 400 days (1 year and 4 months) and the second three will not be equipped until D plus 500 days (1 year and 8 months) including replacements.

WAR PLANS GROUP - (Total 40)

No. 1	Board	To work in New England States.
No. 2	"	" " " New York and Pennsylvania.
No. 3	"	" " " Maryland and West Virginia.
No. 4	"	" " " Virginia.
No. 5	"	" " " South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
No. 6	"	" " " Tennessee and Kentucky.
No. 7	"	" " " Ohio.
No. 8	"	For special assignment.

No. 1	Board	To work in Kansas city and vicinity.
No. 2	"	" " " St. Louis and vicinity.
No. 3	"	" " " Chicago and Coshen Ind.
No. 4	"	" " " Wisconsin and Minnesota.
No. 5	"	" " " North and South Dakota.
No. 6	"	" " " Grand Island, Neb. and small towns in Nebraska.
No. 7	"	" " " Des Moines and small towns in Iowa.
No. 8	"	" " " Topeka, Kansas, Bellville, Kans. and small towns in Kansas.
No. 9	"	" " " Denver and small towns in Colorado and West Kansas.
No. 10	"	For special assignment.

No. 1	Board	To work in Roseville, Sacramento and Woodland, Calif.
No. 2	"	" " " other points in California.
No. 3	"	" " " Reno, Nevada.
No. 4	"	" " " Other points in Nevada.
No. 5	"	" " " Ogden, Utah.
No. 6	"	" " " Arizona.
No. 7	"	For special assignment.

No. 1	Board	To work in Caldwell, Idaho and small towns
No. 2	"	" " " Pocatello, Idaho and small towns
No. 3	"	" " " Pendleton, Oregon and other small towns
No. 4	"	" " " Portland, Ore. and other small towns
No. 5	"	" " " Miles City, Mont. and towns in center and vicinity of Montana.
No. 6	"	" " " Wyoming - entire state.
No. 7	"	For special assignment.

No. 1	Board	To work in Oklahoma City.
No. 2	"	" " Fayetteville and Ft. Smith, Ark. and other small towns in Arkansas.
No. 3	"	" " Mississippi and Louisiana.
No. 4	"	" " Fort Worth and San Antonio, Texas.
No. 5	"	" " Amarillo, Tex and small towns in vicinity of Tex.
No. 6	"	" " New Mexico and West Texas.
No. 7	"	" " " " " " " "
No. 8	"	For special assignment.

(Total 40)

CLASS OF ANIMAL		F. Y. 1910		F. Y. 1911		F. Y. 1912		F. Y. 1913		F. Y. 1914		F. Y. 1915	
		NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE
Cavalry Horses		1241	\$ 173.24	x	\$ 163.65	481	\$ 180.60	1070	\$ 167.46	4028	\$ 153.28	2364	\$ 140.71
Artillery Horses		394	305.25	x	210.81	73	259.18	31	189.50	1064	187.79	146	158.08
Saddling Horses		408	171.15	x	-	(a) 0	-	(a) 0	-	(a) 0	-	(a) 0	-
Draft Horses		127	233.01	x	238.46	5	300.00	27	230.28	(b) 0	-	-	-
Young Horses		962	127.45	x	136.65	1700	129.12	1331	118.42	740	135.84	1117	134.46
Draft Mules		754	234.39	x	228.56	307	230.00	637	245.73	1168	221.08	88	184.55
Saddling Mules		85	217.53	x	226.29	28	209.38	87	210.07	(c) 0	-	377	124.34
Pack Mules		339	201.90	x	205.69	260	209.15	230	188.46	324	153.95	-	-
Saddle Draft Mules		0	0	0	-	0	0	71	165.18	0	-	-	-
Total		4000		4000		4000		4000		4000		4000	

x Information not available.
(a) Included in Cavalry
(b) Included in Artillery
(c) Included in Pack

CLASS OF ANIMAL		F. Y. 1916		F. Y. 1917		F. Y. 1918		F. Y. 1919		F. Y. 1920		F. Y. 1921	
		NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE	NUMBER	AVE. PRICE
Cavalry Horses		11,199	\$ 146.49	31,563	149.32	53,577	161.71	136	154.34	11,003	180.49	791	213.40
Artillery Horses		2,263	164.80	26,604	190.50	99,235	188.21	6	180.00	-	-	-	-
Saddling Horses		0	-	0	-	4,453	221.95	1905	230.00	0	-	0	-
Draft Horses		0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	129	150.00	0	-
Young Horses		2,322	137.64	1,505	136.40	4,189	142.59	134	132.78	601	143.54	169	142.95
Draft Mules		2,509	203.38	21,383	205.20	102,850	204.91	477	230.00	14	275.00	0	-
Pack & Riding Mules		1,434	132.11	4,882	142.44	8,261	184.34	0	0	0	-	0	-

Layout Plans and Detail Plans for Camp,
Embarkation and Field Remount Depots
approved by Indorsement, A. G. O., March 17,
1921.

404-120	Field Remount Depot	(400)	- Open shelters
404-121	" " "	(400)	- Closed stables
404-117	" " "	(1200)	- Closed stables
404-114	" " "	(1200)	- Open shelters
404-118	" " "	(2400)	- Closed stables
404-115	" " "	(2400)	- Open shelters
404-119	" " "	(3200)	- Closed stables
404-116	" " "	(3200)	- Open shelters
600-12-102	Interior Wiring		- Symbols
600-12-103	Interior Lighting		- Fixtures
620-301	Garage		- 50'
620-305	Medical Building		- Construction Details
620-315	Ridge Vent		- Details
620-316	Mess Building		- 105'-20', one story
620-317X	One Story Construction Details		Northern Construction
620-317S	One Story Construction Details		Southern Construction
620-318	Regimental Storehouse		- 20' wide, var. length, 150 lbs., live load
620-319	Divisional Storehouse		- 50'6", " length, 250 lbs., live load
620-325	Steel Ventilators		- Galvanized
620-327	Administration Building		- 20'-34', one story.
620-329	Stoves, room heaters and ranges		
620-330	Stove and room heater details		- 20'-56'
620-331	Regimental guard house		- Open
620-332	Wagon or Gun shed		- Details
620-331	Hot Water Heating		- Details
620-332	Sinks		- Details
620-353	Detachment Barrack		- One story, 36 men, capable of being enlarged.
620-356	Administration Building		- 20'-49'
620-357	Post Exchange		- 32'-31'
620-364	Officers Quarters		- 14 rooms with mess and inside bath room
620-378	Hay shed		- 500 tons capacity
620-382	Medical infirmary-14 men		- One story
620-395	Shop and stable guard		- 42'-20' and 21'-20'
620-420	Typical shower stalls		- Details
620-426	Medical Infirmary Bldg.		- 25 men, 2 story building
404-23	Gate and Fence Details		- Wood construction
404-30	Unloading platform and pens		- For unloading one car
404-31	Unloading platform and pens		- For unloading four cars
404-32	Manure loading platform		- For loading on cars
404-33	Dipping Tank		- With mixing room
404-34	Blacksmith shop and wheel- wright shop		- 20 forge blacksmith shop, Wheelwright shop 48'-30'
404-37	Blacksmith school shop		- 40 ft. wide by length desired
404-42	Animal shelter		- 27 ft. wide
404-43	Operating room or Forage room and shop		- 20'42'
404-46	Shelter shed with hay racks and Feed Troughs		- 34.5' 6" wide, center partition
404-101	Saddlers' school		- 19'6" - 34'
404-102	Concrete watering trough		- Showing construction
404-103	Stock for shoeing		- With quick release
404-104	Closed stable - 28 animals.		- 29' wide, capable of extension
404-105	Shelter shed with hay rack and Feed trough		- 34.5' 6" wide, no partition
404-106	Hay cutting and oat crushing Bldg.		- Showing arrangement of machinery
404-107	Receiving corral and covered chute		- With arrangement of chutes
404-108	Shelter shed with hay rack and feed trough		- Arranged with kick bars

Approved by Informant, A. G. O. March 19, 1961.

[illegible]

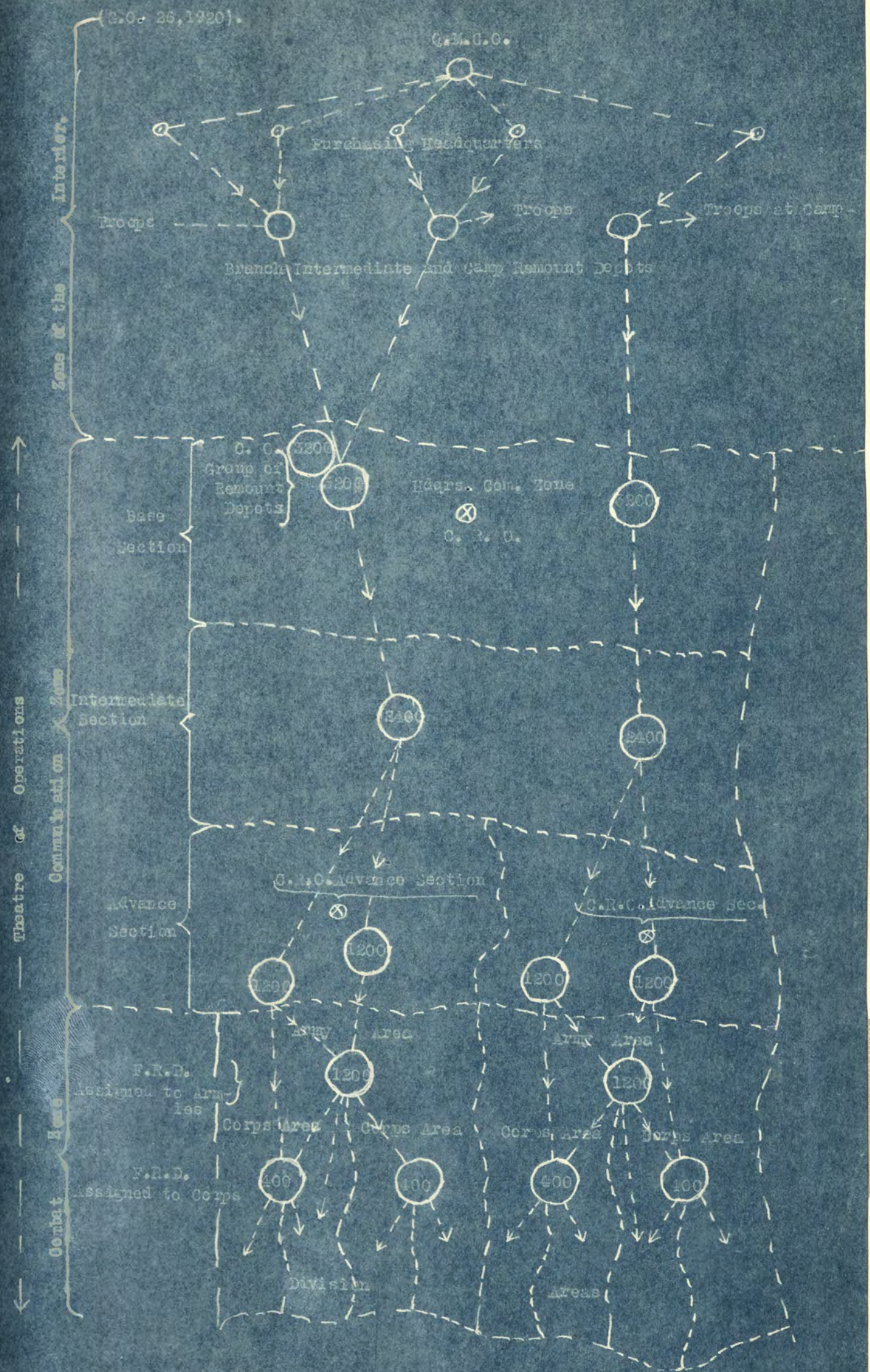
23

— 22 —

404-109	Latrine	- Earth closet, field type
404-110	Lavatory	- With shower bath, toilets & drying room.
404-111	Lavatory details	- Interior arrangement
404-112	Fire Station	- 49' - 239'
404-113	Steel Horse Stables	- 31'6 - 136', 50 animals
414.4-106	Flyproof Portable latrine	- Details
414.43-154	Incinerator - 20 tons	
414.43-155	Incinerator	- Details of dumpsters and charging openings
414.45-160	Incinerator	- 10 tons - manure
6289-110	Manure Disposal Plant	

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Graphical Illustration of Route of Supply
Remount Service.



Legend: (1200) - Field Remount Depot - 1200 capacity.
F.R.D. - Field Remount Depots.
C.O. - Chief Remount Officer.

Requirements

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COMMISSIONED, ENLISTED AND
ANIMAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY AND THE PROPOR-
TION OF ANIMALS TO MEN FOR THE FISCAL
YEARS 1907 TO 1916 INCLUSIVE

Fiscal Year Ended	Man Strength			Animal Strength	Proportion of animals to men
	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total		
June 30, - 1907	3,890	55,108	58,998	29,769	1 to 1.98
June 30 - 1908	4,230	73,936	78,166	29,863	1 to 2.62
June 30 - 1909	4,366	77,412	81,778	31,522	1 to 2.59
June 30 - 1910	4,476	72,559	77,035	32,763	1 to 2.35
June 30 - 1911	4,561	75,692	80,253	31,500	1 to 2.55
June 30 - 1912	4,650	83,315	87,965	30,064	1 to 2.92
June 30 - 1913	4,845	80,724	85,569	30,731	1 to 2.78
June 30 - 1914	4,883	92,877	97,760	34,018	1 to 2.87
June 30 - 1915	4,798	101,135	105,933	33,975	1 to 3.12
June 30 - 1916	5,025	102,616	107,641	38,190	1 to 2.82
Total Average	4,572	81,537	86,109	32,239	1 to 2.67

150,000 men divided by 2.67 = 56,179 animals required for that number of men.

150,000 men divided by 2.67 = 56,179 animals required for that number of men.

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Statistical Section.
Remount Service.

No.	Organization.	Cavalry	Horses : :Draft	:Pack	:Draft	Mules :P. & R.	Grand Total
	<u>7 Infantry Divisions:</u>						
2	7 Division Hdqrs.	868			140		1,008
4	28 Infantry Regiments	1,568			5,208	280	7,056
17	15 Field Artillery Reg.			MOTORIZED			
13	7 Field Artillery Reg.	2,863	3,976		868	49	7,756
9	7 Divisional M Gun Bns.			MOTORIZED			
29	7 Engineer Regiments	365	755		1,498	168	2,807
23	7 Field Signal Battalions	112	84				196
504	7 Cavalry Regiments	8,868		336	1,946	728	11,578
24	7 Train Hdqrs. and M.P.	356			105		441
25	7 Ammunition Trains			Motorized			
26	7 Supply Trains			MOTORIZED			
28	7 Sanitary Trains	21					21
	<u>1 Cavalry Division</u>						
502	1 Division Hdqrs.	133			30		163
504	9 Cavalry Regiments	11,016		432	2,502	936	14,886
513	1 Field Artillery Reg.	729	588		120	8	1,445
509	1 M Gun Squadron (Motor)			MOTORIZED			
511	1 Battalion Engrs. (Mounted)	236	16	9	74	39	374
523	1 Field Sig. Btln. (Mounted)	215					215
517	1 Train Hdqrs. & M.P.	114			16		130
25	1 Ammunition Train			MOTORIZED			
25	1 Mobile Ordnance repair Shop			MOTORIZED			
26	1 Supply Train			MOTORIZED			
28	1 Sanitary Train	3					3
44	3 Vet. Evacuation Units	45			24	3	72
	<u>Independent Units:</u>						
504	9 Cavalry Regiments	11,016		432	2,502	936	14,886
4	36 Infantry Regiments	2,016			6,696	360	9,072
102	Army Corps Headquarters	79			10		89
	R. O. T. C.	1,520					1,520
	Coast Artillery Corps	536	255	684	29		1,504
	Miscellaneous Units, such as Q.M. Corps, Ord. Depots						
	War Prison Exs., Etc.	6,738	3,748		5,728	3,204	19,418
	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	49,117	9,423	1,209	28,151	6,749	94,640
	10% Replacements	4,912	942	121	2,815	674	9,464
	GRAND TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	54,029	10,365	1,330	30,966	7,414	104,104

Approximate number required for 150,000 men equals
150,000 of 94,640 = 50,700
 280,000

Replacements	10%	<u>5070</u>
		55.770

Approximate animal requirements for the army as based on the National Defense Act of 1916. Based on Tables of Organization, 1919, Division of Ordnance.

Statistical Section.
Revenue Service.

007, 02 048, 42 000, 021

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Financial
statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A Depot Financial Statement is made with a view to securing data monthly as to the cost of operating the various Remount Depots, special attention being paid to the cost of feed per animal, the amount and kind of forage fed, and the cost of personnel employed at the Depot.

Due to the fact that the General Depots are carrying on farming and breeding operations, and a few of the Camp Depots are carrying on same to a limited extent, the statement provides for sections of the Depot in order that an accounting of the various sections may be made.

The instructions for the preparation of this statement hereto appended and marked "a" cover the method adopted. There is also appended and marked "b, c, d, & e", the forms used in the preparation of this statement.

A Quarterly Financial Statement is also made by the various Purchasing & Breeding Headquarters which covers the expenses of these headquarters during the quarter. Copy of this form is hereto appended and marked "f".

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A Quarterly Financial Statement is also made by the various Purchasing & Breeding Headquarters which covers the expenses of these headquarters during the quarter. Copy of this form is hereto appended and marked "f".

MEMORANDUM:

February 9, 1921.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1. The following blank forms will be used.

- Form (a) General Data Statement.
- " (b) Cost and Production Statement by Sections.
- " (c) Vouchers to Cost and Production Statement.
- " (d) Vouchers for New Construction, Repairs outside of the normal, Operating cost of Schools.

2. In order that all Depots may be on the same *comparative* status, each depot will be considered as being completely equipped and therefore the original values of buildings, utilities, tools and equipment now on hand or received in future will not be included in the normal net operating cost. The cost of "New Construction," "Repair outside of the Normal," and "Schools" are included in the total cost and then deducted in order to get the "Normal net Operating Cost." The amount of depreciation of any permanent installations will not be taken into account. Tools and equipment will be entered when lost, condemned or salvaged.

3. The data on these forms as received from depots will be tabulated in the Office of the Chief of the Remount Service, from month to month and yearly statements prepared. From this data it will be possible to arrive at the average "Normal Net Monthly Operating Expense of each Depot".

4. When camp or post schools are operated for the benefit of organizations other than depot personnel at the remount depot, the expenses of same are not a proper charge against the remount depot. These expenses, (pay allowances of instructors of students, if carried on depot rolls, equipment, etc.), will be itemized on a separate sheet under the heading of School (see instructions for preparation of Form (d), and the amount of this expense deducted from total cost of depot, Form (b). In the event that an instructor from the remount depot gives only part of his time to the school and the rest to the depot, his pay will be pro-rated between the school and the depot. This does not apply to any depot personnel attending any of the camp schools as students, as their pay and allowance are a proper charge against the depot.

Note: These instructions are necessary due to the fact that at some of the camps, schools are being run at the remount depot and the student

February 3, 1921.

MEMORANDUM

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION
OF THE
MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1. The following blank forms will be used.

Form (a) General Ledger Statement.
Form (b) Cost and Production Statement by Sections.
Form (c) Vouchers to Cost and Production Statement.
Form (d) Vouchers for New Construction, Repairs and
side of the animal, Operating cost of animal.

2. In order that all depots may be on the same comparative basis, each depot will be considered as being completely equipped and therefore the original values of buildings, utilities, tools and equipment now on hand or received in future will not be included in the normal net operating cost. The cost of "New Construction," "Repairs and side of the animal," and "Utilities" are included in the total cost and then deducted in order to get the "Normal Net Operating Cost." The amount of depreciation of any permanent installations will not be taken into account. Tools and equipment will be entered when lost, condemned or salvaged.

3. The data on these forms as received from depots will be tabulated in the Office of the Chief of the Remount Service, from month to month and yearly statements prepared. From this data it will be possible to arrive at the average "Normal Net Monthly Operating Expense of each Depot."

4. When camp or post schools are operated for the benefit of organizations other than depot personnel at the remount depot, the expense of same are not a proper charge against the remount depot. These expenses, (pay allowances of instructors of students, if carried on depot rolls, equipment, etc.), will be itemized on a separate sheet under the heading of School (see instructions for preparation of Form (d)), and the amount of this expense deducted from total cost of depot. In the event that an instructor from the remount depot gives only part of his time to the school and the rest to the depot, his pay will be pro-rated between the school and the depot. This does not apply to any depot personnel attending any of the camp schools as students, as their pay and allowances are a proper charge against the depot.

5. These instructions are necessary due to the fact that at some of the camps, schools are being run at the remount depot and the students

-2-

personnel from other organizations are being carried on depot rolls for pay allowances and rations.

"a"

5. As stated in paragraph 2, depots are considered as being completely equipped. The expense for new construction or repairs outside of the normal repairs are not a proper charge against the "Net Normal Operating Cost of the Depot", and these expenses will be itemized on a separate sheet under the heading of New Construction (see instructions for the preparation of Forms 2 and 3 (d) and this amount deducted from the total cost of depot, Form (b).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM (a)

6. This statement will be made up in duplicate and will be arranged as follows: Page 1, Form a, Page 2, Form b, followed by forms c and d arranged according to number. One copy will be sent to the Chief of Remount Service and one copy for the depot file.

7. Item No. 3 is obtained by dividing the total "Normal Net Operating Cost of Depot" by the average daily number of animals and then divide by the number of days in the period.

8. Item No. 4 is obtained by dividing the total value of forage fed, (this applies to forage shipped in or purchased only), during the period by the average daily number of animals on hand and then divide by the total number of days in the period.

9. Item No. 5 is obtained by dividing the total cost of Q.M.C. enlisted men, including pay, rations and clothing, by the average number of Quartermaster enlisted men and then divide by the number of days in the period.

10. Item No. 6 is obtained by dividing the total cost of civilian employees, less cost of civilian veterinary and medical personnel, by the average daily number of Q.M.C. civilian employees and then divide by the number of days in the period.

11. Item No. 10 is obtained by dividing the total cost of veterinary service by the average daily number of animals on hand in the depot and then divide by the number of days in the period.

12. Items Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 obtained by dividing total amount of hay, oats, bran or other grain fed by the average number of animals, then divide the result by the number of days.

13. Items 17 and 18 include new construction and repair.

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allow for other organizations are being carried on depot rolls for pay allowances and rations.

"b"

8. As stated in paragraph 7, reports are considered as being completely equipped. The expense for new construction or repairs outside of the normal repairs are not a proper charge against the "Normal Operating Cost of the Depot", and these expenses will be itemized on a separate sheet under the heading of New Construction (see instruction 16) for the preparation of Forms 1 and 3 (d) and this amount deducted from the total cost of depot, Form (d).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM (d)

6. This statement will be made in duplicate and will be arranged as follows: Page 1, Form 1, Page 2, Form 2, followed by Forms 3 and 4 arranged according to number. One copy will be sent to the Chief of Remount Service and one copy for the depot file.

7. Item No. 1 is obtained by dividing the total "Normal Net Operating Cost of Depot" by the average daily number of animals and then divide by the number of days in the period.

8. Item No. 2 is obtained by dividing the total value of forage fed (this applies to forage shipped in or purchased only), during the period by the average daily number of animals on hand and then divide by the total number of days in the period.

9. Item No. 3 is obtained by dividing the total cost of D.M.G. of enlisted men, including pay, rations and clothing, by the average number of Quartermaster enlisted men and then divide by the number of days in the period.

10. Item No. 4 is obtained by dividing the total cost of civilian employees, less cost of civilian veterinary and medical personnel, by the average daily number of D.M.G. civilian employees and then divide by the number of days in the period.

11. Item No. 5 is obtained by dividing the total cost of veterinary service by the average daily number of animals on hand in the depot and then divide by the number of days in the period.

12. Items Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 are obtained by dividing total amount of hay, oats, corn or other grain fed by the average number of animals, then divide the results by the number of days.

13. Item 16 and 17 include new construction and repairs.

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These items will be entered when work is complete or payment made.

Monthly per cent of completion will not be entered.

fed 12 1/2 Item 16 covers animals fed exclusively by grazing. If hay or grain while in pasture they should be shown in Item 2 and not 16.

14. Items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11, 16, 19, 20 and 21 - No remarks necessary.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM (b)

15. It is intended that this form will show total cost of the depot for the month and the sum total of the items in the debit column will give this total cost. From this total cost of "Schools", "New Construction" and "Repairs outside of the Normal" are deducted in order that the "Normal Net Operating Cost of the Depot" for the month may be arrived at.

16. This form will be accompanied by vouchers made out on forms c and d numbered according to the section or activity they belong to. These vouchers will itemize the expenses charged to the different sections and activities.

17. Each section or activity will carry the expense of its operation in the debit column. In allotting these expenses to the various sections, the divisions of duties laid down by Special Regulations No. 114 for General Remount Depots, will be followed as far as applicable. With the exception of the special cases noted in paragraph 18, the expense of the section will consist of the following:

- (1) Pay of Personnel (officers, enlisted men and civilians.)
 - (2) Value of allowance (officers, and enlisted men.)
 - (3) Value of rations (enlisted men and civilians.)
 - (4) Value of clothing issued (enlisted men.)
 - (5) Tools, machinery and equipment lost or dropped by B. of S. or I. & I. report.
- (a) In the "School", "New Construction", and "Repair outside of the Normal" activities, the value of the supplies noted in instructions for preparing Forms 1, 2 and 3 (d) paragraphs 38, 39 and 40, will also be charged.
- (b) In the medical and veterinary sections the value of medical and veterinary supplies used during the month will also be charged to that section.

18. All supplies actually in use and expendable articles issued to the various sections (including forage that is purchased or shipped in, salt and vinegar), will be charged to the Supply Section with the following exceptions, which will be charged to sections noted:

- (a) Farm Section - value of seeds and fertilizer; expense of repairing farm machinery.
- (b) Medical Section - value of medical supplies expended.

These items will be entered when work is complete or payment made.
Monthly per cent of completion will not be entered.
If 1/2 item is covered animals for exclusively by grazing.
If 1/2 or more in pasture they should be shown in item 2 and not 16.

14. Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM (c)

15. It is intended that this form will show total cost of the depot for the month and the total of the items in the debit column will give this total cost. From this total cost of "Normal", "New Construction", and "Repair" outside of the "Normal" are deducted in order that the "Normal" Net Operating Cost of the Depot for the month may be arrived at.
16. This form will be completed by vouchers and out on forms and numbered according to the section or activity they belong to. These vouchers will itemize the expenses charged to the different sections and activities.
17. Each section or activity will carry the expense of its operation in the debit column. In allocating these expenses to the various sections, the divisions of duties laid down by Special Regulations No. 11 for Normal Depots, will be followed as far as applicable. With the exception of the special cases noted in paragraph 18, the expense of the section will consist of the following:
(1) Pay of personnel (officers, enlisted men and civilians).
(2) Value of allowances (officers, and enlisted men).
(3) Value of ration (enlisted men and civilians).
(4) Value of clothing issued (enlisted men).
(5) Tools, machinery and equipment lost or dropped by N. or I. I. I. report.

(a) In the "Normal", "New Construction", and "Repair" outside of the "Normal" activities, the value of the supplies noted in paragraphs 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 will also be charged.

(b) In the medical and veterinary sections the value of medical and veterinary supplies used during the month will also be charged to that section.

18. All supplies actually in use and expendable articles issued to the various sections (including forage that is purchased or shipped in, salt and vinegar), will be charged to the supply section with the following exceptions, which will be charged to sections noted:
(a) Farm Section - value of seeds and fertilizer, expense of maintaining farm machinery.
(b) Medical Section - value of medical supplies expended.

- (c) Veterinary Section - value of veterinary supplies expended.
- (d) School - value of supplies used for strictly school purposes. (See paragraph 39, instructions for preparing Form 1 (d)).
- (e) New Construction - value of supplies used strictly for new construction. (See paragraph 40, instructions for preparing Form 2 (d)).
- (f) Repairs outside of the normal - value of supplies used for strictly this class of repair (see paragraph 40, instructions for preparing Form 3 (d)).

19. The value of forage purchased or shipped in will be the cost price, list price, or invoice price. When forage raised on the depot is used, no charge will be made, as cost of production has already been taken up in cost of labor and material.

20. Cost of articles, tools, equipment, (except animals) lost or dropped by B. of S. or I. & I. Report will be debited at cost price to the Section using same. No charge will be made for animals used by any section.

21. No debit or credit will be taken for animals received (other than foals) issued, sold, died or destroyed.

22. No entry will be made in statements 11 and 12 "New Construction" and "Repair", outside of the "Normal", until the Q.N. voucher is completed.

23. As shown by the blank form, credits can only accrue to the animal and farm sections.

24. Due care must be taken to prevent the doubling of any expense by charging the same item to more than one section.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM (c)

25. These forms will be made up as vouchers to Form (b) and will itemize the expenses and credits of the different sections, under the "debit" or "credit" column as applicable. These vouchers will be given their proper appendix number as shown on Form (b) and the name of the section will be written in the space provided for same.

DEBIT VOUCHERS FORM (c)

26. Expenses will be itemized. Small expendable articles as saddlery, blacksmiths or carpenters supplies, may be lumped.

27. The value of forage purchased or shipped in will be the cost price, list price or invoice price. When forage raised on the depot is used, no charge will be made, as cost of production has already been taken up in cost of labor and material.

28. Cost of articles, tools, equipment, etc., lost or dropped by B. of S. or I. & I. reports, and salvage will be debited at cost price to the Section using same.

29. Animals received, issued, sold, died or destroyed will not be entered.

30. The expense of officers, enlisted men, and civilians, which includes pay allowance, clothing and rations, will be charged to the section in which employed. This will be pro-rated when personnel is employed in more than one section.

CREDIT VOUCHER FORM (c)

31. Credits will be itemized.

32. Enter hereon all forage produced at the market value at time of harvesting.

33. Feeds will be taken up when weaned at \$50 each. This value will be increased as follows: 1 year old \$75, 2 years old \$100, 3 years old \$125, 4 years old \$150, 5 years old \$175. Stud fees at the price of standing.

34. Animals received by purchase or transfer or animals issued, sold, died or destroyed will not be entered on statement.

35. Do not enter anything produced until it has been harvested. Estimates on probable production will not be entered.

36. Do not enter any garden produce unless it tends to actually reduce the expense of the depot.

37. Sale of manure will be entered as a credit to the animal section at price of sale.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORMS 1, 2, & 3 (d).

38. Statement of the cost of Various Activities. These statements are used as sub-vouchers to Form (b) and to obtain data for Remount Headquarters. All cost items entered thereon should be included on Form (b), under its proper heading, viz., "School", "New Construction", "Repairs outside of the Normal".

39. Form 1 (d) is used as a voucher to item 19, form (a) and form (b) will be marked Form 1 (d) School statement and will show the following 13 items:

1. Pay of officer instructors, (pro-rated if necessary.)
2. Pay of officers, students.

3. Pay of enlisted men, instructors (pro-rated if necessary).
4. Pay of enlisted men students.
5. Rations of enlisted men.
6. Pay of civilian instructors (if borne on depot rolls pro-rated if necessary).
7. Pay of civilian laborers (if borne on depot rolls pro-rated if necessary).
8. Value of clothing issued to enlisted men.
9. Value of fuel and light for school purposes (estimated).
10. Value of blacksmith supplies used for school purposes. (estimated).
11. Value of horseshoeing supplies used for school purposes. (estimated).
12. Value of leather supplies used for school purposes. (estimated).
13. Value of expendable Q.M. supplies used for school purposes, (soap, brooms, etc., estimated).

40. Form 2 and 3 (d) are used as sub-vouchers to items 17 and 18.

Form (a) and item 11 and 12 Form (b) will be marked Form 2 and 3 (d). New Construction and Repair outside of the Normal statements and will contain only the amount of money paid for new construction or repairs when made by contract or agreement and including the labor and material furnished by the Contractor, or extra labor hired for this purpose and extra material bought for this special purpose. It is considered that construction and repairs of this kind are made for the purpose of equipping the depot and are not chargeable to the "Normal Operating Cost of the Depot". Repairs or construction made by depot labor and material, as constructing or repairing fences, temporary shelter sheds, etc., can be charged to the "Normal Operating Cost of Depot" as this class of work will always be necessary in any depot no matter how completely equipped.

Form 2 (d) New Construction.

1. Payment of contract or agreement for new construction, including labor and material furnished by the contractor.
2. Cost of Special labor hired for the construction of _____.
3. Cost of material bought for the construction of _____.

Form 3 (d) Repairs Outside of the Normal.

1. Payment of contract or agreement for repair, including labor and material furnished by the contractor.
2. Cost of special labor hired for the repair of _____.
3. Cost of material bought for the repair of _____.

Rebt. Sterrett,
Lt. Col., Quartermaster Corps.

28. Cost of articles, tools, equipment, etc., lost or dropped by S. of S. or I. I. reports, and savings will be debited to cost prices to the Section using same.
29. Animals received, issued, sold, died or destroyed will not be entered.
30. The expenses of officers, enlisted men, and civilians, which includes pay allowances, clothing and rations, will be charged to the section in which employed. This will be pro-rated when personnel is employed in more than one section.
31. Credits will be itemized.
32. Inter between all forms produced at the market value of side of harvesting.
33. Fools will be taken up when needed at \$20 each. This value will be increased as follows: 1 year old \$75, 2 years old \$100, 3 years old \$125, 4 years old \$150, 5 years old \$175. And 6 years at the price of standing.
34. Animals received by purchase or transfer or animals loaned, sold, died or destroyed will not be entered on statement.
35. Do not enter anything produced until it has been returned.
36. Do not enter any losses produced unless it tends to actually reduce the expense of the depot.
37. Sale of animals will be entered as a credit to the animal section at price of sale.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 1, 2, & 3 (d)

38. Statement of the cost of various activities. These statements are used as sub-vouchers to Form (b) and to obtain data for Record Headquarters. All cost items entered thereon should be included on Form (b), under the proper heading, viz., "School", "New Construction", "Repairs outside of the Normal".

39. Form 1 (d) is used as a voucher to item 10, Form (a) and Form (b) will be marked Form 1 (d) School statement and will show the following items:

1. Pay of officer-instructors, (pro-rated if necessary).
2. Pay of officers, students.

General data Statement Recount Depot at

For month of 19

Item No.	ITEMS		
1.	Normal net operating cost of depot for month		
2.	Average daily number of animals on hand		
3.	Average daily cost per animal based on normal net operating cost of depot (form (b))		
4.	Average daily cost of feed for one animal		
5.	Average daily number of Q.M.C. enlisted men		
6.	Average daily cost of one enlisted man, Q.M.C. (including pay, rations, clothing, etc.)		
7.	Average daily number of Q.M.C. civilian employees		
8.	Average daily cost of one civilian employee, Q.M.C. (including rations and pay)		
9.	Average daily number of Veterinary enlisted men.		
10.	Average daily cost of Veterinary service for 1 animal		
11.	Average daily number of Medical Enlisted men		
12.	Average number of lbs. hay fed per day per animal		
13.	Average number of lbs. oats, fed per day per animal		
14.	Average number of lbs. bran fed per day per animal		
15.	Average number of lbs. other feed fed per day per animal.		
16.	Average number of animals pastured during the month		
17.	Cost of new construction when done by contract or agreement (including labor & material furnished by contractor, total of form 2-d.)		
18.	Cost of new repairs when done by contract or agreement (including labor and material furnished by contractor, total of form 3 d.)		
19.	Cost of operating schools for personnel other than recount (form 1 d).		
20.	Average number enlisted men attending vocational training daily.		
21.	Average number hours spent per working day by men in vocational training.		

To be made up in duplicate. One copy for the report to the Chief of the Recount Service and one copy for Depot Headquarters.

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General Data Statement Remount Depot at _____

for month of _____ 19____

No.	Item
1.	Normal net operating cost of depot for month
2.	Average daily number of animals on hand
3.	Average daily cost per animal based on normal net operating cost of depot (line 1)
4.	Average daily cost of food for one animal
5.	Average daily number of U.S. soldiers and U.S. Army Veterinary Hospital employees (including pay, ration, clothing, etc.)
6.	Average daily cost of one soldier and U.S. Army Veterinary Hospital employee (including ration and pay)
7.	Average daily number of U.S. Army Veterinary Hospital employees
8.	Average daily cost of Veterinary services for 1 animal
9.	Average daily number of Veterinary services for 1 animal
10.	Average daily number of Veterinary services for 1 animal
11.	Average daily number of Veterinary services for 1 animal
12.	Average daily number of Veterinary services for 1 animal
13.	Average daily number of Veterinary services for 1 animal
14.	Average daily number of Veterinary services for 1 animal
15.	Average daily number of Veterinary services for 1 animal
16.	Average daily number of Veterinary services for 1 animal
17.	Cost of new construction when done by contractor or agreement (including labor & material furnished by contractor, total of line 16)
18.	Cost of new repairs when done by contractor or agreement (including labor and material furnished by contractor, total of line 16)
19.	Cost of operating expense for reason of other than repairs (line 16)
20.	Average number employed and attending vocational training daily
21.	Average number hours spent per working day by men in vocational training

To be made up in duplicate. One copy for the report to the Chief of the Remount Service and one copy for the Depot Headquarters.

Depot Cost and Production Statement by Sections.

Remount Depot at _____ for month of _____ 19____

(to be kept on file in depot headquarters.)

Appendix No.		Debit (Expense)	Credit (Production)
1.	Headquarters Section		
2.	Animal Section (Debit)		
3.	Animal Section (Credit)		
4.	Farming Section (Debit)		
5.	Farming Section (Credit)		
6.	Supply Section, including supplies expended.		
7.	Finance Section		
8.	Medical Section, including supplies expended.		
9.	Veterinary Section, including Veterinary Hospital and supplies expended.		
10.	Cost of Schools.		
11.	Cost of New Construction.		
12.	Cost of repairs outside of the normal.		
	Grand Total		
	Value 10		
	Value 11		
	Value 12 _____		
	Total	Total 10, 11 & 12	
	Normal net operating cost of depot		

To obtain normal net operating cost of Depot, add debit column and obtain grand total, from this total subtract the sums of appendices 10, 11 and 12.

Do not strike a balance between Debit and Credit column.

To be made up in duplicate. One copy for the Report to Chief of R.S., One copy for Depot Headquarters.

"C"

(to be kept on file in department)

Appendix No.		Debit (Expense)	Credit (Production)
1.	Henderson's Section		
2.	Animal Section (Debit)		
3.	Animal Section (Credit)		
4.	Farming Section (Debit)		
5.	Farming Section (Credit)		
6.	Supply Section, including supplies expended.		
7.	Finance Section		
8.	Medical Section, including supplies expended.		
9.	Veterinary Section, including Veterinary Hospital and supplies expended.		
10.	Cost of School.		
11.	Cost of New Construction.		
12.	Cost of repairs outside of the hospital.		
	Total		
	Value 10		
	Value 11		
	Value 12		
	Total 10, 11 & 12		
	Total net operating cost of department		

To be made up in duplicate, One copy for the Report to Chief of N.S.S., One copy for Deputy Headquarters.

24-09

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Remount Service Form No. 1 (c)

Appendix No. _____ Depot Cost and Production Statement.

Rescount Depot at _____ for month of _____ 1921.

This form will be prepared for each section of the depot and filed as a voucher to the Depot Cost and Production Statement.

[illegible]

22.

Appendix No.

(Appropriate Appendix number Form (b))

To be signed by the Officer in charge of Section.
To be made in triplicate.

To be made in triplicate. One copy for Report to
Chief of R.S.
One copy for Depot Hdqrs.
One copy for file with
section papers.

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This form will be prepared for each section of the depot and
 filed as a voucher to the Depot Cash and Production Statement.
 Remount Report of _____ for month of _____ 19____
 Appendix No. _____ Report Cash and Production
 Statement _____
 (c) _____

Section	Amount	Production
1. _____		
2. _____		
3. _____		
4. _____		
5. _____		
6. _____		
7. _____		
8. _____		
9. _____		
10. _____		
11. _____		
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99. _____		
100. _____		

Appendix No. _____
 (Appropriate Appendix number form (b))
 To be signed by the Officer in charge of section.
 To be made in triplicate. One copy for report to
 Chief of R.S.
 One copy for report to
 Depot Headquarters.
 One copy for file.
 Section report.

STATEMENT

REMOUNT DEPOT AT _____ For month of _____ 19____

Items	Total Cost
1. _____	
2. _____	
3. _____	
4. _____	
5. _____	
6. _____	
7. _____	
8. _____	
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96. _____	
97. _____	
98. _____	
99. _____	
100. _____	
Total	

To be made in triplicate.
 One copy for the report to the Chief of R.S. (Sig. _____)
 " " " Depot Headquarters.
 " " " School or Supply

"

ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME OF _____

One copy for the report to the Chief of R.R. (215).
To be made in triplicate.

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Purchasing and Breeding Headquarters and to the end of the month of June 1950.

2. It is intended for this form to enter the cost at the Purchasing Office only. If a branch office has been established, the expense of the office will be entered on a separate card marked "Branch Office" by after the word "Headquarters" in the heading.

3. No charge will be entered on this form that is charged to the account for the Encouragement of Freedmen, Item No. 1507, 1508.

1. Pay of officers.

100-443887-100

3. Pay of enlisted men

...of all collected men on duty for special assignments 400000.

Officers.

1. Includes all horses for rent or lease of any office building.

Includes all mileage paid to official employees of the War Relocation Authority.

6. Cost of motor transportation.

7. Cost of forage for _____

7. Cost of forage for

Private Mounts

James E. Includes animals belonging to the Bureau of Animal Industry, and also the private records of officers on duty with the Headquarters which are not assigned to the Agriculture and Public Health Service. The records are corrected separately.

9. Medical Attention.

Item 8. Included not of any other sales purchased or expended by the

2

10. Nature of any work performed by the Headquarters for any service or activity other than Remount.

Part 1. (a) A summary of any other duty outside of Remount work.

Percentage	
(b) Estimated per cent of work taken up in the year	

forfeiture of work other than Remount. (d)

3. (a) Includes the number of stations at or under the purchase of, exclusive of those at the branch intermediate stops.

(c) Number of stallions.

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

(h)

(i)

(j)

(k)

(l)

(m)

(n)

(o)

(p)

(q)

(r)

(s)

(t)

(u)

(v)

(w)

(x)

(y)

(z)

(c) Total amount of student fees turned into the U.S. Treasury.

33.1\$ - also says 80% by 708 days equals - \$1.30

18. Confidentiality of use of collected information by the U.S. Government (c)
- Information gathered and processed by the U.S. Government

[illegible]

100

80 18

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. This statement will be made in duplicate at the end of each quarter, copy being sent to the Chief of Remount on or before the 29th of the month for the end of the quarter, and one copy retained at the depot.

2. It is intended for this form to cover the cost at the Purchasing Headquarters only. If a branch office has been established, the expense of office will be carried on a separate sheet and plainly marked "Branch Office" only after the word "Headquarters" in the heading.

3. No charge will be entered on this form that is charged to the ap for the Encouragement of Breeding, Item No. 1507, 109.

Item 1. Includes pay and allowances of all officers on duty at the Headquarters Office.

Item 2. Includes pay and allowances of all civilian clerks, stenographers, messengers, etc., on duty at the Headquarters Office.

Item 3. Includes pay, computations of rations, quarters and clothing allowances of all enlisted men on duty at the Headquarters Office.

Item 4. Includes all money paid for rent or lease of any office building or stable used by the Headquarters Office, not charged to the appropriate Breeding. All rent for private and public horses to be reported separately.

Item 5. Includes all mileage paid to officers on duty at the Headquarters are travelling on remount duty only.

Item 6. Includes cost of supplies and repairs to the motor transport assigned to the Headquarters.

Item 7. Includes cost of all forage for animals belonging to the Remount or private mounts of officers on duty with the Headquarters which has been charged to the Appropriation for Breeding. All private and public horses reported separately.

Item 8. Includes cost of any other supplies purchased or expended by the quarters and not charged to the Appropriation for Breeding.

Item 9. Cost of Medical service for Headquarters personnel.

Par. 2. (a) A summary of any other duty outside of Remount work that the quarters has been called on to perform with a statement of the service on then for this work.

(b) No remarks necessary.

3. (a) Includes the number of stallions at or under the purchasing headquarters, exclusive of those at the branch intermediate depots.

(b) Obtained by taking the total expense to the U.S. of maintenance including forage, attendants, transportation and any other expense charged to any appropriation, and dividing same by the total number of stallion days in the quarter.

Example: \$1000 expense charged to stallions:
8 stallions for full quarter equal 728 days
1 stallion for 60 days equals 60 days
1 stallion for 10 days equals 10 days
Total stallion days 798 days.

\$1000 divided by 798 days equals - \$1.26

(c) Total revenue derived by the U.S. from stud fees of stallions to the purchasing and breeding headquarters.

This is for statistical information only. Any amounts included in the statement on this form which can be charged to the care of stallions as well as the chargeable under the appropriation for Encouragement of Breeding, will be included in the total amount chargeable to expense of stallions as it is desired to have accurate figures on the per diem cost of keeping stallions in breeding centers.

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF OPERATING REMOUNT DEPOTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1921.

Rank	Name of Depot	NORMAL NET OPERATING COST		AVERAGE DAILY COST										AVERAGE NO. PER ANIMAL		COST OF				PRODUCTION - CREDIT	
		Total	Daily Per Animal	Enl. Man	Q.M.C. Enl. Man	Q.M.C. Civ. Man	Q.M.C. Vet. Man	Feed Per Animal	Med. Enl. Man	Vet. Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man	Enl. Man
3	Fort Keogh, Mont.	\$ 252,667.42	\$.632	1096	11	53	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464	1464
1	Fort Reno, Okla.	198,239.72	.370	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
5	Fort Robinson, Nebr.	227,754.96	.701	890	26	77	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890
6	Front Royal, Va.	215,653.50	.807	732	59	66	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732	732
	Total or Average.....	\$ 894,311.50	\$.585	4182	129	189	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182	4182
2	Fort Bliss, Tex.	\$ 190,003.05	\$.492	1057	44	43	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057
4	Camp Travis, Tex.	393,047.79	.649	1657	114	42	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657	1657
	Total or Average.....	\$ 583,050.84	\$.588	2715	156	85	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715	2715
	Grand Total or Average.....	\$ 1,477,362.34	\$.586	6897	288	349	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897
Period Operated																					
12 Months	Camp Dix, N. J.	\$ 120,251.09	\$.675	488	29	17	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488	488
"	Camp Grant, Ill.	75,104.98	.556	718	23	20	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718
"	Camp Jackson, S.C.	157,534.21	.617	793	33	31	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793	793
"	Camp Lewis, Wyo.	100,664.96	.464	594	23	17	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594	594
"	Camp Meade, Md.	44,080.01	.650	279	12	13	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
"	Camp Pike, Ark.	145,117.95	.606	716	27	18	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716	716
	Grand Total or Average.....	\$ 1,477,362.34	\$.586	6897	288	349	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897	6897

Equipment Division
Remount Service

J.G.W.
E.B.A.
February 9, 1922

Schools
Keogh
Reno
Robinson
Front Sales
Old War
Great Britain
France
Costs

81 08

SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1921.

	Reno	Keogh	Robinson	Front Royal	Total
(a) Gross Operating Cost (Not including cost of new construction or extensive repairs)	\$ 198,230.72	\$ 252,667.42	\$ 227,754.86	\$ 215,658.50	\$ 894,311.50
Less:					
Value of Forage Produced.	45,664.58	5,619.50	3,747.41	10,200.40	65,231.89
Value of Colts Foaled and Raised.	8,950.00	1,450.00	4,175.00	6,050.00	20,625.00
Value of Pasture at \$3.00 per month per animal.	26,064.00	13,428.00	9,756.00	5,220.00	54,468.00
Value of Other Production and Misl. credits (including stud fees, lumber and wood produced, etc.)	216.00	70.00	8,267.01	-	8,553.01
Total Production and Credits - - - - -	\$ 80,894.58	\$ 20,567.50	\$ 25,945.42	\$ 21,470.40	\$ 148,877.90
(b) Balance - Normal Net Operating Cost:	\$ 117,336.14	232,099.92	201,809.44	194,188.10	745,433.60
Less:					
Cost of Officers and Soldiers - including pay and allowances.	75,113.31	38,509.29	48,966.39	65,271.98	227,860.97
(c) Balance Chargeable to Depot - excluding cost of officers and soldiers.	\$ 42,222.83	\$ 193,590.63	\$ 152,843.05	\$ 128,916.12	\$ 517,572.63
Estimated cost of foraging animals when not kept in Remount Depots. (Figured at \$.485 average daily cost of forage for animals outside of Remount Depots.)	\$ 259,164.60	\$ 194,019.40	\$ 157,552.25	\$ 129,582.30	\$ 740,318.55
Less:					
Actual Cost of foraging same animals in Remount Depots.	42,259.92	86,055.73	55,278.65	78,670.05	263,300.35
Balance - Net saving by foraging animals in Remount Depots.	\$ 215,868.68	\$ 107,963.67	\$ 102,273.60	\$ 50,912.25	\$ 477,018.20
Average daily estimated cost per animal for forage when not kept in Remount Depots.	.485	.485	.485	.485	.485
Average daily cost per animal of foraging same animals in Remount Depots.	.081	.215	.170	.294	.172
Balance -					
Average saving per animal per day by foraging in Remount Depots.	\$.404	\$.270	\$.315	\$.191	\$.313

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.

A close-up photograph of a book's binding. The cover is made of a dark, woven fabric, possibly tweed or a similar heavy textile. A metal clasp mechanism is visible, featuring a small, rectangular metal plate with a textured surface, likely leather or a different metal, attached to the binding. The clasp is partially open, showing the internal mechanism. The binding is shown in a vertical orientation.

DAILY COST OF KEEPING ANIMALS

1.	Average cost of feed per animal	\$.366
2.	Average cost of veterinary service per animal	.02
3.	Average cost of disposal of manure per animal.	.017
4.	Average daily cost of taking care of one animal, includes pay of entire depot personnel, cost of repair and operating expenses not shown under 1, 2 & 3 above.	<u>.158</u>
5.	Average cost per animal	.561

Note: - See statement showing the cost of operating Remount Depots for the 6 months ending December 31, 1920.

1. Average cost of feed per animal \$ 388.
 2. Average cost of veterinary service per animal \$ 38.
 3. Average cost of disposal of manure per animal \$ 10.
 4. Average daily cost of taking care of one animal, includes pay of entire depot personnel, cost of repair and operating expenses not shown under 1, 2 & 3 above. \$ 188.
 5. Average cost per animal \$ 601.

Note: - See statement showing the cost of operating Remount Depots for the 6 months ending December 31, 1920.

DAILY COST OF KEEPING ANIMALS

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF OPERATING REMOUNT DEPOT FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1921

Rank	Depot	Normal Net Operating Cost				Average Number On Hand Daily				Average Daily Cost				Average No. lbs. Fed Daily Per Animal				Ave. No. Animals Grazed	Cost Of			Production - Credit	
		Total	Daily Per Animal	Animals	Q.M.C. Enl.	Q.M.C. Civ.	Q.M.C. Ins.	Vet. Enl.	Med. Enl.	Feed Per Animal	1 Enlisted Man	1 Civilian Q.M.C.	Vet. Serv. Per Animal	Hay	Oats	Bran	Other Feed		New Construction	Repairs	Operating Schools	Farm	Animal
3	Fort Bliss, Tex.	\$ 129,595.53	\$.548	1313	57	53	53	9	2	\$.352	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.216	\$.019	14.4	3.3	.35	2.45	-	-	\$ 27,773.40	-	-	-
8	Camp Dix, N. J.	95,391.62	.792	668	28	33	33	4	-	.433	2.07	3.65	.024	18.13	2.2	.07	1.75	15	-	951.65	-	-	2,019.06
4	Camp Grant, Ill.	75,104.98	.586	718	23	20	20	6	-	.344	1.76	3.41	.024	19.7	2.9	.05	1.38	-	-	1,215.16	-	-	-
9	Camp Jackson, S. C.	152,396.34	.809	1046	33	41	41	9	-	.585	1.758	2.758	.016	19.1	7.88	.5	-	-	-	3,261.72	-	-	200.00
5	Fort Keogh, Mont.	171,742.88	.712	1339	11	105	105	7	3	.319	3.03	2.64	.020	20.8	3.8	.25	.51	136	23,593.65	-	-	-	1,450.00
2	Camp Lewis, Wash.	71,250.15	.501	790	25	29	29	-	-	.255	1.81	3.64	-	20.3	5.1	.04	1.	-	-	498.69	-	-	-
11	Camp Meade, Md. (f)	28,345.84	.926	408	21	34	34	-	-	.383	2.99	3.29	-	19.8	6.2	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	238.00
6	Camp Pike, Ark.	120,175.29	.715	933	28	33	33	21	3	.454	1.71	3.20	.061	19.3	6.2	.4	1.07	21	-	8,064.47	-	-	8,100.00
1	Fort Reno, Okla.	112,721.10	.383	1636	60	52	52	17	4	.134	2.42	2.95	.030	9.6	5.2	1.1	2.5	547	18,803.65	-	-	-	2,505.00
7	Ft. Robinson, Nebr.	147,341.39	.746	1096	22	92	92	18	3	.244	2.56	3.22	.041	16.4	3.9	.38	1.4	90	2,204.44	-	-	-	6,050.00
10	Front Royal, Va.	138,833.10	.864	892	41	74	74	19	4	.371	2.74	2.34	.063	13.6	5.9	.26	.6	109	-	-	-	3,750.00	850.00
12	Camp Travis, Tex.	182,950.11	1.138	893	140	69	69	12	4	.581	1.79	3.04	.058	17	2.3	2.	5.7	19	-	4,023.30	38,265.60	5,023.14	-
	Total or Average	\$ 1,425,978.33	\$.687	11732	489	635	635	122	23	\$.351	\$ 2.035	\$ 2.91	\$.031	16.7	4.57	.53	1.66	937	\$ 44,691.94	\$ 4,023.30	\$ 80,130.69	\$ 8,773.14	\$ 21,412.06

NOTE: (f) The Remount Depot at Camp Meade was operated during the months of January, February and March only, and during the month of January was operated at Camp Funston from the 1st to the 14th and at Camp Meade from the 24th to the 31st. During the period from January 14th to January 24th the animals were enroute from Funston to Meade.

DAILY COST OF KEEPING ANIMALS
IN REMOUNT DEPOTS

(a) When Kept in Stables:

Cavalry and Light Draft Horses.....	\$.93
Heavy Draft horses.....	.88
Mules.....	.75

(b) When Kept in Corrals:

Horses.....	.59
Mules (25% less feed than horses).....	.44

(c) When in Pastures:

..... .10

In arriving at these figures data was taken from the average cost of forage at the Remount Depots at Fort Bliss, Camp Grant, Camp Dix and Camp Jackson for the month of December, 1920, which is shown below, the cost of bran being practically the same as oats was not considered.

(a) Cost of Keeping Cavalry and Light Draft Horses in Stables:

	<u>Daily Ration</u>	<u>Cost per lb.</u>	<u>Total Cost.</u>
Hay.....	14 lbs. .	\$.0158	\$.2212
Oats.....	12 lbs.	.0256	.3072
Straw.....	3.5 lbs.	.0069	.0227
			<u>.5511</u>

Add:

* Cost of personnel and Depot overhead.....	\$.196
40% added to cost of personnel for extra labor in stables, etc.....	.078
	<u>.2740</u>
Total Cost.....	\$.8251

Cost of Keeping Heavy Draft Horses in Stables:

	<u>Daily Ration</u>	<u>Cost per lb.</u>	<u>Total cost.</u>
Hay.....	17 lbs.	\$.0158	\$.2686
Oats.....	14 lbs.	.0256	.3184
Straw.....	3.5 lbs.	.0069	.0227
			<u>.6097</u>

Add:

* Cost of personnel and Depot overhead.....	\$.196
40% added to cost of personnel for extra labor in stables, etc.....	.078
	<u>.2740</u>
Total cost.....	\$.8837

Cost of Keeping Mules in Stables:

	<u>Daily Ration</u>	<u>Cost per lb.</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Hay.....	14 lbs.	\$.0158	\$.2212
Oats.....	9 lbs.	.0256	.2304
Straw.....	3.5 lbs.	.0069	.0227
			<u>.4743</u>

Add:

* Cost of personnel and Depot overhead.....	\$.196
40% added to cost of personnel for extra labor in stables, etc.....	.078
	<u>.2740</u>
Total cost.....	\$.7483

* This is cost of personnel and depot overhead at depots operated on the corral system.

DAILY FEEDING RECORDS
IN REMOUNT DEPOT

(a) When kept in stables:

33.		Cavalry and light horse
33.		Heavy draft horses
33.		Mules

(b) When kept in corrals:

33.		Horses
33.		Mules (25% less than horses)

(c) When in pastures:

33.		
-----	-------	--

In arriving at these figures data was taken from the average cost of forage at the Remount Depot at Fort Bliss, Camp Grant, Camp Dix and Camp Jackson for the month of December, 1933, which is shown below, the cost of grain being practically the same as oats was not considered.

(a) Cost of keeping Cavalry and light horse in stables:

Cost per lb.	Daily ration	Total cost
14 lbs.		33.12
12 lbs.		33.00
12 lbs.		33.00
33 lbs.		33.00
		<u>33.12</u>

add: Cost of personnel and depot overhead..... 1.00
40% added to cost of personnel for extra labor in stables, etc..... 3.75
Total cost..... \$ 37.87

(b) Cost of keeping heavy draft horses in stables:

Cost per lb.	Daily ration	Total cost
14 lbs.		33.12
12 lbs.		33.00
12 lbs.		33.00
33 lbs.		33.00
		<u>33.12</u>

add: Cost of personnel and depot overhead..... 1.00
40% added to cost of personnel for extra labor in stables, etc..... 3.75
Total cost..... \$ 37.87

(c) Cost of keeping mules in stables:

Cost per lb.	Daily ration	Total cost
14 lbs.		33.12
12 lbs.		33.00
12 lbs.		33.00
33 lbs.		33.00
		<u>33.12</u>

add: Cost of personnel and depot overhead..... 1.00
40% added to cost of personnel for extra labor in stables, etc..... 3.75
Total cost..... \$ 37.87

This is cost of personnel and depot overhead at depots operated on the corral system.

(b) Animals in Corrals:

	No. lbs. per animal	Aver. Cost per lb.	Total cost per animal
Hay.....	18.1	\$.0158	\$.2859
Oats.....	7.1	.0256	.1817
			<u>\$.4676</u>

add: Cost of personnel 60% of average daily cost of personnel and depot overhead..... .12
\$.5876

(c) Animals in Pastures:

Approximately 50% of average cost of personnel and Depot overhead. This assumes that animals are subsisted by pasturage alone..... \$.10

The above statement, exclusive of pasturing animals, which is generally carried on at the General Depots, Fort Bliss and Camp Travis, gives as the average cost of feeding animals of all classes, \$.5255.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Unit</u>
1990	1.01	1.01
1991	1.1	1.1

 11-
 8788. 2

Travel, given as the average cost of feeding animals of all classes, generally carried on at the General Hospital, Fort Bliss and Camp The above statement, exclusive of boarding animals, which is below, was made at Washington, D. C. on 10/10/1918.

Inclosure No.

WAR PLANS - GREEN

REMOUNT SERVICE

Schedule of Training for Field Remount Squadrons.

This schedule is based on a two months course. There are bound to be many changes in it, due to the difficulty and delays in obtaining equipment. The schedule is based on forty (40) working days, of which it is assumed seven (7) will be too wet for outside work, on which days the "Rainy Day Schedule" will be followed, and three (3) days of the course will be devoted to target practice, pistol. These three days will be fitted in as opportunity offers, but should be in the latter part of the course. In case only one month is available for training, only the first half of this schedule will be carried out and the schedule is arranged with that in view.

Inclosure No.
 REVENUE - CHAIRMAN
 REVENUE SERVICE

Schedule of Training for Field Revenue Service

This schedule is based on a two month course. There are bound to be many changes in it, due to the difficulty and delays in obtaining equipment. The schedule is based on forty (40) working days, of which it is assumed seven (7) will be lost for outside work, on which days the "Rainy Day Schedule" will be followed, and three (3) days of the course will be devoted to target practice, pistol. These three days will be fitted in as opportunity offers, but should be in the latter part of the course. In case only one month is available for training, only the first half of this schedule will be carried out and the schedule is arranged with that in view.

DAILY SCHEDULE FOR F.R.S.

5:45 - 6:00	Physical Exercises.	(Note 4)
7:15 - 8:30	Dismounted Drill	(Note 1)
8:45 - 10:45	Cavalry Drill Mtd.	(Note 2)
10:45 -	Stables & Cleaning Equipment.	
1:00 - 2:00	Equitation for Officers	
1:00 - 2:00	Dismounted Drill	(Note 1)
2:10 - 3:40	Equitation for Enlisted Men by Platoon.	(Note 3)
3:40	Stables & Cleaning Equipment.	

NOTES

1. List of instruction to be given each dismounted period shown on List A.
2. List of instruction to be given each Cavalry Drill Period Mtd. shown on List B.
3. Work in equitation each day will be the same as given by instruction in Officer's Class in Equitation.
4. Physical Exercises will be as laid down in Manual Physical Training, pages 17-50. Every 3rd period will be devoted to running.
5. School for N.C.O.'s will be conducted daily except Saturday and Sunday at such hour as Sqdn. C.O. may designate in which all the subjects covered in the next 2 days work are taken. In addition the following paragraphs C.D.R. will be covered before that paragraph is reached in the practical work:-

Par.	321 - 350
"	368 - 381
"	448 - 498
"	489 - 516
"	530 - 540
"	582 - 593
6. All Officers, except Squadron C.O., will attend school conducted by Hqd. Officer of Squadron in 1st Aid from 4:00 - 5:00 P.M., for first 5 days of Instruction Period.
7. Schedule for Saturdays will be announced weekly.

DAIRY SCHEDULE FOR K.A.R.

8:45 - 9:00 Physical Exercises.
 9:15 - 9:30 Dismounted Drill
 9:45 - 10:45 Cavalry Drill Reg.

10:45 - 11:00 Breakfast & Cleaning Equipment.

1:00 - 2:00 Inspection for Officers

1:00 - 2:00 Dismounted Drill

2:10 - 2:40 Inspection for Cavalry Drill Reg.

2:40 - 3:00 Breakfast & Cleaning Equipment.

3:00 - 3:15 Physical Exercises.

3:15 - 3:30 Dismounted Drill

3:30 - 3:45 Cavalry Drill Reg.

3:45 - 4:00 Breakfast & Cleaning Equipment.

4:00 - 4:15 Physical Exercises.

4:15 - 4:30 Dismounted Drill

4:30 - 4:45 Cavalry Drill Reg.

4:45 - 5:00 Breakfast & Cleaning Equipment.

5:00 - 5:15 Physical Exercises.

5:15 - 5:30 Dismounted Drill

5:30 - 5:45 Cavalry Drill Reg.

5:45 - 6:00 Breakfast & Cleaning Equipment.

6:00 - 6:15 Physical Exercises.

6:15 - 6:30 Dismounted Drill

6:30 - 6:45 Cavalry Drill Reg.

6:45 - 7:00 Breakfast & Cleaning Equipment.

7:00 - 7:15 Physical Exercises.

7:15 - 7:30 Dismounted Drill

7:30 - 7:45 Cavalry Drill Reg.

7:45 - 8:00 Breakfast & Cleaning Equipment.

8:00 - 8:15 Physical Exercises.

8:15 - 8:30 Dismounted Drill

8:30 - 8:45 Cavalry Drill Reg.

8:45 - 9:00 Breakfast & Cleaning Equipment.

9:00 - 9:15 Physical Exercises.

9:15 - 9:30 Dismounted Drill

9:30 - 9:45 Cavalry Drill Reg.

9:45 - 10:00 Breakfast & Cleaning Equipment.

10:00 - 10:15 Physical Exercises.

LIST A.

List of work to be covered each period of Dismounted Drill.

1 Par. 57-57 Cavalry Drill Reg.
 2 58-60
 3 61-63
 4 64-66
 5 Review
 6 555 559-560-57.
 7 582-587
 8 588-594
 9 595-598
 10 Review
 11 399-401
 12 402-403
 13 404-409 and 414
 14 410-415 415-416
 15 Review
 16 517-520
 17 540-545
 18 546-547
 19 548-552
 20 Review
 21 553-555
 22 556-559
 23 560 - and review of 556-559
 24 592-598
 25 Review
 26 - 30 Tent Pitching, Shelter Tent.
 31 609-614
 32 615-616
 33 617
 34 618-621
 35 Review
 36 622
 37 623-624
 38 625-626
 39 627-628
 40 Review
 41 629
 42 630-632
 43 633-634
 44 635-636
 45 Review
 46 637-638
 47 Review
 48 639 & 640
 49-50 Review of all work.

LIST 1

List of work to be covered each period of Cavalry Drill Mounted

1	179-198
2	199-217 and 226-229
3	218-223
4	224-230
5	Review
6	350-352
7	353-360
8	361-367
9	368-385
10	386-394
11	395-399
12	Review
13	400-403
14	404-416
15	417-430
16	431-445
17	Review
18	517-535
19	536-545
20	546-554
21	555-561
22	Review
23	572-577 and 580-597
24	598-615
25	617-620
26	621-625
27	Review
28	627-637
29-30th	Review.

LIST 2

List of work to be covered each period of Cavalry Drill Mounted

1	Cavalry Drill Regulations.
2	Par.
3	179-198
4	199-217 and 226-229
5	218-223
6	224-230
7	Review
8	350-352
9	353-360
10	361-367
11	368-385
12	386-394
13	395-399
14	Review
15	400-403
16	404-416
17	417-430
18	431-445
19	Review
20	517-535
21	536-545
22	546-554
23	555-561
24	Review
25	572-577 and 580-597
26	598-615
27	617-620
28	621-625
29	Review
30	627-637
31-30th	Review.

Must be kept in mind that the above is only a general statement and that the actual results may vary.

[illegible]

<u>Hour</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Reference</u>
<u>1st Day</u>		
A.M.		
7:15 - 8:15	Care and handling Pistol	Manual N.C.O. Pages 246-249
8:30 - 9:30	Reading A. of W.	Manual N.C.O. Pages 350-359
9:30 - 10:30	Packing Saddles	
10:30 - 11:30	School	See List of lessons
P.M.		
1:00 - 2:00	1st Aid Instruction	Manual N.C.O. Pages 336-340
2:00 - 3:00	School	See list of lessons
3 P. M.	Stables	
<u>2nd Day</u>		
A.M.		
7:15 - 8:15	Manual of the Pistol	C.R.R. Par. 146-156
8:30 - 9:30	Reading A. of W.	Manual N.C.O. Pages 560-70
9:30 - 10:30	Packing Saddles	
10:30 - 11:30	School	See list of lessons
P.M.		
1:00 - 2:00	1st Aid Instruction	Manual N.C.O. Pages 341-342
2:00 - 3:00	School	See list of lessons
3:00 P.M.	Stables	
<u>3rd Day</u>		
A.M.		
7:15 - 8:15	Position and Aiming Drill Pistol	Manual N.C.O. Pages 250-252
8:30 - 9:30	Care and Cleaning Rifle	Manual N.C.O. Pages 20-27.
9:30 - 10:30	Packing Saddles.	
10:30 - 11:30	School	See list of lessons

RAINY DAY SCHEDULE			
(Instruction by Jackson)			
Hour	Subject	Reference	Remarks
A.M.		1st Day	
7:15 - 8:15	Care and handling of horse	Manual H.C.O. Pages 355-359	
8:30 - 9:30	Handling of horse	Manual H.C.O. Pages 355-359	
9:30 - 10:30	Packing Saddle		
10:30 - 11:30	School	See list of lessons	
P.M.			
1:00 - 2:00	1st Aid Instruction	Manual H.C.O. Pages 355-359	
2:00 - 3:00	School	See list of lessons	
3:00 P.M.	Stables		
A.M.		2nd Day	
7:15 - 8:15	Manual of the pistol	O.L.R. Part. 1st-125	
8:30 - 9:30	Handling of horse	Manual H.C.O. Pages 355-359	
9:30 - 10:30	Packing Saddle		
10:30 - 11:30	School	See list of lessons	
P.M.			
1:00 - 2:00	1st Aid Instruction	Manual H.C.O. Pages 355-359	
2:00 - 3:00	School	See list of lessons	
3:00 P.M.	Stables		
A.M.		3rd Day	
7:15 - 8:15	Position and Aiming Drill, Pistol	Manual H.C.O. Pages 355-359	
8:30 - 9:30	Care and handling of horse	Manual H.C.O. Pages 355-359	
9:30 - 10:30	Packing Saddle		
10:30 - 11:30	School	See list of lessons	
P.M.			
1:00 - 2:00	1st Aid Instruction	Manual H.C.O. Pages 355-359	
2:00 - 3:00	School	See list of lessons	
3:00	Stables		

RAINY DAY SCHEDULE (Continued)

Time	Activity	Reference
8:00 - 8:30	1st Aid Instruction	Manual E.C.O. Pages 250-252
8:30 - 9:00	School	See list of lessons
9:00 - 9:30	Stables	
9:30 - 10:00	Position and Aiming Drill	Manual E.C.O. Pages 250-252
10:00 - 10:30	Instruction at option Sqn C.O.	
10:30 - 11:00	Packing Saddles	
11:00 - 11:30	School	See list of lessons
11:30 - 12:00	1st Aid Instruction	Review
12:00 - 12:30	School	See list of lessons
12:30 - 1:00	Stables	
1:00 - 1:30	Position and Aiming Drill	Manual E.C.O. Pages 250-252
1:30 - 2:00	Instruction at option Sqn C.O.	
2:00 - 2:30	Packing Saddles	
2:30 - 3:00	School	See list of lessons
3:00 - 3:30	1st Aid Instruction	Review
3:30 - 4:00	School	See list of lessons
4:00 - 4:30	Stables	
4:30 - 5:00	Position and Aiming Drill	Manual E.C.O. Pages 250-252
5:00 - 5:30	Instruction at option Sqn C.O.	
5:30 - 6:00	Packing Saddles	
6:00 - 6:30	School	See list of lessons
6:30 - 7:00	1st Aid Instruction	Review
7:00 - 7:30	School	See list of lessons
7:30 - 8:00	Stables	
8:00 - 8:30	Position and Aiming Drill	Manual E.C.O. Pages 250-252
8:30 - 9:00	Instruction at option Sqn C.O.	
9:00 - 9:30	Packing Saddles	
9:30 - 10:00	School	See list of lessons
10:00 - 10:30	1st Aid Instruction	Review
10:30 - 11:00	School	See list of lessons
11:00 - 11:30	Stables	
11:30 - 12:00	Position and Aiming Drill	Manual E.C.O. Pages 250-252
12:00 - 12:30	Instruction at option Sqn C.O.	
12:30 - 1:00	Packing Saddles	
1:00 - 1:30	School	See list of lessons
1:30 - 2:00	1st Aid Instruction	Review
2:00 - 2:30	School	See list of lessons
2:30 - 3:00	Stables	

RAINY DAY SCHEDULE (Continued)

7th Day

A.M.		
7:15 - 8:15	Position and Aiming Drill Pistol	Manual E.C.O. Pages 250-252
8:30 - 9:30	Instruction at option Sqn C.O.	
9:30 - 10:30	Packing Saddles	
10:30 - 11:30	School	See list of lessons
P.M.		
1:00 - 2:00	1st Aid Instruction	Review
2:00 - 3:00	School	See list of lessons
3:00	Stables	

1919

[illegible]

School for Privates to be conducted by Platoons.

Manual for H. C. O's.

Friday Day

1. Pages 10 - 19
2. Sec. 4, Page 27-29 and page 34-42.
3. Page 43-49
4. Page 223-232.
5. Page 258 - Sec. 5 Page 263.
6. Sec. 5 Page 263 - Sec. 7 Page 271.
7. Sec. 7 Page 271 - 279.
8. Page 286 - 288.
9. " 289 - 298.
10. " 367 - 379 Cavalry Drill Reg.
11. " 56 - 71 & Page 157 - 163 Stable Sgt. Manual.
12. As ordered by Sqdn. C. O.
13. Ditto.
14. Ditto.

Sales

1. Pages 10 - 12
2. Sec. 4, Page 17-18 and page 18-19.
3. Page 40-41
4. Page 123-124.
5. Page 225 - Sec. 2 Page 226.
6. Sec. 2 Page 225 - Sec. 7 Page 227.
7. Sec. 7 Page 227 - 228.
8. Page 229 - 230.
9. " 230 - 231.
10. " 231 - 232 covering entire Sec.
11. " 23 - 24 Page 127 - 128 Sec. 127, 128.
12. As ordered by Order, U. S.
13. None
14. None

List of Issues

Issues for Review to be completed by 1/1/1919.

Issues for U. S. G. O.

Index to Sales of Surplus Animals.

Animals, Surplus sold, number sold to June 30.....	Par. 1
Animals, Surplus sold, total money value of sales....	" 1
Animals, Surplus sold, average price obtained and per- centage of cost by classes	" 2
Advertising sales	" 4,5,6,7
Auctioneers, Method of selection.....	" 8
Amount of deposit required of bidders	" 15
Animals soundness not guaranteed.....	" 18
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SALES OF SURPLUS ANIMALS.

(After the World War)

1. From December 11, 1918 to June 30, 1919, 170,355 surplus animals were sold at public auction for a total of \$19,073,544.37, this being 60% of the original cost.

2. The number sold, average price and percentage of cost by classes are shown below:

Class	Number	Ave. Price	Total Value	% of Original Cost
Cavalry Horses	53,936	71.30	3,845,649.86	44%
Artillery	51,981	103.86	5,398,697.71	54%
Draft Mules	56,951	153.14	8,721,257.26	70%
Pack & Riding Mules	7,487	147.98	1,107,939.74	90%
Total Horses & Mules	170,355	111.96	19,073,544.37	60%

All animals on hand were examined carefully and the better animals were selected to be retained in the Service. Many of the surplus animals sold were consequently old, of poor type, or had defects and blemishes from hard use.

3. All sales were made at public auction, 189 sales being held at 39 different places.

4. Special authority was obtained from the Secretary of War to advertise these surplus animals at not to exceed \$2.00 per head. It was found that \$1.00 per animal gave sufficient funds for all the necessary advertising.

5. This advertising was of special value and when thoroughly and properly done, excellent results in prices were most apparent. As an example; one Commanding Officer of a Depot, through a misunderstanding of instructions failed to advertise extensively. The animals sold brought a very low price. Two weeks later, a sale of the same class of animals at the same depot under similar conditions were properly advertised and brought \$30.00 per head more than the previous sale not properly advertised.

6. Advertising was done in all local papers, in all large dailies and stock journals. Circular letters were sent out to a number of purchasers and posters were also prepared and sent to dealers, post-office officials, etc.

7. In advertising, the following data were given:

Number of each class of animals to be sold,
Date of sale,
Condition of sale,
Loading facilities,
Name of Officer at Depot who would furnish information in detail,
How payments for animals were to be made.

8. At the beginning of sales, the services of a number of auctioneers at different camps were obtained. The commission paid to these auctioneers averaged from 1 to 1-1/2%. After a few sales had been conducted, the number of auctioneers employed at the different places was materially reduced and the auctioneers who had proved most satisfactory and who had obtained the best results were selected to conduct as many sales as they could properly handle. In other words, it was found most important to select the auctioneer who had a large amount of experience in the sale of horses and mules and allow them to conduct all sales in a certain territory. This class of auctioneers invariably secured better results than the employment of a large number of local auctioneers who would conduct the sales in their vicinity only. The commission paid the auctioneer who conducted a large number of sales was then reduced. His commission varied from 3/4 to 1/2 of 1%.

9. In order to keep the interest of buyers at sales, it was necessary to provide for their comfort. Special arrangements were therefore made to handle the visitors who often numbered three or four thousand people.

SALES OF SURPLUS ANIMALS

(After the World War)

1. From December 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919, 170,355 surplus animals were sold at public auction for a total of \$19,075,544.37, this being 60% of the original cost.

2. The number sold, average price and percentage of cost by classes are shown below:

Class	Number	Avg. Price	Total Value	% of Cost
Heavy Horses	23,979	\$1.30	\$31,172.70	44%
Light Horses	51,981	\$1.38	\$71,733.78	54%
Donkeys	28,951	\$1.14	\$32,994.14	70%
Black & White Horses	7,487	\$1.38	\$10,330.06	80%
Total Horses & Mules	110,398	\$1.19	\$13,340.68	80%

All animals on hand were examined carefully and the better animals were selected to be retained in the service. Many of the surplus animals sold were consequently old, of poor type, or had defects and disabilities from hard use.

3. All sales were made at public auction, 189 sales being held at 58 different places.

4. Special authority was obtained from the Secretary of War to advertise these surplus animals at not to exceed \$2.00 per head. It was found that \$1.00 per animal gave sufficient funds for all the necessary advertising.

5. This advertising was of special value and when thoroughly and properly done, excellent results in prices were most apparent. As an example, one commanding officer of a Depot, through a misunderstanding of instructions failed to advertise extensively. The animals sold brought a very low price. Two weeks later, a sale of the same class of animals at the same Depot under similar conditions were properly advertised and brought \$20.00 per head more than the previous sale not properly advertised.

6. Advertising was done in all local papers, in all large dailies and stock journals. Circular letters were sent out to a number of purchasers and posters were also prepared and sent to dealers, post-office officials, etc.

7. In advertising, the following data were given:

Number of each class of animals to be sold,
Date of sale,
Condition of sale,
Loading facilities,
Name of Officer of Depot who would furnish information in detail,
How payments for animals were to be made.

8. At the beginning of the sales, the services of a number of auctioneers at different camps were obtained. The commission paid to these auctioneers averaged from 1 to 1-1/2%. After a few sales had been conducted, the number of auctioneers employed at the different places was materially reduced and the auctioneers who had proved most satisfactory and who had obtained the best results were selected to conduct as many sales as they could properly handle. In other words, it was found most important to select the auctioneer who had a large amount of experience in the sale of horses and mules and also those to conduct all sales in a certain territory. This class of auctioneers invariably secured better results than the employment of a large number of local auctioneers who would conduct the sales in their vicinity only. The commission paid to auctioneers who conducted a large number of sales was then reduced. His commission varied from 3/4 to 1/2 of 1%.

9. In order to keep the interest of buyers at sales, it was necessary to provide for their comfort. Special arrangements were made to handle the visitors who often numbered three or four thousand.

10. Suitable auction rings with proper seating capacity (usually under hay sheds) were prepared. Trucks were secured to bring buyers to and from the adjacent towns. Arrangements were made with the Depot mess or post exchanges to sell sandwiches, hot coffee and soft drinks. Every effort was made to provide comfortable and suitable surroundings for buyers.

11. An office for settling for animals was placed near or in the auction ring. An officer with necessary detail of men to issue animals and a railroad representative to handle shipment of animals were kept in vicinity of auction ring.

12. Several weeks before a sale, the animals to be sold were put up in stables, groomed, fed carefully and carefully prepared for sale. Much time and care was devoted to properly placing animals to be sold in pairs or car load lots. A poor animal in a pair or car load invariably ruined the sale of good animals with which it was placed. It was of utmost importance to go over all animals carefully before the sale and properly group them according to age, color, conformation and soundness. Animals for sale were then numbered consecutively, the following method proving most satisfactory:

13. A perforated tag with the number of animal on each section was tied to the halter. The lower half with the number of animal on it being torn off as animal entered the auction ring and later handed to the purchaser when the animal was knocked down to him. This method of tagging gave the purchaser a record of his animal which he could check with the office record. A metal tail tag with number of the animal was also placed on the tail. In case both the halter tag and tail tag were lost the number of animal was also painted on his side or croup. The three methods ^{mentioned} above were found necessary in order to avoid mistakes, particularly where animals were held any length of time for shipment.

14. At the time of numbering animals, a careful list was then prepared which gave the number of animal, the place or stable at which kept and any particular defect or blemish on the animal. After the animal was sold he was sent back to the stable or shed shown on this list and the animal could be located from this list by the officer who had to issue the same.

15. It was found necessary to require a deposit of 10% of the amount to be purchased from large buyers for the reason that on several occasions where sales were first inaugurated, animals were bid in and the purchaser, deciding that he had made a bad bargain, would leave the Depot without either settling for, or receiving the animals, thus leaving the animals on hand to be retained at considerable expense to the Government until the next sale. These deposits were credited on the accounts of the buyers. In case of failure to call for the animal, his deposit was to be forfeited to the Government. Cash or certified check were insisted upon from all purchasers.

16. A system for issuing numbers to large buyers was adopted to facilitate the keeping of records of sales in the auction ring. This briefly was as follows: A large buyer upon making his 10% deposit was issued a number, his name, number and amount deposited was carefully recorded. Whenever this purchaser bought an animal in the auction ring, he called or displayed his number, and the animal was recorded as being sold to "Number so and so". This relieved the clerks of writing out the full name of large buyers each time an animal was knocked down and taken.

17. Two clerks, one as a check on the other, were found necessary in the auction ring. Each clerk obtaining name and class of animal as he was brought in the ring. When the animal was knocked down, each recorded the name of the purchaser and the price for which sold. This served as a double check in case any argument arose as to the animals bought, as to the purchaser, or as to the price paid for the animal.

18. No animals were guaranteed. This fact was stated in all advertisements and also announced at beginning of all sales. However, all unserviceable animals were usually inspected and condemned before the beginning of the sales. At all sales, a practice was made to announce minor defects or blemishes if they were noted and observed. These blemishes were found and recorded on the list made at the time of numbering the animals and the list was kept on hand in the auction ring, and blemishes, etc., were announced from this list. This was found to be the best policy rather than to try to deceive the buyer.

19. Animals were loaded on cars for shipment by Depot labor but under the supervision of the buyer who assumed all responsibility for the animal which was delivered to him at the depot.

20. Sales of more than two days in length at any one place proved unsatisfactory as the prices on the third day were usually low. The sale of more than one thousand animals per day were also too large and unsatisfactory.

21. It was estimated that 90% of animals sold were bought by dealers. This was due to the fact that most farmers desired a guarantee or desired to try animals out before making a purchase.

22. From all reports, animals sold have proven most satisfactory to dealers and farmers. This is due probably to the fact that no sickness was incurred in shipment and that animals were generally in such condition that they could go to work in a very short time after being purchased.

23. In 189 sales conducted, in which 170,355 animals were sold, five complaints have been submitted to date which have been referred to the Claims Board. The small number of complaints received was due probably to the fact that great care was exercised to hear all complaints and to correct any dissatisfaction or errors at the time of the sale.

24. Amount of feed saved to June 30, 1919, on sales of above 170,355 animals was \$12,147,969.80.

25. Amount of labor and overhead cost saved to June 30, 1919, on 170,355 animals was \$7,019,693.60.

960016

KEOGH QUARTERMASTER INTERMEDIATE DEPOT
FORT KEOGH MONTANA

This reservation is situated in Custer County, Mont., on the Tongue River, opposite Miles City, and comprises an area of about 90 square miles.

TITLE. -- Reserved from the public domain for military purposes by Executive order of March 14, 1878, a military post at this place having been established in 1876 under authority of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1876 (19 Stat., 95). By act of Congress approved July 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 292), the reservation was reduced to its present area. The reservation was transferred to the Interior Department May 28, 1908, but redeclared by Executive Order of January 22, 1909 (G.O. 22, W.D., February 4, 1909).

General Orders) War Department,
No. 22) Washington, Feb. 4, 1909.

II. - The following Executive Order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The Executive Order, dated May 28, 1908 (No. 803) placing the military reservation of Fort Keogh, Montana, under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as provided for by act of July 5, 1894 (23 Stat. L., 103) or as may be otherwise provided by law, is hereby vacated, and the lands included in said military reservation, which was declared by Executive Order, dated March 14, 1878 (G.O. No. 7, Department of Dakota, March 22, 1878) and reduced by act of Congress, approved July 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 292) are hereby placed under the control of the War Department for military purposes.

(1386849 A-A.G.O.) Theodore Roosevelt.

The White House,
Jan 22, 1909.

General Orders) War Department,
No. 80) Washington, April 28, 1909.

1. - The military reservation of Fort Keogh, Montana, is turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for use as a general supply depot, and will hereafter be known as the Fort Keogh Remount Depot. (1518275, A.G.O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. Wotherspoon,
Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
Henry P. McCain,
Adjutant General.

Acreage: - Approximately 57,300 (90sq.mi.approx.)

Character of improvements: - Frame building in good repair; good frame stables; 2785 acres in cultivation.

Accommodations: - 5 officers, 150 enlisted men; stables, sheds, etc., for 200 animals.

Storage Space: - 2000 animals (pasturage for 2000 animals 6 to 8 months of the year); can be expanded for 4600.

Total investment: - Estimated value of land \$640,000.00; improvements \$300,000.00; total \$940,000.00

This reservation is situated in Garfield County, Mont., on the Tongue River, opposite Miles City, and comprises an area of about 30 square miles.

TITLE. -- Reserved from the public domain for military purposes by Executive Order of March 14, 1878, a military post at this place having been established in 1876 under authority of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1878 (20 Stat., 387). By act of Congress approved July 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 232), the reservation was reduced to its present area. The reservation was transferred to the Interior Department May 28, 1900, but redesignated by Executive Order of January 22, 1903 (34 Stat., 2,197).

General Orders
No. 22
War Department,
Washington, Feb. 4, 1903.

II. - The following Executive Order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The Executive Order, dated May 28, 1900 (No. 203) placing the military reservation of Fort Keogh, Montana, under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as provided for by act of July 2, 1894 (28 Stat., 1,103) or as may be otherwise provided by law, is hereby vacated, and the lands included in said military reservation, which was declared by Executive Order, dated March 14, 1878 (10 Stat., 1,103), Department of the Interior, March 14, 1878, and reduced by act of Congress, approved July 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 232), are hereby placed under the control of the War Department for military purposes.

Theodore Roosevelt.

(1386889 A-1-A.G.O.)

The White House,
Jan 22, 1903.

General Orders
No. 22
War Department,
Washington, April 28, 1903.

I. - The military reservation of Fort Keogh, Montana, is transferred over to the Department for use as a General Supply Depot, and will hereafter be known as the Fort Keogh National Depot. (1318276 A-1-A.G.O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. H. Woodhams,
Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
Henry R. McCain,
Adjutant General.

Notes: - Approximately 67,500 (60,000-75,000).

Character of improvements: - Frame building in good repair; good frame stables; 2,500 acres in cultivation.

Accommodations: - 5 officers, 150 enlisted men; stables, sheds, etc., for 200 animals.

Storage space: - 2,000 animals (pasture for 5,000 animals & 10 8 months of the year); can be expanded for 4,000.

Total investment: - Estimated value of land \$600,000.00; improvements \$200,000.00; total \$800,000.00.

Value:

Land	\$ 300,000.00
Buildings	100,000.00
Roads	10,500.00
Fences	5,000.00
Water & Sewerage System	50,000.00
Irrigation Plant	10,000.00
Total value of plant	475,500.00
Equipment	45,000.00
Total value	\$ 520,500.00

Total value	\$ 250,000.00
Equipment	45,000.00
Total value of plant	175,000.00
Irregular plant	10,000.00
Water & Sewerage System	50,000.00
House	5,000.00
Building	10,000.00
Land	300,000.00

REMO QUARTERMASTER INTERMEDIATE REPORT

FORT REMO OKLAHOMA

This reservation is situated on the North Fork of the Canadian River, in Canadian County, Okla., one mile north east of El Reno, Okla.

TITLE. -- Set apart from the public domain by being included within the limits of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Reservation, by Executive order dated August 10, 1869. Proclaimed a military reservation by Executive Order dated July 17, 1883.

General Orders)
No. 59

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, April 18, 1908.

1. The military post of Fort Reno, Oklahoma, is designated a general supply depot of the Quartermaster's Department and will hereafter be known as the Fort Reno Remount Depot.

(1367629 A.G.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. Franklin Bell,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
Henry P. McCain,
Adjutant General.

Acreage: - 9,493

Character of Improvements: - Old frame buildings of little cost originally. An excellent farm of about 2000 acres, good wells and water system and pastures.

Accommodations: - 6 officers, 150 enlisted men, stables, sheds and veterinary equipment, 2000 animals.

Storage space: - 2000 animals (pasturage for 2000 at least 6 months of the year) capable of expansion to 4000 animals.

Value: -	Lands	\$ 583,000.00
	Buildings	167,132.11
	Roads	2,500.00
	Fences	15,000.00
	Water & sewerage system	75,000.00
	Total value of plant	842,632.11
	Equipment	63,725.00
	Total value	\$ 906,357.11

MEMO SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

FORT HENRY, OKLAHOMA

This reservation is situated on the North Fork of the Canadian River, in Canadian County, Okla., one mile north east of El Reno, Okla.

TITLE. -- Set apart from the public domain by being included within the limits of the Cherokee and Arapaho Indian Reservation, by Executive Order dated August 10, 1894. Prescribed a military reservation by Executive Order dated July 17, 1893.

General Order No. 29
Department of War
Washington, April 18, 1908.

1. The military post of Fort Henry, Oklahoma, is designated a general supply depot of the Department of War and will hereafter be known as the Fort Henry Remount Depot.

(1367823 A.C.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

Major General, Chief of Staff.
J. Franklin Bell.

OFFICIAL:
Henry F. McCain,
Adjutant General.

Acres: - 2,433

Character of improvements: - Old frame buildings of little cost original-ly. An excellent farm of about 2000 acres, good well and water system and pasture.

Accommodations: - 2 officers, 100 enlisted men, stables, sheds and veterinary equipment, 2000 animals.

Storage space: - 2000 animals (pasture for 2000 at least 6 months of the year) capable of expansion to 4000 animals.

Value: -	Land	\$ 225,000.00
	Buildings	187,128.11
	Stocks	2,500.00
	Fences	18,000.00
	Water & sewerage system	18,000.00
	Total value of plant	842,428.11
	Equipment	68,750.00
	Total value	\$ 902,327.11

Robinson

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR.

This reservation is situated on White River, 3 miles from Crawford, in Dawes and Sioux Counties, and including the wood and timber reserve contains an area of 36 square miles. The post was established in March, 1874.

TITLE.-- Executive order of November 14, 1876, declaring the reservation with area of 7 square miles and 199 acres. Executive order of June 28, 1879, enlarging the reservation so as to make it comprise an area of 20 square miles. A wood and timber reserve, containing an area of 16 square miles was declared by Executive order dated November 4, 1879, this last reserve being about 3 miles from the line of the post reservation.

By executive order, dated September 19, 1896, so much of the reservation as lay east of the line marked for the eastern boundary in the survey of the public lands adjacent thereto, and described in the field notes and plats of said survey on file in the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, at Lincoln, Nebr., was turned over to the Interior Department.

By Executive order, dated September 14, 1906, (G.O. 165, W.D., October 1, 1906), a parcel of land in the northwest corner of the reservation, which had been erroneously included in patents to private parties, was transferred to the Interior Department.

On June 2, 1919, The Adjutant General of the Army directed the Commanding General, Central Department, to make available for the immediate use of the Quartermaster General, the military reservation at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, including the wood and timber reserve thereat, but, while it was used during the summer of 1919, temporarily as a Remount Depot, it was not turned over to the Remount Service permanently until November 22, 1919, when The Adjutant General of the Army communicated with the Commanding General, Central Department, as follows:

You will transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, the military reservation at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, including the wood and timber reserve thereat."

Acres - 23,040

Character of improvements: 10 modern brick officers quarters; 4 modern brick barracks; all other buildings are old frame or adobe quarters in varying states of usefulness.

Accommodations: 30 officers; 400 enlisted men (in good repair) stables, sheds etc. for 2000 animals.

Storage space: 2000 animals (pasture for 2000, for 6 or 8 months of the year); capable of expansion to 4000 animals.

Estimated values:	Land	\$182,200.00
(Apr. 5, 1921)	Buildings	749,806.23
	Roads	1,800.00
	Fences	5,653.18
	Water & Sewer System	18,399.99
	Total value of plant	927,459.41
	Equipment	31,959.63
	Total value	\$ 959,419.04

Front Royal

PORT ROBINSON RESERVE

This reservation is situated on White River, 3 miles from
Creston, in Jones and Black Counties, and including the wood and
timber reserve containing an area of 38 square miles. The post was
established in March, 1874.

TITLE.-- Executive order of November 14, 1873, declaring
the reservation with area of 7 square miles and 125 acres. Exe-
cutive order of June 28, 1875, enlarging the reservation so as to
make it comprise an area of 38 square miles. A wood and timber
reserve, containing an area of 10 square miles was declared by Exe-
cutive order dated November 4, 1875. This last reserve being about
3 miles from the line of the post reservation.
By executive order, dated September 15, 1886, no more of the
reservation as lay east of the line marked for the eastern boundary
in the survey of the public lands adjacent thereto, and described
in the field notes and plat of said survey on file in the office
of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, at Lincoln, Neb.,
was turned over to the Interior Department.
By Executive order, dated September 14, 1900, (E.O. 100, E.T.),
October 1, 1900, a parcel of land in the northeast corner of the
reservation, which had been expressly included in patents to pri-
vate parties, was transferred to the Interior Department.

On June 2, 1919, the Adjutant General of the Army directed
the Commanding General, Central Department, to make available for
the immediate use of the Quartermaster General, the military reser-
vation at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, including the wood and timber
reserve thereto, but, while it was used during the summer of 1919,
temporarily as a Remount Depot, it was not turned over to the Quartermaster
Service permanently until November 22, 1919, when the Adjutant
General of the Army communicated with the Commanding General,
Central Department, as follows:

You will transfer to the control and jurisdiction
of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and
Storage, the military reservation at Fort Robinson,
Nebraska, including the wood and timber reserve thereto."

Average - 25,040

Character of improvements: 10 modern brick officers' quarters;
4 modern brick barracks; all
other buildings are old frame or
adobe quarters in varying stages
of usefulness.

Accommodations: 50 officers; 400 enlisted men; in good
repair; stables, sheds etc. for 2000 animals.
Storage space: 2000 animals (pasture for 2000, for 6 or 8
months of the year); capable of expansion
to 4000 animals.

Estimated value:	Land
(Apr. 3, 1911)	Buildings
	Roads
	Fences
	Water & Sewer System
	Total value of plant
	Equipment
	Total value
	\$112,200.00
	749,803.25
	1,800.00
	2,823.18
	18,355.43
	927,422.41
	31,329.63
	\$989,412.04

FRONT ROYAL QUARTERMASTER INTERMEDIATE DEPOT

FRONT ROYAL VA.

This reservation is situated about two miles in a southeasterly direction from the town of Front Royal, in Warren County. It was acquired under the authority of act of Congress dated, March 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1049).

It was actually opened as a Remount Depot on August 30, 1911 (C.O. 117 W.D. 1911)

Acreage: 5062.16 acres.

Character of Improvement: - Modern concrete buildings.

Accommodations: - Four officers' quarters; 100 enlisted men; stables, sheds, veterinary equipment, etc. for 1500 animals.

Storage Space: - 1500 animals (pasturage 800).

Value:

Land	\$225,000.00
Buildings	400,000.00
Roads	5,000.00
Fences	40,000.00
Water & Sewerage system	37,000.00
Total value of plant	707,000.00
Equipment	40,700.00
Total value	\$747,700.00

FRONT ROYAL SHOOTING RESERVE

FRONT ROYAL, VA.

This reservation is situated about two miles in a southerly direction from the town of Front Royal, in Warren County. It was acquired under the authority of act of Congress dated March 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1042).

It was actually opened as a shooting reserve on August 30, 1911 (36 Stat., 1042).

Acres: 6082.15 acres.

Character of improvement: - Modern concrete buildings.

Accommodations: - Four officers' quarters; 100 enlisted men's quarters; sheds, veterinary equipment, etc. for 1000 animals.

Storage space: - 1000 animals (percentage 800).

Value:

Land	\$228,000.00
Buildings	400,000.00
Sheds	5,000.00
Fences	40,000.00
Water & Sewerage	
System	27,000.00
Total value of plant	\$697,000.00
Equipment	40,000.00
Total value	\$737,000.00

Remount
Board

HISTORY OF THE REMOUNT BOARD

(To April 1921)

The necessity for some organized effort to encourage the breeding of horses suitable for riding (Cavalry) purposes, had long been recognized, and was brought to a climax by the experiences of the European war. A great deal of discussion among officers of the Remount Service was caused by this necessity. The result of this discussion was the idea of a Remount Board consisting of representative officers and civilians interested in the improvement of the Cavalry mount. In order for the Board to have official recognition, a War Department Order was required; and the task of obtaining this order was assigned to Major Hayden Channing, C. M. C.

Various drafts of this order were made from time to time so that it would comply with the requirements of the policies of the War Department and of the law on the subject. The final result was Sec. V. G. O. #65, War Department, May 17, 1919, the first order on the subject.

General Orders,) War Department,
No. 65) Washington, May 17, 1919.

V.- Remount Board.-1. A Remount Board is hereby created in the War Department to consider, report, and make recommendations to the Chief of Staff upon all matters pertaining to the supervision and regulation of breeding operations of public animals for the War Department.

2. This board shall consist of two officers of the General Staff on duty at the War Department, a Cavalry officer on duty at the War Department, an officer of Field Artillery on duty at the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, the commandant of the Mounted Service School, the Chief of the Remount Service, and two other officers selected from that service, a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who may be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture on request of the Secretary of War, and not exceeding seven civilian members possessing special knowledge of the subject who shall be appointed with their consent by the Secretary of War to serve for the nominal compensation of \$1 per year for such period or periods as he may determine. The Chief of the Remount Service shall be ex-officio chairman of the Board, shall provide necessary clerical assistance for and have custody of the records of the remount board.

3. The remount board is hereby given authority, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and in conformity with law, to accept donations of animals for breeding purposes and donations of money or other property to be used as prizes or awards at agricultural fairs, horse shows, and similar exhibitions, for the purpose of encouraging breeding of animals suitable for Army purposes.

4. Rules of procedure for the remount board shall be adopted by a majority of the members thereof, subject to the approval of and modification, addition to or change by the Secretary of War.

5. Meetings of the board shall be held at such places and time as the Secretary of War may direct.

By order of the Secretary of War:

FRYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Officials:

J. T. KERR,

Assistant Secretary

MINUTES OF THE REMOUNT BOARD
(To April 1919)

The necessity for some organized effort to encourage the breeding of horses suitable for riding (eventing) purposes had long been recognized, and was brought to a climax by the experience of the European war. A great deal of discussion among officers of the Remount Service was caused by this necessity. The result of this discussion was the idea of a Remount Board consisting of representative officers and civilians interested in the improvement of the Cavalry mount. In order for the Board to have official recognition, a War Department Order was required; and the task of obtaining this order was assigned to Major Hayden Channing, G. O. #65.

Various drafts of this order were made from time to time so that it would comply with the requirements of the position of the War Department and of the law on the subject. The final result was Sec. V. G. O. #65, War Department, May 17, 1919. The first order on the subject.

General Order No. 65
War Department, Washington, May 17, 1919.

V. - Remount Board. - A Remount Board is hereby created in the War Department to consider, report, and make recommendations to the Chief of Staff upon all matters pertaining to the regulation and supervision of breeding operations of public animals for the War Department. 2. This Board shall consist of two officers of the Cavalry on duty at the War Department, a Cavalry officer on duty at the War Department, an officer of Field Artillery on duty at the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, the commandant of the Remount Service School, the Chief of the Remount Service, and two other officers selected from that service, a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who may be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture on request of the Secretary of War, and not exceeding seven civilian members possessing special knowledge of the subject who shall be appointed with their consent by the Secretary of War for the nominal compensation of \$1 per year for each period or periods as he may determine. The Chief of the Remount Service shall be ex-officio chairman of the Board, shall provide necessary clerical assistance for and have custody of the records of the Remount Board.

3. The Remount Board is hereby given authority, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and in conformity with law, to accept donations of animals for breeding purposes and donations of money or other property to be used as prizes or awards at agricultural fairs, horse shows, and similar exhibitions for the purpose of encouraging breeding of animals suitable for Army purposes. 4. Rules of procedure for the Remount Board shall be adopted by a majority of the members thereof, subject to the approval of and modification, addition to or change by the Secretary of War.

5. Meetings of the Board shall be held at such places and times as the Secretary of War may direct.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PHYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
J. G. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Before any effort was made in regard to this matter, the official sanction of Assistant Secretary of War Crowell of the general scheme was obtained. After this sanction the first draft of the order was made in the office of the Chief of Remounts under Colonel L. Hardeman. It was then taken by Major Channing in person to General H. L. Rogers, Chief of the Purchase & Storage, to Major General G. W. Barr, Assistant Chief of Staff, Colonel John S. Fair, Major General Frank McIntyre, General Staff, and to the Coordination Section, General Staff (Colonel Hartshorne). These officers in their official capacities changed the wording of the different drafts to meet the policies of their departments, until the final order was approved by all. In compliance with G. O. #65, the following orders were published announcing the personnel of the board.

Special Orders,) WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 128-0) Washington, June 2, 1919.

Extract.

Par. 76

The following-named officers and civilians are detailed as members of the Remount Board, created by Paragraph V, General Orders No. 65, War Department, May 17, 1919.

Major General William J. Snow, U. S. Army,
Major General J. McI. Carter, U. S. Army,
Colonel John S. Fair, General Staff,
Colonel Bruce Palmer, General Staff,
Colonel Ben Lear, Jr., Cavalry,
Lieut. Colonel Jos. F. Taulbee, Cavalry (Q. M. Corps)
Lieut. Colonel Chas. L. Scott, Cavalry (Q. M. Corps)
Major Hayden Channing, Quartermaster Corps,
Major Robert E. Strawbridge, Quartermaster Corps,
Captain Philip E. M. Walker, Retired,
August Belmont, Esq.,
Arthur Hancock, Esq.,
Thos. Hitchcock, Esq.,
Algernon Daingerfield, Esq.,
F. Ambrose Clark, Esq.

(AG 334.7 Remount Board)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PHYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. G. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Special Orders,) WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 161-0) Washington, June 28, 1919.
151-0

Extract

Par. 38. Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Remount Board, appointed per paragraph 76, Special Orders No. 128-0, War Department, June 2, 1919, vice Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Scott, Cavalry, hereby relieved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PHYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. W. L. HARRIS, Major General,
Adjutant General.

F. S. Armstrong,
Colonel, Cavalry,
Chief of the Remount Service.
Chairman, Remount Board.

PROCEEDINGS NO. I OF THE REMOUNT BOARD

Convened pursuant to Paragraph 76, Special Orders
No. 128-0, War Department, June 2, 1919, and
Special Orders No. 151-0, War Department,
June 28, 1919.

Washington, D. C.,
July 24, 1919.

I. The Board met at ten o'clock A. M. pursuant to the
following orders -

Special Orders,	)	WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 128-0	)	Washington, June 2, 1919.
Extract		

Par. 76. The following-named officers and civilians are de-
tailed as members of the Remount Board, created by Paragraph
V, General Orders No. 65, War Department, May 17, 1919:

Major General Wm. J. Snow, U. S. Army,
Major General J. McI. Carter, U. S. Army,
Colonel John S. Fair, General Staff,
Colonel Bruce Palmer, General Staff,
Colonel Ben Lear, Jr., Cavalry,
Lieut. Colonel Jos. E. Taulbee, Cav. (Q. M. Corps)
Lieut. Colonel Chas. L. Scott, Cav. (Q. M. Corps)
Major Hayden Channing, Quartermaster Corps,
Major Robert E. Strawbridge, Quartermaster Corps,
Captain Philip E. M. Walker, Retired,
August Belmont, Esq.,
Arthur Hancock, Esq.,
Thos. Hitchcock, Esq.,
Algernon Daingerfield, Esq.,
F. Ambrose Clark, Esq.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Special Orders,	)	WAR DEPARTMENT,
No. 151-0	)	Washington, June 28, 1919.
Extract		

Par. 38. Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Cavalry, is detailed as a
member of the Remount Board, appointed per Paragraph 76, Special
Orders No. 128-0, War Department, June 2, 1919, vice Lieutenant
Colonel Charles L. Scott, Cavalry, hereby relieved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Special Orders,)
No. 151-0)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 28, 1919.
Extract

Par. 37. Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Remount Board, appointed per Paragraph 76, Special Orders No. 128-0, War Department, June 2, 1919, vice Colonel Ben Lear, Jr., Cavalry, hereby relieved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PETTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. G. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Present:

Major General Wm. J. Snow,
Major General J. Mel. Carter,
Colonel John S. Fair,
Colonel Bruce Palmer,
Colonel George H. Cameron,
Colonel Frank S. Armstrong,
Lieut. Colonel Jos. F. Coulbee,
Major Hayden Channing,
Major Robert E. Strawbridge,
Captain Philip E. M. Walker,
August Belmont, Esq.,
Thos. Hitchcock, Esq.,
Algernon Daingerfield, Esq.,
F. Ambrose Clark, Esq.,
Dr. John R. Mohler.

(Nominated June 4, 1919, by the
Secretary of Agriculture upon
request of the Secretary of War
as provided in Par. V, G. O. No.
65)

Absent:

Arthur Hancock, Esq.

The following telegram was read from Mr. Hancock:

"Thanks very much for your wire. Cannot leave here this week owing to a shipment of four cars horses to Saratoga and uncertainty regarding cars for same. Am sorry and disappointed that I am compelled to miss first meeting Remount Board, and expect to be a regular attendant hereafter. Best wishes. A. B. Hancock."

II. The Chairman stated that he had requested Major Hayden Channing to act as recorder of the Board for this meeting, and there being no objection Major Channing assumed these duties.

III. The Chairman stated that the first thing to be done was the organization of the Board.

IV. The Recorder read Paragraph V, General Orders No. 65, War Department, May 17, 1919, hereto appended, marked "A", and also read the order convening the Board.

V. The Chairman stated that the Board was now organized and ready to proceed to business.

VI. The Chairman then proposed the following rules of procedure in accordance with sub-paragraph 4, Paragraph V, General

Proceedings No. 1 of the Remount Board
Convened pursuant to Paragraph 76, Special Orders
No. 128-0, War Department, June 2, 1919, and
Special Orders No. 151-0, War Department,
June 28, 1919.

Washington, D. C.,
July 24, 1919.

I. The Board met at ten o'clock A. M. pursuant to the
following orders -

Special Orders,)
No. 128-0)
War Department, June 2, 1919.

Par. 76. The following named officers and civilians are de-
tailed as members of the Remount Board, created by Paragraph
V, General Orders No. 65, War Department, May 17, 1919:

Major General Wm. J. Snow, U. S. Army,
Major General J. Mel. Carter, U. S. Army,
Colonel John S. Fair, Cavalry,
Colonel Bruce Palmer, Cavalry,
Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry,
Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Cavalry,
Lieut. Colonel Jos. F. Coulbee, Cavalry,
Major Hayden Channing, Cavalry,
Major Robert E. Strawbridge, Cavalry,
Captain Philip E. M. Walker, Cavalry,
August Belmont, Esq.,
Thos. Hitchcock, Esq.,
Algernon Daingerfield, Esq.,
F. Ambrose Clark, Esq.,
Dr. John R. Mohler.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PETTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. G. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Special Orders,)
No. 151-0)
War Department, June 28, 1919.

Par. 38. Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Cavalry, is detailed as a
member of the Remount Board, appointed per Paragraph 76, Special
Orders No. 128-0, War Department, June 2, 1919, vice Lieutenant
Colonel Charles J. Scott, Cavalry, hereby relieved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PETTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. G. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Special Order No. 100-0, War Department, May 17, 1919, which were unanimously adopted by the Board.

Rules of Procedure:

- (1) The order of business of a meeting of the Remount Board shall be:
 - a. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
 - b. Report of Committees.
 - c. Unfinished business.
 - d. New business.
 - e. Adjournment.
- (2) Questions before the Board shall be decided by a majority vote of those present at the stated meeting.
- (3) Nine or more members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
- (4) The Chairman of the Remount Board shall have the power in case of an emergency to secure a mail vote on any question and submit same to the Chief of Staff for action, if necessary.

VII. Colonel J. S. Fair, General Staff, then addressed the board as follows on the necessity for the establishment of this Remount Board.

"In the procurement of animals for the War the fact was brought out that we have in this country a sufficient supply of the best draft animals to be obtained anywhere in the world and that we have not a supply in any way adequate to meet the requirements of War for riding animals. The type of riding horses that we could buy gradually deteriorated during our campaign of buying and our organization for purchase extended throughout every producing district in the United States where the riding type was produced. I do not believe that we missed going over the ground in any locality where the proper type of riding horse could be obtained. The horsemen of the United States who came into the Remount Service are unanimously of the opinion that the riding type of horse is rapidly disappearing in this country.

Under the system of breeding which was instituted before the War in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry we found that we did not obtain any considerable number of animals for the mounted service and that the animals we did secure as three-year olds were mostly of a very inferior type. The Cavalry officers present know what our attitude was when we were about to receive a consignment of remounts. I have received them in my troop and know that officers of my regiment and myself proceeded to get rid of these weedy animals as soon as possible. We regarded it as a joke in the Cavalry Service.

It was not due to the failure of the Agricultural Department to do its share of the work and it was not due to the failure of the Army to perform its necessary activities, but it was due to a faulty organization for securing the proper end, in my opinion. There was no proper inspection of the mares that were brought out for breeding purposes, and the good colts were sold to other persons and not to the Government. Since the riding horse as a type of animal is disappearing from the United States, it was felt by those interested in the Army and by the distinguished horsemen of the country that something might be done towards giving the breeding of this type of animal necessary encouragement."

VIII. The Board then entered into an informal discussion as to the necessity of breeding the proper type of Cavalry horses.

Orders No. 65, War Department, May 17, 1919, which were unanimously adopted by the Board.

Rules of Procedure:

- (1) The order of business of a meeting of the Remount Board shall be:
 - a. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
 - b. Report of Committees.
 - c. Unfinished business.
 - d. New business.
 - e. Adjournment.
- (2) Questions before the Board shall be decided by a majority vote of those present at the stated meeting.
- (3) Nine or more members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
- (4) The Chairman of the Remount Board shall have the power in case of an emergency to secure a mail vote on any question and submit same to the Chief of Staff for action, if necessary.

VII. Colonel J. S. Fair, General Staff, then addressed the board as follows on the necessity for the establishment of this Remount Board.

"In the procurement of animals for the War the fact was brought out that we have in this country a sufficient supply of the best draft animals to be obtained anywhere in the world and that we have not a supply in any way adequate to meet the requirements of War for riding animals. The type of riding horses that we could buy gradually deteriorated during our campaign of buying and our organization for purchase extended throughout every producing district in the United States where the riding type was produced. I do not believe that we missed going over the ground in any locality where the proper type of riding horse could be obtained. The horsemen of the United States who came into the Remount Service are unanimously of the opinion that the riding type of horse is rapidly disappearing in this country.

Under the system of breeding which was instituted before the War in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry we found that we did not obtain any considerable number of animals for the mounted service and that the animals we did secure as three-year olds were mostly of a very inferior type. The Cavalry officers present know what our attitude was when we were about to receive a consignment of remounts. I have received them in my troop and know that officers of my regiment and myself proceeded to get rid of these weedy animals as soon as possible. We regarded it as a joke in the Cavalry Service.

It was not due to the failure of the Agricultural Department to do its share of the work and it was not due to the failure of the Army to perform its necessary activities, but it was due to a faulty organization for securing the proper end, in my opinion. There was no proper inspection of the mares that were brought out for breeding purposes, and the good colts were sold to other persons and not to the Government. Since the riding horse as a type of animal is disappearing from the United States, it was felt by those interested in the Army and by the distinguished horsemen of the country that something might be done towards giving the breeding of this type of animal necessary encouragement."

VIII. The Board then entered into an informal discussion as to the necessity of breeding the proper type of Cavalry horses.

Rules of Procedure

1.	How business is doing	1.
2.	Unfinished business	2.
3.	Report of Committee	3.

(3) This or more numbers shall constitute a series for the registration of buildings.

(c) The Chairman of the Electoral Board shall have the power to name an alternate to serve a full term on any position and shall name to the Chief of Staff for election, if necessary.

VII. Colonel J. S. Park, General Staff, then addressed the board as follows on the necessity for the establishment of this

"In the treatment of animals for the last time was reported and that we have in this country a sufficient supply of the best quality animals to be obtained anywhere in the world and that we have not a single in any way defective to meet the requirements of our far ranging markets. The type of riding horses that we could buy anywhere is deteriorated during our campaign of buying and our organization has for purposes obtained throughout every producing district in the United States where the riding type was prevalent. I do not believe that we raised today over the ground in any locality where the proper type of riding horses could be obtained. The horses of the United States have been into the lowest service and maintenance of the animal and the riding type of horse in general is declining."

Under the system of grading which was installed in 1904 the law in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry we found that we did not obtain any considerable number of animals for the medical service and that the animals we did receive as direct donors were mostly of a very inferior type. The Cavalry officers present here stated that when we went about to receive a considerable number of animals that in the past they had received them in the form of young and that officers of the Cavalry had been instructed to pay for these young animals as soon as possible. It is

type of animal necessary encouragement."

as to the necessity of breeding the proper type of Cavalry

1. A committee of three be appointed to make a draft of the law proposed for the organization of breeding activities to be conducted under the supervision of the Army.

2. A committee of three be appointed to draft and submit rules and regulations for the conduct of the breeding activities connected with the production of cavalry horses.

X. Mr. Walker then proposed that the Board define its policy on the breeding situation for the information of the committees referred to above, and the following motion made by Mr. Belmont was carried.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that the Remount Board devote its energies to the creation and development of a Government breeding establishment adequate for providing needs of the United States Army, but that it limit its recommendation to the present Congress to an appropriation to be used for the maintenance of its present breeding activities only, and the purchase, dissemination and maintenance of stallions of suitable breeding for the use of the American farmers throughout the entire country.

XI. The Chairman, with the approval of the Board, then appointed the following members of the above committees:

1st Committee - Mr. Strawbridge
Dr. Mohler
Lieut. Colonel Taulbee

2nd Committee * Major General Snow
Colonel Cameron
Mr. Hitchcock.

XII. A motion was then made by Major Hayden Channing that a permanent legislative committee be appointed. This was passed and Mr. Belmont, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Daingerfield were appointed to this committee.

XIII. The Board then at 1:30 P. M. took a recess until 3:00 P. M. at which time all the members resumed their seats except Colonel Fair, Captain Walker, and Mr. Daingerfield.

XIV. The following reports of committees were submitted and accepted.

1. The committee of three appointed to make a draft of the law proposed for the organization of breeding activities to be conducted under the supervision of the Army, submitted the following which was unanimously adopted.

BILL FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT IN THE BREEDING
OF RIDING HORSES SUITABLE FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

(To be introduced as a separate bill included as part of Army Re-organization Bill, or amendment to present Appropriation Bill.)

For encouragement in the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army, including cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance the sum of \$250,000.00. And, provided further, that the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, accept donations of animals for breeding and donations of money or other property to be used as prizes or awards at

IX. - Notions were then made and carried as follows:

1. A committee of three to be appointed to make a draft of the law proposed for the organization of breeding activities to be conducted under the supervision of the Army.

2. A committee of three to be appointed to draft and submit rules and regulations for the conduct of the breeding activities connected with the production of cavalry horses.

X. Mr. Walker then proposed that the Board be the policy on the breeding activity for the information of the committee referred to above, and the following motion made by Mr. Belmont was carried.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that the Remount Board be the agency for the creation and development of a Government breeding establishment and development of a Government breeding establishment for providing needs of the United States Army, but that it limit its recommendation to the present Government to an appropriation to be used for the maintenance of the present breeding activities only, and the purpose of the present breeding activities of stallions of suitable breeding for the use of the American farmer throughout the entire country.

XI. The Chairman, with the approval of the Board, then appointed the following members of the above committee:

1st Committee - Mr. C. C. Cawthorne
Mr. Mohr
Major General Tappan

2nd Committee - Major General Shaw
Colonel Gordon
Mr. Nicholson

XII. A motion was then made by Major General Cawthorne that a permanent legislative committee be appointed. This was passed and Mr. Belmont, Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Tappan were appointed to this committee.

XIII. The Board then at 1:30 P. M. took a recess until 3:00 P. M. at which time all the members present were excepted Colonel Falk, Captain Walker, and Mr. Delaportais.

XIV. The following reports of committees were submitted and accepted.

I. The committee of three appointed to make a draft of the law proposed for the organization of breeding activities to be conducted under the supervision of the Army, submitted the following which was unanimously adopted.

BILL FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT IN THE BREEDING OF RIDING HORSES SUITABLE FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

(To be introduced as a separate bill included as part of Army Re-organization Bill, or amendment to recent Appropriation Bill.)

For encouragement in the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army, including cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance the sum of \$200,000.00, and provided further, that the Secretary of War, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, accept donations of animals for breeding and donations of money or other property to be used as funds or means of

agricultural fairs, horse shows and similar exhibitions, in order to encourage the breeding of riding horses suitable for Army purposes; and, provided further, that the Secretary of War shall report annually to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a statement of all expenditures under this appropriation, and full particulars of means adopted and carried into effect for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the military service.

2. The committee of three appointed to draft and submit rules and regulations for the conduct of the breeding activities connected with the production of cavalry horses, submitted the following which was unanimously adopted:

In accordance with the Act of Congress for "Encouragement in the Breeding of Riding Horses suitable for Army purposes", approved _____, the following rules are prescribed in the premises.

The breeding matters in the Army will be carried on by the Remount Service under the supervision of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

1. BREEDING DISTRICTS:

Breeding districts will be established where possible considering the animal situation and the appropriation available, within the discretion of the Chief of the Remount Service.

2. PROCUREMENT OF STALLIONS:

By gift or purchase, in accordance with law, after due consideration as prescribed by the Chief of the Remount Service.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF STALLIONS:

The standing of stallions will be distributed as prescribed by the Chief of the Remount Service after due consideration of the needs of the Army for this type of stallion in the different sections of the country.

4. MAINTENANCE OF STALLIONS:

Stallions will be maintained at Permanent Remount Depots during the non-breeding season. During the breeding season they will be maintained at, or sent to, such places as the Chief of the Remount Service may prescribe.

5. APPROVAL OF PRIVATELY OWNED STALLIONS:

In order to further encourage the breeding of riding horses in the Army, the owner of a stallion should make application to the Chief of the Remount Service that his stallion be inspected for approval as a sire for this class of mounts. After an inspection prescribed by the Chief of the Remount Service, and upon approval, a certificate will be issued in prescribed form.

6. APPROVAL OF MARES:

The farmers or breeders of a district assigned to a Remount Depot for breeding purposes will be encouraged to list their mares for inspection. The officer in charge of the breeding district will cause these mares to be inspected, and, if approved as suitable, he will issue a certificate in prescribed form to the owner of the animal.

The officer in charge of the breeding district will keep a complete record of each mare inspected, showing the age, height, weight, color and breeding, also making certificate giving

The effort in charge of the printing district will keep a complete record of each case reported, showing the date, being, weight, color and sex, also making certificates giving

1 incl.

In compliance with Paragraph 2 of above indorsement, the Chief of the Remount Service submitted the following memorandum:

September 30, 1919.

MEMORANDUM:

Remount Service.

To: Requirements Division,
Attention: Colonel Hannay.

Subject: Encouragement of Breeding.

1. The Remount Board, created by Section V, General Orders No. 65, War Department, May 17, 1919, at its first meeting in this city on July 24, 1919, appointed a committee of three to make a draft of a legislative proviso for the organization of certain breeding activities to be conducted under the supervision of the Army. The matter was fully covered in the proceedings of the Remount Board, copy of which is herewith, and which were approved by the Secretary of War on August 11, 1919, who directed, with reference to this matter, that at the proper time the Remount Service, Office of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, should forward recommendations with reference to securing the legislation necessary to carry into effect the approved recommendations of the Board.

2. Complying with the foregoing directions, it is recommended that the sum of \$250,000.00 be added in the estimates for the next Fiscal Year to the item "Horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers", and that a proviso reading substantially as follows, be inserted in an appropriate place under the item referred to:

"Provided, that of the amounts hereby appropriated for the purchase of horses for Cavalry, Artillery and

Engineers not to exceed \$250,000.00 shall be allotted to the Remount Service for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army, including cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and for the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance; Provided, that the Secretary of War may, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe accept donations of animals for breeding and donations of money or other property to be used as prizes or awards at agricultural fairs, horse shows and similar exhibitions, in order to encourage the breeding of riding horses suitable for Army purposes; And, provided further, that the Secretary of War shall report annually to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a statement of all expenditures under this appropriation and full particulars of means adopted and carried into effect for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the military service."

3. Detailed recommendations will be submitted at a later date providing for the distribution of the appropriation requested above, if granted.

By authority of the Chief of the Remount Service.

A. A. Cederwald,
Major, Quartermaster Corps,
Executive Officer, Remount Service.

In accordance with Paragraph 2 of above memorandum, the Chief of the Remount Service submitted the following memorandum:

September 30, 1919.

MEMORANDUM

Remount Service.
To: Headquarters Division, Adjutant General's Office.
Subject: Encouragement of breeding.

1. The Remount Board, created by Section 1, General Order No. 65, War Department, May 17, 1918, at its first meeting in this city on July 24, 1918, appointed a committee of three to make a draft of a legislative provision for the encouragement of certain breeding activities to be conducted under the supervision of the Army. The matter was fully covered in the proceedings of the Remount Board, copy of which is herewith, and which were approved by the Secretary of War on August 11, 1918, who directed, with reference to this matter, that at the proper time the Remount Service, Office of the Quartermaster General, Director of Purchase and Storage, should forward recommendations with reference to securing the legislative means necessary to carry into effect the approved recommendations of the Board.

2. Complying with the foregoing directions, it is recommended that the sum of \$250,000.00 be added in the estimates for the next fiscal year to the item "Horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers", and that a provision be made for the purchase of horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers as follows, be inserted in an appropriate place under the item referred to:

"Provided, that of the amount hereby appropriated for the purchase of horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers not to exceed \$250,000.00 shall be allotted to the Remount Service for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army, in-cluding cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and for the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance; Provided further, that the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, accept donations of animals for breeding and donations of money or other property to be used as prizes or awards at agricultural fairs, horse shows, and similar exhibitions, in order to encourage the breeding of riding horses suitable for Army purposes; And provided further, that the Secretary of War shall report annually to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a statement of all expenditures under this appropriation, and full particulars of means adopted and carried into effect for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the military service."

3. It is recommended that the sum of \$250,000.00 be added in the estimates for the next fiscal year to the item "Horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers", and that a provision be made for the purchase of horses for Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers as follows, be inserted in an appropriate place under the item referred to:

4. Detailed recommendations will be submitted at a later date respecting the distribution of the appropriation requested above, if needed.

By authority of the Chief of the Remount Service,
A. A. Cederwald,
Major, Quartermaster Corps,
Executive Officer, Remount Service.

In accordance with the above memorandum the Secretary of War authorized the item to be placed in the estimates for the fiscal year 1921 and the following item appeared in the Army Appropriation Act for F. Y. 1921, approved.

"Provided further, that not to exceed \$250,000 of the appropriation hereby made shall be available for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army, including cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and for the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance; Provided further, that the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, accept donations of animals for breeding and donations of money or other property to be used as prizes or awards at agricultural fairs, horse shows, and similar exhibitions, in order to encourage the breeding of riding horses suitable for Army purposes; And provided further, that the Secretary of War shall report annually to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a statement of all expenditures under this appropriation, and full particulars of means adopted and carried into effect for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the military service."

Paragraph 49, Special Orders 38-0, W. D. February 14, 1920, dissolved the Remount Board consisting of the following named officers and civilians:

- Major General William J. Snow, United States Army.
- Major General J. M. Carter, United States Army.
- Colonel John S. Fair, General Staff.
- Colonel Bruce Palmer, General Staff.
- Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry.
- Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Cavalry.
- Lieut. Col. Jos. P. Taulbee, Cav. (Q. M. Corps)
- Major Hayden Channing, Quartermaster Corps.
- Major Robert E. Strawbridge, Quartermaster Corps..
- Captain Philip E. M. Walker, Retired.
- August Belmont, Esq..
- Arthur Hancock, Esq..
- Thomas Hitchcock, Esq..
- Algernon Daingerfield, Esq..
- F. Ambrose Clark, Esq.

Paragraph 50, Special Orders 38-0, W. D. February 14, 1920, detailed the following named officers and civilians as members of the Remount Board created by Sub-paragraph No. 2 of Paragraph No. 1, G. O. No. 121, December 8, 1919.

- Major General William J. Snow, United States Army.
- Major General J. M. Carter, United States Army.
- Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Cav. (Q. M. Corps).
- Colonel John S. Fair, General Staff.
- Colonel Bruce Palmer, General Staff.
- Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry.
- Lieut. Col. Chas. L. Scott, (Quartermaster Corps)
- Major John E. Salles, Quartermaster Corps.
- Major Charles H. Jewell, Veterinary Corps.
- Dr. John R. Mohler, Department of Agriculture.
- Robert E. Strawbridge, Esq..
- Captain Philip E. M. Walker, Retired.
- August Belmont, Esq..
- Arthur B. Hancock, Esq..
- Thomas Hitchcock, Esq..
- Algernon Daingerfield, Esq..
- F. Ambrose Clark, Esq..
- David H. Look, Esq..

- Matt S. Cohen, Esq..
- C. A. Benton, Esq..
- W. R. Brown, Esq.

Par. 23, Special Orders, 155-0, W. D., July 2, 1920, detailed Major Alford A. Cederwald, Q. M. C., vice Major John T.

"Provided further, that not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation hereby made shall be available for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses available for the Army, including cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and for the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance; provided further, that the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, through donations of animals for breeding and donations of money or other property to be used as trunks or mounds of agricultural implements, horse shows, and other exhibitions, in order to encourage the breeding of riding horses available for Army purposes; and provided further, that the Secretary of War shall annually to Congress, at the commencement of each session, a statement of all animals then under this appropriation, and all purchases of money acquired and carried into effect for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses available for the military service."

Major General William A. B. Smith, United States Army.
Major General J. L. Carter, United States Army.
Colonel John H. Kelly, General Staff.
Colonel Frank Palmer, General Staff.
Colonel George H. Landon, Cavalry.
Colonel Frank E. Armstrong, Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. Joe F. Twiss, Cav. (O. M. Garvey).
Major Lester Manning, Governmental Corps.
Major Robert E. Shivers, Governmental Corps.
Captain William M. Palmer, Field Artillery.
Lieut. Colonel, Regt.
Lieut. Colonel, Regt.
Thomas H. H. H. H.
Thomas H. H. H. H.
Thomas H. H. H. H.
Thomas H. H. H. H.

14. 1950, detailing the following named officers and civilians as members of the Haganah force created by the Yehonah group on 27 November 1948. The list is dated 27 November 1948.

Major General William J. Shaw, United States Army,
Major General J. M. Gordon, United States Army,
Colonel Frank E. Armstrong, Cav. (U. S. Corps),
Colonel John B. Blair, General Staff,
Colonel Bruce Palmer, General Staff,
Colonel George H. Gorman, Cavalry,
Lieut. Col. Oscar L. Smith, (Communications Corps),
Major John T. Blair, Communications Corps,
Major Charles H. Smith, Veterinary Corps,
Dr. John H. Mohler, Department of Agriculture,
Robert E. Humphreys, Maj.,
Capt. Philip M. M. Walker, Retired,
Adjutant General, Maj.,
Arthur M. Bennett, Maj.,
Thomas Nicholson, Maj.,
Alister Macpherson, Maj.,
F. Andrew Clark, Maj.,
John M. Cook, Maj.

Detailed Major & First Lt. Detachment, 6th Co., 1st Motor Lab
 Coy. 25, Special Ordnance, 6th Co., 1st Motor Lab
 W. E. Brown, Capt.
 G. A. Foster, Capt.
 H. E. Cohen, Capt.

Par. 18, Special Orders, 262-0, W. D., November 6, 1920,
detailed Captain George H. Keen, V. C., vice Major Charles H.
Jewell, V. C., relieved.

November 24, 1920.

Chairman Ex Officio, Remount Board.

The Adjutant General of the Army.

Proceedings of Remount Board.

1. Under the provisions of Section V, General Orders No. 65, War Department, May 17, 1919, Proceedings No. 2 of the Remount Board are submitted for the action of the Chief of Staff.

2. It is recommended that the Chairman of the Board (Colonel F. S. Armstrong, Q. M. C., Chief of the Remount Service, Munitions Building, this city), be advised of the action taken on the accompanying proceedings.

F. S. Armstrong,
Colonel, Quartermaster Corps,
Chairman, Ex Officio, Remount Board.

Encls.

PROCEEDINGS NO. 2 OF THE REMOUNT BOARD

Created by Section V,
General Orders No. 65,
War Department,
May 17, 1919.

Washington, D. C.,
November 22, 1920.

1. Pursuant to authority from the Secretary of War, contained in indorsement dated October 20th, 1920, from the Adjutant General of the Army, the Board met at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Club House, Madison Square Garden, New York City. The following named officers and civilian members of the Board were present:

Colonel F. S. Armstrong, Q. M. Corps,
Chief of the Remount Service and
Chairman Ex Officio, Remount Board.
Major General William J. Snow, Chief of
Field Artillery.
Brigadier General Jessie McL. Carter, U. S. A.
Lieut. Colonel John S. Fair, General Staff.
Lieut. Colonel Bruce Palmer, Cavalry.
Major Charles L. Scott, Q. M. Corps.
Major A. A. Cederwald, Q. M. Corps.
Captain G. H. Koon, Veterinary Corps.
Dr. John R. Mohler, Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department of Agriculture.
Mr. August Belmont.
Mr. C. A. Benton.

Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry,
 Mr. Robert E. Strawbridge,
 Captain Philip E. M. Walker, U. S. A. (Retired)
 Mr. A. B. Hancock,
 Mr. Algernon Daingerfield,
 Mr. F. Ambrose Clark,
 Mr. David M. Look,
 Mr. Matt S. Cohen,
 Mr. Thos. Hitchcock.

The following officers and civilians, members of the Board were absent:

Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry,
 Mr. Robert E. Strawbridge,
 Captain Philip E. M. Walker, U. S. A. (Retired)
 Mr. A. B. Hancock,
 Mr. Algernon Daingerfield,
 Mr. F. Ambrose Clark,
 Mr. David M. Look,
 Mr. Matt S. Cohen,
 Mr. Thos. Hitchcock.

2. Major A. A. Cederwald, Quartermaster Corps, acted as Recorder for the Board.

3. It was then moved and seconded that the reading of the Proceedings of the first meeting of the Remount Board be dispensed with, inasmuch as copies thereof had already been furnished each member. There being no objections, the motion was carried.

4. The Chairman made a short statement as to the progress made in the breeding scheme, and then called on Major C. L. Scott, Q. M. C., who is in direct charge of breeding, to make remarks on the progress made and for suggestions for any necessary change in the law. See prepared statement hereto attached marked "A".

5. The Board then entered into an informal discussion of the matter and as to the sufficiency of the existing legislative proviso for the encouragement of breeding. This discussion brought out the necessity for making certain changes in the existing law so as to authorize - (1) that the proceeds arising from the employment of Government stallions for breeding purposes or from the sale of animals found unsuitable for such purposes, shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the original appropriation and shall be available for all expenditures authorized thereunder, including awards of money or other property to be used as prizes at Agricultural Fairs, Horse Shows, and similar exhibitions, for the encouragement of breeding, and - (2) that authority be obtained from Congress for utilization of a portion of the appropriation made for the encouragement of breeding, for the pay of two civilian experts in breeding, in the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, at five thousand dollars (\$5000) and three thousand, six hundred dollars (\$3600) per annum, each.

6. The following motion was made and seconded:

"That the Board recommend that the Secretary of War request the Congress to make an appropriation of \$250,000 for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army for the next fiscal year, including pay of two civilian experts in breeding in the Office of the Quartermaster General at \$5000 and \$3600 per annum each, and for the inclusion in the item referred to of a proviso making the stud fees accruing as the result of breeding Government stallions to privately owned mares, and money accruing from the sale of animals found unsuitable for breeding purposes available for all expenditures authorized by the original legislation, including awards of money or other gratuities as prizes at agricultural fairs, horse shows, and similar exhibitions for the encouragement of breeding, so that the legislation to be recommended will read substantially as follows: "the proviso being included in the next Army Appropriation Bill under the heading "Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers, etc."

"Provided that not to exceed \$250,000 of the appropriation hereby made shall be available for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army including cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for the purchase of animals for

Mr. W. R. Brown

The following officers and civilians, members of the Board were absent:

Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry,
 Mr. Robert E. Strawbridge,
 Captain Philip E. M. Walker, U. S. A. (Retired)
 Mr. A. B. Hancock,
 Mr. Algernon Daingerfield,
 Mr. F. Ambrose Clark,
 Mr. David M. Look,
 Mr. Matt S. Cohen,
 Mr. Thos. Hitchcock.

2. Major A. A. Cederwald, Quartermaster Corps, acted as Recorder for the Board.

3. It was then moved and seconded that the reading of the Proceedings of the first meeting of the Remount Board be dispensed with, inasmuch as copies thereof had already been furnished each member. There being no objections, the motion was carried.

4. The Chairman made a short statement as to the progress made in the breeding scheme, and then called on Major C. L. Scott, Q. M. C., who is in direct charge of breeding, to make remarks on the progress made and for suggestions for any necessary change in the law. See prepared statement hereto attached marked "A".

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"Provided that not to exceed \$250,000 of the appropriation hereby made shall be available for the encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army including cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for the purchase of animals for

The following officers and civilians, members of the Board were absent:

Colonel George B. Cameron, Secretary.
Mr. Robert H. Cameron.
Captain Philip H. Cameron, U. S. A. (Retired).
Mr. A. H. Cameron.
Mr. Alvin H. Cameron.
Mr. F. Cameron.
Mr. David H. Cameron.
Mr. H. H. Cameron.
Mr. T. H. Cameron.

2. Major A. A. Gahmberg, Transportation Corps, noted as
Assistant for the Staff.

5. It was then moved and seconded that the reading of the Proceedings of the first meeting of the Council Board be dispensed with, inasmuch as copies thereof had already been furnished each member. There being no objection, the motion was carried.

5. The following was a good statement as to the progress made in the preceding school year, and was called on before the Y. M. C. A. and in the first meeting of the school year. The progress made was very satisfactory, and the school year was a very successful one. The progress made was very satisfactory, and the school year was a very successful one.

1. The Board shall have the honor to inform the Commission of the results of its investigation of the matter and as to the efficiency of the existing legislative provisions for the management of breeding. This Commission shall be empowered to make such investigations as may be necessary for making certain changes in the existing law as to breeding - (1) that the Commission shall report from the Commission of Government statistics for breeding purposes or from the State of animals found suitable for breeding purposes, shall be deposited in the Library of the Council of the original appropriation and shall be available for all experimental and other purposes. Existing records of money or other property to be used as prizes at Agricultural Fairs, Game Shows, and similar exhibitions, for the encouragement of breeding, and - (2) that authority be obtained from Government for legislation as a portion of the appropriation made for the encouragement of breeding, for the pay of two civil servants to be employed in the Office of the Government General of the Army, at five thousand dollars (\$5000) and three thousand dollars (\$3000) per annum each.

:debece bae ebae oer mellea gavellet mit .d

"That the Board recommend that the Government of New Zealand the Government to make an appropriation of £500,000 for the measurement of the amount of fishing boats available for the year for the next three years, including day of two civilian experts to be sent in the form of the Government of £5000 and £5000 per annum each, and for the inclusion in the form of a grant making the total amount of £100,000 as the result of fishing Government officials to be sent to New Zealand, and money amounting to the cost of making a grant available for providing equipment available for all fishermen employed by the Government, including vessels of motor or other propelled as well as sailing boats, and other equipment for the equipment of fishing, so that the legislation to be recommended will read substantially as follows: "The Minister of Fisheries in the next year's Appropriation Bill after the words 'Herring, Salmon, and Shellfish, and Fisheries, etc.'"

Department of Agriculture, for the purchase of animals for
cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry.
and of the freedom of riding horses suitable for the Army
and other horses shall be available for the emergency.
*Provided that no amount less than \$100 of the amount

breeding purposes and their maintenance, and for the pay of two civilian experts in breeding in the Office of the Quartermaster General at \$5000 and \$36000 per annum, respectively; Provided further, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, accept donations of animals for breeding and donations of money or other property to be used as prizes or awards at agricultural fairs, horse shows, and similar exhibitions in order to encourage the breeding of riding horses suitable for Army purposes; And provided further, That the proceeds arising from the employment of Government stallions for breeding purposes, or from the sale of animals found unsuitable for such purposes, shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation and shall be available for all expenditures authorized thereunder, including awards of money or other gratuities as prizes at agricultural fairs, horse shows and similar exhibitions, for the encouragement of breeding."

(The new matter recommended by the Board is under-
scored).

7. After a general discussion of this motion it was put and carried.

8. There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned at 12 o'clock ~~X~~ M. to meet at the call of the Chairman.

A. A. Cederwald,
Major, Quartermaster Corps,
Recorder.

F. S. Armstrong,
Colonel, Q. M. Corps,
Chairman, Ex Officio.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE RIGGERS BOARD

This meeting of the Remount Board is called to take up several matters of importance, particularly the plans of the Remount Service for the coming breeding season and additional legislation needed to properly carry out these plans.

First, the attention of all members of the Remount Board is called to the fact that the organization now existing for the breeding operations is a duplicate of the French system. The Remount Board corresponds to the Supreme Council of the Haras, the Remount Service to the Administration of the Haras and the American Remount Association to the French Society for the Encouragement of Breeding War Horses.

Of the three organizations the Remount Board might be termed the official head as it is an organization created and organized by the Secretary of War and while acting in an advisory capacity, its recommendations when approved by the Secretary of War, must be carried out by the Remount Service which is assisted in an unofficial capacity by the American Remount Association.

The Remount Service will distribute next spring 150 stallions throughout the country to be bred under the plans which you have all seen, copy of which is attached to this report. The Remount Service has received many applications for stallions and will have no difficulty in placing this number in most desirable localities and with responsible persons.

According to the present law the stud fees which are collected under this plan are turned into the Treasury of the United States and do not revert to the Remount Service. These fees could be utilized to great advantage in bearing expenses connected with breeding, such as donations of prizes, payment of agents, etc..

It is therefore suggested that the Remount Board take up these matters and recommend to the Secretary of War that an annual appropriation of \$250,000 be secured from Congress for the encouragement of breeding and that the wording of the present appro-

and would reduce the necessity of making the monthly adjustment of the account. For this reason the office is requested to the amount of \$250,000 for the purpose of making the monthly adjustment of the account.

In addition to the new plan which is being used as a basis for the monthly adjustment of the account, it is also necessary to have a monthly adjustment of the account. This is necessary because the monthly adjustment of the account is necessary to have a monthly adjustment of the account. This is necessary because the monthly adjustment of the account is necessary to have a monthly adjustment of the account.

Both of these purposes are being used for the purpose of making the monthly adjustment of the account. This is necessary because the monthly adjustment of the account is necessary to have a monthly adjustment of the account.

Proposed Working

Proposed Working. The new plan for the monthly adjustment of the account is being used as a basis for the monthly adjustment of the account. This is necessary because the monthly adjustment of the account is necessary to have a monthly adjustment of the account.

Current Working

Current Working. The new plan for the monthly adjustment of the account is being used as a basis for the monthly adjustment of the account. This is necessary because the monthly adjustment of the account is necessary to have a monthly adjustment of the account.

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It is requested that the monthly adjustment of the account be made on the basis of the new plan for the monthly adjustment of the account. This is necessary because the monthly adjustment of the account is necessary to have a monthly adjustment of the account.

proportion be changed as suggested above.

The \$250,000 appropriated by Congress did not become available for use until July first, too late for use in the 1920 breeding season. However, in spite of this the following breeding was conducted:

Remount mares at Fort Keogh, Mont.	96
" " " Fort Robinson, Nebr.	132
" " " Fort Reno, Okla.	245
" " " Front Royal, Va.	77
Private mares by loan of stallions	203
" " " stallions in the hands of Bureau of Animal Husbandry which has since been turned over to the Remount Service.	566
Total	1319

In addition to the above, a course in vocational training in breeding was conducted at the following remount depots:

- Camp Lee, Va.
- Camp Gordon, Ga.
- Camp Travis, Tex.
- Camp Pice, Ark.
- Camp Funston, Kans.
- Camp Grant, Ill.

About 80 mares were bred at these depots making a grand total of 1400 for about 60 stallions on hand during the breeding season.

The Remount Service now has on hand the following number of stallions:

4 Arab	
7 Standardbred	
7 Saddlebred	
80 Thoroughbred	
Total	98

In order that all members of the Remount Board may keep in touch with the work of these stallions, report will be made later where each stallion is located with the name and address of the agent handling each stallion.

Great interest in the plans for breeding is being displayed throughout the entire United States. Many applications for stallions have been received and the prospects for next year's breeding season are especially bright. At present it seems assured that 150 stallions can be placed next spring in localities where good mares are available, where people are interested in breeding, and where high class agents can be secured.

In order to get farmers and stock men to raise riding horses a demand for same must be created. This demand is most vital to the success of our plans for breeding. Every effort should be made to encourage among civilians all forms of mounted sport and horse back riding. The Remount officers, officers at corps areas division camps, and other Army posts are doing excellent work along this line.

The Remount Service, as most of you know, has the following Purchasing and Breeding Headquarters and general depots where breeding is conducted. The names of officers who are in charge of same are shown below:

Purchasing Headquarters

Place	Officer in Charge
410 Scarritt Arcade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.	Colonel C. E. Hawkins
108 North Upper St., Lexington, Ky.	Colonel E. C. Whitehead
417 Ochsner Bldg., Sacramento, Calif.	Colonel A. E. McClure

100	Private nurse for sons of missions	"	"	"
101	Station in the house of	"	"	"
102	House of Abdul Hamid with his wife	"	"	"
103	been turned over to the Revenue Service.	"	"	"
104		"	"	"
105		"	"	"
106		"	"	"
107		"	"	"
108		"	"	"
109		"	"	"
110		"	"	"
111		"	"	"
112		"	"	"
113		"	"	"
114		"	"	"
115		"	"	"
116		"	"	"
117		"	"	"
118		"	"	"
119		"	"	"
120		"	"	"

Camp 100, Va.
Camp Gordon, Ga.
Camp Devens, Mass.
Camp Dix, N.J.
Camp Johnston, La.
Camp Gretna, Ill.

[illegible]

... Great interest in the plans for building is being displayed throughout the entire United States. Many applications for stations have been received and the program for next year's preceding season has especially bright. At present it is assumed that 100 stations are to be placed next spring in locations where good water are available, where people are interested in swimming, and where high class resorts can be erected.

The National Service, as most of you know, has been following
 interesting and exciting developments and general debate about
 housing is conducted. The names of citizens who are in charge
 of such are shown below:

001

Major A. H. Jones.
Major W. H. Neill.

Capt. L. A. Beard,
Lt. Col. Edward Calvert,
Lt. Col. Henry Gibbins,
Major A. H. Jones.

In conclusion as Chairman ex-officio of the Remount Board, I wish to express to all members of this Board thanks for the interest and efforts which they have displayed in behalf of our breeding plans and to state that due to their hearty cooperation that the future looks bright.

REMOUNT SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE ARMY GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1999

Headquarters

Breeding Centers.

121

4. The Officer in Charge of the Research Laboratory should have the cooperation of all prominent citizens in each protesting section. Every effort should be made to bring the protesting population to the attention of the Government. Local interest should be aroused, and citizens' names and calls should be shown in all news and county fairs where possible. Handouts of papers, pictures, etc., should be distributed in every possible way.

V. 8 and 12.

Q. When not being used for loading purposes the still will be kept at the Marine Depot at New York, N.Y., under supervision of the United States Navy. These stills will be retained by the Dept. of the Interior as far as they are concerned upon request of the Bureau in charge of the same.

Dated:

The station now has no printing equipment and will be closed until such time as it can be re-equipped.

[illegible]

The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI at New York City.

Page 2

Ownership of Otisprint.

Stables

Broad Inc.

The Agent in charge of each stallion should also have careful instructions in the use of all equipment, which will be used in breeding. After the stallions arrive at the breeding centers the Agents will make all the arrangements under instructions of the Officer in Charge of Breeding in each Zone to bring the mares in for breeding or for sending the stallions out on the road. Every effort will be made to serve all mares that have been approved. Whenever a mare is bred, a certificate of service will be given the owner on R. S. Form No. 9. Second and third service will be indicated on first certificate given. (No payment to Agent will be made for second and third service.)

At the beginning of the breeding season stallions will be sent to these Breeding Centers in such numbers as to

care for all mares in that locality, that are suitable and that the owners desire to breed.

Breeding at Zone Remount Depots.

11. No mares will be kept at Zone Remount Depots for breeding alone. Each Depot Commander will select a certain number of the best mares on hand which he will use for work purposes. These mares may be bred, but no animal that is not earning its keep by work will be retained at any Remount Depot, except when being held for replacement purposes or except upon authority of the Chief of the Remount Service. One or two stallions selected by the Officer in Charge of the Breeding, can be retained at each permanent remount depot for use on these work mares. By using artificial impregnation and with new stallions to be tried out this should be sufficient. One of the principal objects of breeding these mares at Remount Depots will be to determine the suitability of stallions for use in the stud. If conditions warrant it and suitable mares are available, enough stallions to breed all mares within a radius of twenty-five miles will be assigned at each Zone Remount Depot, which stallions will be operated from the Depot by the Officer in Charge of Breeding in the Zone, within the territorial limits of which the depot is located, as at other breeding centers but with Depot personnel.

Foal Record.

12. The record of foal while a suckling colt, will be kept on R. S. Form No. 11, which is also a record of the mare. When a colt is weaned, it will be taken up on R. S. Form No. 10. The Officer in Charge of each Zone should keep in close touch with all foals and mares, keeping his records up-to-date and in such manner as to determine the suitability of a stallion or the mare for breeding purposes. After the colt has been taken upon a separate form, he will be inspected yearly until four years unless sold by the owner, so as to determine the progress and development of same.

Inspection of Foals and Mares.

13. The Officer in Charge of a Zone, accompanied by the Veterinarian and the respective Local Agents whenever practicable, will inspect at least once each year all colts foaled in his Zone. The Veterinarians will, under the direction of the Officer in Charge of the Zone, inspect the foals at such time as may be necessary.

At all inspections advice should be given by all officers as to care of colts, feeding, trimming of feet, correction of defects in legs, or upon any other matters affecting the well being of the mare and colt.

Inspections.

14. In inspections described in paragraphs 7, 9 and 13 for mares, foals and stables for stallions, the Officer in Charge of the Zone, the Veterinarian of the Zone and the Local Agent should all be present at these inspections. In this way the work in the zone will be coordinated and all persons supervising the breeding will become familiar with the entire situation in each center. Upon these inspections, the Agent will learn the methods which the Officer in Charge of the Zone and the Veterinarians desire to be put in operation. He will also become familiar with the type of animal desired by the Government. The Veterinary Officer will be able to give his instructions in the care of mares and colts. The Officer in Charge of the Zone and the Veterinary Officer at the same

time will have the opportunity to observe the work and capabilities of the Agent. Through this Agent, they will also

[Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page]

1904-1905

SECRET FOR EYES ONLY

As all transactions should be given by the
officer as to date of collection, evidence of fact,
correction of records is made, to show any other records are
correcting the date of the same and date.

157

General Reports.

Special Reports.

3 incls.

been in touch with the Bureau and he will give advice
and suggestions for the best and promptest solution of
the problem.

General Remarks

18. Monthly reports of cases will be made up
on a form No. 12. The original to be retained at the
Mounting Laboratory, one copy delivered to the
and one copy forwarded to the Bureau, Washington.
D. C.

Monthly report of cases investigated will be made
on a form No. 13. The original to be retained at the
Mounting Laboratory, one copy delivered to the Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

Special Remarks

19. Special reports will be made by the Director in
charge of the Bureau in each case, to the Chief of the
Bureau of the Interior of the United States, of cases
investigated and all arrangements made for solving and
affiliations, with reference to cases of interest of the
Bureau will also be made as they are reported. The reports will be
forwarded to the Bureau in each case, to the Chief of the
Bureau in the Bureau of the Interior.

20. The Bureau of the Interior (Bureau of the Interior)

21. The Bureau of the Interior (Bureau of the Interior)

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28. The Bureau of the Interior (Bureau of the Interior)

29. The Bureau of the Interior (Bureau of the Interior)

30. The Bureau of the Interior (Bureau of the Interior)

The following changes have been made in members of the
Board. Par. 38, S. O. 151-0, W. D., June 28, 1919, detailed
Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Cavalry, vice Lieut. Colonel Charles
L. Scott, Cavalry, relieved.
Also detailed Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry vice Colonel
Ben Lear, Jr., Cavalry, relieved.

Par. 49 S. O. 38-0 W. D. February 14, 1920, dissolved the Re-
mount Board consisting of the following named officers and
civilians:

Major General William J. Snow, United States Army.
Major General J. Mel. Carter, United States Army.
Colonel John S. Fair, General Staff.
Colonel Bruce Palmer, General Staff.
Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry.
Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. Taulbee, Cavalry (O. M. Co.)
Major Hayden Channing, Quartermaster Corps.
Major Robert E. Straubridge, Quartermaster Corps.
Captain Philip E. M. Walker, Retired.
August Belmont, Esquire.
Arthur Hancock, Esquire.
Thomas Hitchcock, Esquire.
Algernon Daingerfield, Esquire.
F. Ambrose Clark, Esquire.

Par. 50 S. O. 38-0 W. D., February 14, 1920, detailed the
following named officers and civilians as members of the Remount
Board created by Sub-paragraph No. 2 of Paragraph No. 1, G. O.
No. 131, December 8, 1919.

Major General William J. Snow, United States Army.
Major General Jesse L. Mel. Carter, United States Army.
Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Cavalry (O. M. Corps)
Colonel John S. Fair, General Staff.
Colonel Bruce Palmer, General Staff.
Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry.
Lieut. Colonel Charles L. Scott, Cavalry, (O. M. Corps.)
Major John T. Salles, Quartermaster Corps.
Major Charles H. Jewell, Veterinary Corps.
Dr. John R. Mohler, Department of Agriculture.
Robert E. Straubridge, Esquire.
Captain Philip E. M. Walker, Retired.
August Belmont, Esquire.
Arthur B. Hancock, Esquire.
Thomas Hitchcock, Esquire.
Algernon Daingerfield, Esquire.
F. Ambrose Clark, Esquire.
David H. Look, Esquire.
Matt S. Cohen, Esquire.
C. A. Benton, Esquire.
W. R. Brown, Esquire.

Par. 23 S. O. 155-0 W. D. July 2, 1920, detailed Major Alvi
Cederwald, O. M. Co., vice Major John T. Salles, O. M. Co. r

Par. 18 S. O. 262-0 W. D. November 6, 1920 detailed Captain G.
H. Koon, V. O., vice Major Charles H. Jewell, V. O., relieve

Par. 25 S. O. 16-0 W. D. January 22, 1921, detailed Major Cha
Elliot, Inf.

Par. 32 S. O. 35-0 W. D. February 11, 1921, detailed Colonel
Williams, Cavalry.

Par. 31 S. O. 35-0 W. D. February 11, 1921, detailed Major J.
Montgomery, General Staff, vice Lieut. Colonel Bruce Palmer,
General Staff, relieved.

State of N. C. 30-27. B. February 14, 1930, discussed the
board consisting of the following named officers and
civilians:

Form 101, December 8, 1912.
 Form issued by the Bureau of the Census.
 Following names of officers and civilians in uniform of the Army.
 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111th. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 143rd. 144th. 145th. 146th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 150th. 151st. 152nd. 153rd. 154th. 155th. 156th. 157th. 158th. 159th. 160th. 161st. 162nd. 163rd. 164th. 165th. 166th. 167th. 168th. 169th. 170th. 171st. 172nd. 173rd. 174th. 175th. 176th. 177th. 178th. 179th. 180th. 181st. 182nd. 183rd. 184th. 185th. 186th. 187th. 188th. 189th. 190th. 191st. 192nd. 193rd. 194th. 195th. 196th. 197th. 198th. 199th. 200th. 201st. 202nd. 203rd. 204th. 205th. 206th. 207th. 208th. 209th. 210th. 211th. 212th. 213th. 214th. 215th. 216th. 217th. 218th. 219th. 220th. 221st. 222nd. 223rd. 224th. 225th. 226th. 227th. 228th. 229th. 230th. 231st. 232nd. 233rd. 234th. 235th. 236th. 237th. 238th. 239th. 240th. 241st. 242nd. 243rd. 244th. 245th. 246th. 247th. 248th. 249th. 250th. 251st. 252nd. 253rd. 254th. 255th. 256th. 257th. 258th. 259th. 260th. 261st. 262nd. 263rd. 264th. 265th. 266th. 267th. 268th. 269th. 270th. 271st. 272nd. 273rd. 274th. 275th. 276th. 277th. 278th. 279th. 280th. 281st. 282nd. 283rd. 284th. 285th. 286th. 287th. 288th. 289th. 290th. 291st. 292nd. 293rd. 294th. 295th. 296th. 297th. 298th. 299th. 300th. 301st. 302nd. 303rd. 304th. 305th. 306th. 307th. 308th. 309th. 310th. 311th. 312th. 313th. 314th. 315th. 316th. 317th. 318th. 319th. 320th. 321st. 322nd. 323rd. 324th. 325th. 326th. 327th. 328th. 329th. 330th. 331st. 332nd. 333rd. 334th. 335th. 336th. 337th. 338th. 339th. 340th. 341st. 342nd. 343rd. 344th. 345th. 346th. 347th. 348th. 349th. 350th. 351st. 352nd. 353rd. 354th. 355th. 356th. 357th. 358th. 359th. 360th. 361st. 362nd. 363rd. 364th. 365th. 366th. 367th. 368th. 369th. 370th. 371st. 372nd. 373rd. 374th. 375th. 376th. 377th. 378th. 379th. 380th. 381st. 382nd. 383rd. 384th. 385th. 386th. 387th. 388th. 389th. 390th. 391st. 392nd. 393rd. 394th. 395th. 396th. 397th. 398th. 399th. 400th. 401st. 402nd. 403rd. 404th. 405th. 406th. 407th. 408th. 409th. 410th. 411th. 412th. 413th. 414th. 415th. 416th. 417th. 418th. 419th. 420th. 421st. 422nd. 423rd. 424th. 425th. 426th. 427th. 428th. 429th. 430th. 431st. 432nd. 433rd. 434th. 435th. 436th. 437th. 438th. 439th. 440th. 441st. 442nd. 443rd. 444th. 445th. 446th. 447th. 448th. 449th. 450th. 451st. 452nd. 453rd. 454th. 455th. 456th. 457th. 458th. 459th. 460th. 461st. 462nd. 463rd. 464th. 465th. 466th. 467th. 468th. 469th. 470th. 471st. 472nd. 473rd. 474th. 475th. 476th. 477th. 478th. 479th. 480th. 481st. 482nd. 483rd. 484th. 485th. 486th. 487th. 488th. 489th. 490th. 491st. 492nd. 493rd. 494th. 495th. 496th. 497th. 498th. 499th. 500th. 501st. 502nd. 503rd. 504th. 505th. 506th. 507th. 508th. 509th. 510th. 511th. 512th. 513th. 514th. 515th. 516th. 517th. 518th. 519th. 520th. 521st. 522nd. 523rd. 524th. 525th. 526th. 527th. 528th. 529th. 530th. 531st. 532nd. 533rd. 534th. 535th. 536th. 537th. 538th. 539th. 540th. 541st. 542nd. 543rd. 544th. 545th. 546th. 547th. 548th. 549th. 550th. 551st. 552nd. 553rd. 554th. 555th. 556th. 557th. 558th. 559th. 560th. 561st. 562nd. 563rd. 564th. 565th. 566th. 567th. 568th. 569th. 570th. 571st. 572nd. 573rd. 574th. 575th. 576th. 577th. 578th. 579th. 580th. 581st. 582nd. 583rd. 584th. 585th. 586th. 587th. 588th. 589th. 590th. 591st. 592nd. 593rd. 594th. 595th. 596th. 597th. 598th. 599th. 600th. 601st. 602nd. 603rd. 604th. 605th. 606th. 607th. 608th. 609th. 610th. 611th. 612th. 613th. 614th. 615th. 616th. 617th. 618th. 619th. 620th. 621st. 622nd. 623rd. 624th. 625th. 626th. 627th. 628th. 629th. 630th. 631st. 632nd. 633rd. 634th. 635th. 636th. 637th. 638th. 639th. 640th. 641st. 642nd. 643rd. 644th. 645th. 646th. 647th. 648th. 649th. 650th. 651st. 652nd. 653rd. 654th. 655th. 656th. 657th. 658th. 659th. 660th. 661st. 662nd. 663rd. 664th. 665th. 666th. 667th. 668th. 669th. 670th. 671st. 672nd. 673rd. 674th. 675th. 676th. 677th. 678th. 679th. 680th. 681st. 682nd. 683rd. 684th. 685th. 686th. 687th. 688th. 689th. 690th. 691st. 692nd

Ver. 88 B. O. 100-0 W. D. July 2, 1938, detailed Major Alvin
Bedsworth, U. S. A., vice Major John T. Salinger, U. S. A.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

General Staff, advised.
Montgomery General Staff, via Major Colonel Bruce Cairns
Mr. H. C. D. Roberts II, February 11, 1961, advised Major

Par. 25, S.O. 43-0 W. D. February 21, 1921, detailed Major Stanley Koch, G.M.C. vice Major Alvord A. Cederwald, U.M.C., relieved.

Par. 24, S.O. 86-0 W.D. April 14th, 1921, detailed Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., retired.

Par. 8, S.O. 95-9, W.D. April 22, 1921, detailed Howard Stout Neilson, Esquire and Samuel H. Bell, Esquire.

The following changes have been made in G. O. 65, W. D. 1919, the first order constituting the Remount Board.

Section I G. O. 151, W. D. December 8, 1919, makes number of civilian members 11 instead of 7. Also makes provision for one officer of the Veterinary Corps.

Section VII G. O. 76 W. D. December 28, 1920, makes provision for an officer of Cavalry on duty in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry, an officer of Infantry on duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry. Also makes number of civilians 12 instead of 11.

Section IV G. O. 16, W. D. April 5, 1921, makes provisions for an officer of the U. S. Army, retired, and an officer of the U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

Based on G. O. No. 16, W. D. 1921, the following now constitutes the membership of the Remount Board.

- Two officers of the General Staff on duty at the War Department.
- An officer of Cavalry on duty in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry.
- An officer of Infantry on duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry.
- An Officer of Field Artillery on duty in the Office of the Chief of Field Artillery.
- The Commandant of the Cavalry School.
- The Chief of the Remount Service, Quartermaster Corps.
- And two other officers selected from that service.
- An officer of the Veterinary Corps.
- An officer of the United States Army, retired.
- An officer of the United States Marine Corps, retired.
- A representative of the Department of Agriculture who may be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture on request of the Secretary of War.
- And not exceeding 12 civilian members.

Section 10. W. H. December 8, 1916, when number
of civilian workers II instead of V. 1750

was provision for one officer at the station.
March 1917.

Also known member of Division 12 based at 11, on duty at the Office of the Chief of Laboratory of the United States, an officer at Laboratory for an edition of twenty on duty in the Office of the Chief of Laboratory, Division 12, 1930, known investigation

Section 17, D.C. No. 10,101, was received for an officer of the U. S. Army, Western Division, and an officer of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Based on G.O. No. 16, J. 1987, the following was provided:

Accounting the number of the document.

Two officers of the General Staff on duty at the War

An officer of Customs on duty in the Office of the
District of Columbia.

An officer of Infantry is in the Office of the
Adjutant General.

of the United States to

The Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, Department of Navy,
The Commandant of the Navy School.

And two other officers selected from that service,
An officer of the Veterinary Corps.

An officer of the United States Army, retired.
An officer of the United States Marine Corps, retired.

A representative of the Department of Agriculture may be consulted by the Secretary of Agriculture

in regard to the Secretary of War.

„Stellen wir uns die folgenden drei Fälle

Major General William J. Snow, United States Army.
Colonel Frank S. Armstrong, Quartermaster Corps.
Colonel John S. Fair, General Staff.
Major J. C. Montgomery, General Staff.
Colonel George H. Cameron, Cavalry.
Major Charles L. Scott, Quartermaster Corps.
Major Stanley Koch, Quartermaster Corps.
Captain George H. Koen, Veterinary Corps.
Major Charles R. Elliott, Infantry.
Colonel George Williams, Cavalry.
Captain Philip R. H. Walker, U. S. A., Retired.
Major Henry Leonard, U. S. Army, Retired.
Dr. John R. Mehler, Department of Agriculture.
Robert R. Strawbridge, Esq..
August Belmont, Esq..
Arthur B. Hancock, Esq..
Thomas Hitchcock, Esq..
Algernon Daingerfield, Esq..
F. Ambrose Clark, Esq..
David H. Lock, Esq..
Matt S. Cohen, Esq..
C. A. Bouton, Esq..
W. R. Brown, Esq..
H. S. Neilson, Esq..
Samuel N. Bell, Esq.

April, 1921.

THE AMERICAN REMOUNT ASSOCIATION

The American Remount Association has assisted materially in the encouragement of breeding. It is not an official organization like the Remount Board.

The organization meeting of the Association was held at Washington, D.C., on November 14, 1919. The first steps looking towards the formation of the Association were taken in the office of the Chief of Remount Service, A. E. F. in France, January 3, 1919, on which date a letter was sent out to all remount officers in the A. E. F. setting forth the aims of the proposed society.

On March 28, 1919, a constitution which has been drawn up by Colonel F. S. Armstrong, Lt. Colonel Stanley Koch, Major John T. Sallee, Major Burns Henry and Lieut. M. F. de Barneville, was presented to the members of the Remount Service, A. E. F., and a temporary Executive Committee of fifteen members was appointed. On this committee were: Col. F. S. Armstrong, Lt. Col. Stanley Koch, Lt. Col. H. A. Pickert, Lt. Col. H. D. Munikhuyzen, Major John T. Sallee, Major A. J. White, Major V. G. Mather, Major R. S. Waring, Major Burns Henry, Capt. R. G. Heustadt, Capt. B. C. Hacy, Capt. S. B. Wing, Lieut. H. B. Rendick, Lt. G. F. Dickinson and Lt. M. F. de Barneville. Lt. de Barneville was chosen as secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The temporary Executive Committee was empowered to accept initiation fees and dues and to return funds should the Association fail to be organized. An appeal was made to the enlisted men as well as the officers to join the Association. Ninety two (92) members were secured in the A. E. F.

After the return of a majority of the Remount officers from France the question of holding an organization meeting of the Remount Association was taken up with Remount officers in the United States and it met with a ready response. Steps were then taken looking toward the perfection of a constitution to be submitted at the organization meeting. Lt. Col. Hayden Wagner wrote such changes as he believed necessary in the constitution drawn up in France and his changes were accepted by the members attending the organization meeting of November 14, 1919.

THE ASSOCIATION OF REMOUNT SERVICE OFFICERS

The American Remount Association has existed informally in the management of breeding. It is not an official organization like the Remount Board.

The organization of the Association was held at Washington, D.C., on November 14, 1919. The first steps looking towards the formation of the Association were taken in the office of the Chief of Remount Service, at Ft. in France, January 2, 1919, on which date a letter was sent out to all remount officers in the A. R. S. setting forth the aims of the proposed society.

On March 29, 1919, a constitution which has been drawn up by Colonel F. S. Armstrong, Lt. Colonel Stanley Koch, Major John T. Salice, Major Burns Henry and Lieut. H. F. de Bernaville, was presented to the members of the Remount Service, at Ft. in France, and a temporary Executive Committee of fifteen members was appointed. On this committee were: Col. F. S. Armstrong, Lt. Col. Stanley Koch, Lt. Col. H. F. de Bernaville, Lt. Col. H. H. Williams, Jr., Major John T. Salice, Major A. A. Guderwald, Major A. B. Hancock, Major A. B. White, Major A. B. George, Major A. B. Scott, Major A. B. Burke, Major A. B. Mitchell, Major A. B. Littaure, Major A. B. Lawrence, Major A. B. Smith, Major A. B. Higginson, Major A. B. Pierre, Major A. B. Lorillard, Jr., Major A. B. Williams, Jr., Major A. B. Burke, Major A. B. Stanley, Major A. B. Koch, Major A. B. McCoy, Major A. B. Leck, Major A. B. White, Major A. B. Fairbairn.

The temporary Executive Committee was organized to accept invitations from and to return funds should the Association fail to be organized. An appeal was made to the enlisted men as well as the officers to join the Association. Ninety-two (92) members were secured in the A. R. S.

After the return of a majority of the remount officers from France the question of holding an organizational meeting at the Remount Association was taken up with remount officers in the United States and it was with a ready response. Steps were then taken looking toward the holding of a constitution to be submitted at the organizational meeting.

Lt. Col. Hayden Wagner wrote such changes as he believed necessary in the constitution drawn up in France and his changes were accepted by the members attending the organizational meeting of November 14, 1919.

The following were elected members of the Board of Directors to serve until the annual meeting of May 1920: Col. F. S. Armstrong, F. Ambrose Clark, Lt. Col. Hayden W. Wagner, Lt. Col. Wm. Littaure, Lt. Col. R. H. Williams, Jr., A. B. Hancock, Col. Bruce Palmer, Major Pierre Lorillard, Col. G. P. George, R. B. White, Lt. Col. V. C. Mather, Lt. Col. G. L. Scott, S. H. Vellie, Major G. F. Burke and General William Mitchell.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors was held December 11, 1919. At this meeting the following officers of the Association were elected to serve until the regular annual meeting in May, 1920: President, Lt. Col. R. H. Williams, Jr.; 1st Vice President, Col. F. S. Armstrong; 2nd Vice President A. B. Hancock, 3rd Vice President F. Ambrose Clark. Major John T. Salice, who had been acting as secretary and treasurer of the Association since September 1919 was appointed secretary and Col. F. S. Armstrong was elected treasurer. Major A. A. Guderwald was appointed assistant secretary. Major J. T. Salice, having been ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, was relieved as secretary on May 21, 1920, and Major A. A. Guderwald appointed in his place and Mr. Lester L. Evans was appointed Assistant Secretary.

The first annual meeting was held at Washington, D.C., on May 21, 1920, at which twenty-one (21) directors were elected as follows:

For Three Years

William Littaure
Col. Bruce Palmer
Col. G. P. George
Col. F. S. Armstrong
R. Lawrence Smith
A. H. Higginson
Pierre Lorillard, Jr.

Washington, D.C.
General Staff, Washington, D.C.
General Staff, Washington, D.C.
Chief, Remount Service, Wash. DC
Smithtown, L. I.
Middlesex, Mass.
Tuxedo, N.Y.

For two years

R. H. Williams, Jr.
G. F. Burke
Col. Stanley Koch
W. H. McCoy
David H. Leck
R. B. White
Robert A. Fairbairn

Hendham, New Jersey
Los Angeles, Calif.
Washington, D.C.
Sheridan, Wyoming
Lexington, Ky.
Leesburg, Va.
Plainfield, N.J.

[illegible]

...of the regular army, navy or Marine Corps, National Guard,
...at the Department of Agriculture, or members of a recognized associa-
...in or any individual in the United States and its possessions in-
...posed in the breeding and improvement of horses; the promotion of in-
...breeding and improvement in horses in the United States and its posses-
...sions, so as to provide at all times an available supply of suitable
...horses for the use of the United States Army, to co-operate with and
...assist the Federal Service of the United States Army and the Bureau
...of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture in bringing to the
...attention of farmers, breeders and others the types of horses and mules
...best suited to the requirements of the military service as well as the
...types of stallions, jacks and mares most likely to produce such desired
...to assist in breeding and making available for use suitable stallions
...for the production of mules; to encourage a breeding of such ani-
...mals by co-operation with all interested in the production, improvement
...of one of the horse or mule by every available means; to encourage and
...develop the art of horsemanship and all forms of sport which will in-
...crease interest or improvement in all things related to the use of the
...horses; to co-operate in securing national legislation which will be of
...benefit to the horse breeding industry of the United States; to protect
...the interests of breeders, owners and users of horses against unjust or
...unreasonable legislation, and to maintain the lawful rights and privi-
...leges of owners and users of horses whenever such rights are menaced.

The work done by this association during the year 1914 was
...of the association was to work in connection with the
...the country at large. It was organized for the purpose of
...breeding stock and was organized at its headquarters in the
...of American stallions and the promotion of breeding horses for the
...improvement of horse stock.

The association has received a number of gifts of horses and
...the value of the gifts of horses and mules is estimated at \$10,000.
...the association has received a number of gifts of horses and mules
...the value of the gifts of horses and mules is estimated at \$10,000.

The association has received a number of gifts of horses and mules
...the value of the gifts of horses and mules is estimated at \$10,000.

World War

Data covering period from April 6, 1917
to November 11, 1918.

Purchased in United States:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Average Price</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Cavalry Horses	60,931	\$ 165.24	\$ 9,946,274.94
Light Artillery Horses	196,601	188.53	20,097,241.53
Heavy Artillery Horses	8,462	228.00	1,929,369.00
Draft Horses	114,431	207.17	23,708,259.00
Pack & Riding Horses	2,450	182.00	1,719,875.00
Total Horses & Mules	299,875	\$ 191.41	\$ 57,401,019.97

Young Horses	5,619	\$ 142.62	\$ 797,107.64
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Purchased in France:

Cavalry Horses	21,450	\$ 328.25	\$ 7,041,008.51
Light Artillery Horses	61,944	566.53	22,704,535.41
Heavy Artillery Horses	42,973	430.79	19,372,059.80
Draft Horses	2,181	381.80	832,716.43
Pack & Riding Horses	7,160	288.16	2,063,217.52
Total Horses & Mules	135,708	\$ 385.28	\$ 52,013,551.28

Purchased in Spain:

Cavalry Horses	1,400	\$ 379.70	\$ 531,580.36
Light Artillery Horses	423	420.48	177,865.10
Heavy Artillery Horses	-	-	-
Draft Horses	13,329	458.49	6,111,175.34
Pack & Riding Horses	5,296	358.15	1,114,812.40
Total Horses & Mules	18,447	\$ 450.14	\$ 7,934,351.20

Purchased from British:

Cavalry Horses	2,633	\$ 409.55	\$ 1,078,345.15
Light Artillery Horses	6,388	445.04	2,830,139.52
Heavy Artillery Horses	4,352	471.74	2,053,012.48
Draft Horses	6,714	390.42	2,621,279.78
Pack & Riding Horses	943	342.58	323,052.94
Total Horses & Mules	21,030	\$ 423.48	\$ 8,905,829.87

Animals Condemned & Sold

Cavalry Horses	6,570
Draft Horses	2,757
Draft Mules	1,402
Pack & Riding Horses	440
Total	11,169

Average Price per Head.....\$60.15

Animals Died

<u>In Regiment Depots</u>	<u>In Organizations</u>
Cavalry Horses	3,199
Draft Horses	9,662
Draft Mules	2,142
Pack & Riding Horses	124
Total	15,327

Animals - Surplus - Sold

Cavalry Horses.....	53,937 @ \$71.30	-	\$ 3,845,689.50
Draft Horses	57,073 @ 104.46	-	5,961,734.00
Draft Mules	66,240 @ 156.71	-	10,380,161.00
Pack & Riding Horses	7,487 @ 147.98	-	1,107,939.50
Total.....	184,737 @ \$115.27	-	\$ 21,295,524.00

Date covering period from April 6, 1917
to November 11, 1918.

Purchased in United States:		Class		Number		Average Price		Total Cost	
Cavalry Horses		Cavalry		50,000		\$100.00		\$5,000,000.00	
Light Artillery Horses		Light Artillery		100,000		\$100.00		\$10,000,000.00	
Heavy Artillery Horses		Heavy Artillery		100,000		\$100.00		\$10,000,000.00	
Pack & Riding Horses		Pack & Riding		100,000		\$100.00		\$10,000,000.00	
Total Horses & Mules		Total		350,000		\$100.00		\$35,000,000.00	
Young Horses		Young		2,000		\$100.00		\$200,000.00	
Purchased in France:		Class		Number		Average Price		Total Cost	
Cavalry Horses		Cavalry		20,000		\$100.00		\$2,000,000.00	
Light Artillery Horses		Light Artillery		40,000		\$100.00		\$4,000,000.00	
Heavy Artillery Horses		Heavy Artillery		40,000		\$100.00		\$4,000,000.00	
Pack & Riding Horses		Pack & Riding		40,000		\$100.00		\$4,000,000.00	
Total Horses & Mules		Total		140,000		\$100.00		\$14,000,000.00	
Purchased in Spain:		Class		Number		Average Price		Total Cost	
Cavalry Horses		Cavalry		1,000		\$100.00		\$100,000.00	
Light Artillery Horses		Light Artillery		2,000		\$100.00		\$200,000.00	
Heavy Artillery Horses		Heavy Artillery		2,000		\$100.00		\$200,000.00	
Pack & Riding Horses		Pack & Riding		2,000		\$100.00		\$200,000.00	
Total Horses & Mules		Total		7,000		\$100.00		\$700,000.00	
Purchased from Mexico:		Class		Number		Average Price		Total Cost	
Cavalry Horses		Cavalry		2,000		\$100.00		\$200,000.00	
Light Artillery Horses		Light Artillery		4,000		\$100.00		\$400,000.00	
Heavy Artillery Horses		Heavy Artillery		4,000		\$100.00		\$400,000.00	
Pack & Riding Horses		Pack & Riding		4,000		\$100.00		\$400,000.00	
Total Horses & Mules		Total		14,000		\$100.00		\$1,400,000.00	

Animals Contained in Box

Cavalry Horses	2,000
Light Artillery Horses	4,000
Heavy Artillery Horses	4,000
Pack & Riding Horses	4,000
Total	14,000

Average Price per Head

Cavalry Horses	\$100.00
Light Artillery Horses	\$100.00
Heavy Artillery Horses	\$100.00
Pack & Riding Horses	\$100.00
Total	\$100.00

Animals - Summary - Total

Cavalry Horses	52,000
Light Artillery Horses	104,000
Heavy Artillery Horses	104,000
Pack & Riding Horses	104,000
Total	364,000

PURCHASE OF ANIMALS IN THE A. E. F.

By Classes.

When & Where Purchased	Class	No.	Aver. Price	Total
French 1917	Cav.	5654	\$264.91	\$ 967,982.04
French 1918	"	10498	269.15	3,035,496.70
French Req. 1918	"	7298	410.12	2,993,494.64
England 1918	"	3408	409.55	1,395,746.40
Spain 1918	"	1400	401.20	561,680.00
Total		26258	\$341.01	\$8,954,399.78
French 1917	L. A.	5928	\$285.44	\$1,692,087.32
French 1918	"	23564	328.91	7,750,435.27
French Req. 1918	"	34750	414.29	14,404,577.50
England 1918	"	6487	443.04	2,874,000.48
Spain 1918	"	423	453.30	191,737.50
Total		71152	\$379.53	\$26,904,471.07
French 1917	H. A.	2123	\$306.08	\$ 649,807.84
French 1918	"	11632	401.55	4,670,829.60
French Req. 1918	"	27475	489.84	13,458,354.00
England 1918	"	4570	471.74	2,126,129.80
Total		45800	\$456.44	\$20,905,121.24
French 1917	Mules, draft	162	\$261.89	\$ 43,422.94
French 1918	"	595	320.68	190,804.60
French Req. 1918	"	3198	426.61	1,364,298.78
England 1918	"	6436	390.42	2,532,743.12
Spain 1918	"	13347	462.10	6,167,648.70
Total		23736	\$453.89	\$10,299,918.14
French 1917	Mules, pack	571	\$240.26	\$ 137,188.26
French 1918	"	3117	267.15	832,706.55
French Req. 1918	"	1349	322.74	435,376.26
England 1918	"	358	342.58	122,643.64
Spain 1918	"	3292	339.43	1,117,403.56
Total		8687	\$304.51	\$ 2,645,318.27
Grand Total		175,635		\$69,709,228.50

PURCHASES			
Place of Purchase	Number Purchased	Average Price	Total Value
United States	67,725	\$ 201.79	\$ 13,666,437.30
France	135,914	381.72	51,882,306.10
Spain	18,462	435.00	8,031,078.26
British Exp. Force	21,259	417.52	8,876,430.00
Total	243,360	\$ 338.82	\$ 82,456,251.66

CREDITS			
How disposed of	Number Sold	Average Sale Price	Total Proceeds
I. C. Sold to French Govt.	5,158	\$ 77.58	\$ 400,189.00
I. C. Sold to Butchers	10,967	50.00	548,350.00
Surplus Sold French Govt.	49,326	190.21	9,384,641.00
Surplus Sold Belgium	490	201.54	98,759.00
Surplus Sold Polish Govt.	5,500	281.81	1,550,000.00
Surplus Sold French Civilians	69,717	201.65	13,656,352.49
Surplus Sold German Civilians	15,310	177.50	2,718,575.00
Surplus Sold Czechoslovakia	4,500	253.52	1,140,845.07
Surplus Sold Bavarian Govt.	16,000	192.00	3,072,000.00
Received from sale of dead animals to French Veterinary Hospitals			21,438.90
Received from Salvage Service U. S. Army, sale hides, etc.			3,875.96
Animals on hand	176,968		32,595,026.42 (a)
Lost by death, etc. (c)	179,781	184.04	33,101,688.54
Loss by sales	63,639		21,562,165.98
TOTALS	243,360		82,456,251.66

(September 1919)

DEBITS:

Purchases and animals received

Place of Purchase	Number Purchased	Average Price	Total Value
United States	67,725	\$ 201.79	\$ 13,666,437.30
France	135,914	381.72	51,882,306.10
Spain	18,462	435.00	8,031,078.26
British Exp. Force	21,259	417.52	8,876,430.00
Total	243,360	\$ 338.82	\$ 82,456,251.66

CREDITS:

Animals disposed of and on hand in A. E. F. Sept. 1919.

How disposed of	Number Sold	Average Sale Price	Total Proceeds	Rate of Exchange
I. C. Sold to French Govt.	5,158	\$ 77.58	\$ 400,189.00	5.80
I. C. Sold to Butchers	10,967	50.00	548,350.00	5.80
Surplus Sold French Govt.	49,326	190.21	9,384,641.00	6.57
Surplus Sold Belgium	490	201.54	98,759.00	6.45
Surplus Sold Polish Govt.	5,500	281.81	1,550,000.00	(a)
Surplus Sold French Civilians	69,717	201.65	13,656,352.49	6.00
Surplus Sold German Civilians	15,310	177.50	2,718,575.00	(b)
Surplus Sold Czechoslovakia	4,500	253.52	1,140,845.07	7.10
Surplus Sold Bavarian Govt.	16,000	192.00	3,072,000.00	25.00
Received from sale of dead animals to French Veterinary Hospitals			21,438.90	6.45
Received from Salvage Service U. S. Army, sale hides, etc.			3,875.96	6.45
Animals on hand	176,968		32,595,026.42 (a)	
Lost by death, etc. (c)	179,781	184.04	33,101,688.54	
Loss by sales	63,639		21,562,165.98	
TOTALS	243,360		82,456,251.66	

- (a) Transaction made in dollars
- (b) Converted at existing rate of exchange at time of sale
- (c) Lost by death, unreported losses, animals stolen and animals left with civilians during active operations

(d) The percentage of the total amount received from sale of 176,968 animals \$32,569,711.56 to original value thereof \$59,960,897.76 = 54.3%

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	CREDIT
1913	...	...	...
1914	...	...	...
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2000	...	...	...

SHIPMENTS OF ANIMALS FROM UNITED STATES TO FRANCE

Following is a table showing the number of animals transported, the names of the ships, number of animals carried, condition of vessel and the number of deaths en route:

RECEIPT OF ANIMALS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Transport	Date left US 1917	Arrived France 1917	No. Reg'd	No. Died	Port of Arrival St.	Condition Transport	Condition Animals
Noton		July 3	748	1	Nazaire	Good	Good
Antanan		July 3	893		Nazaire	Good	Good
Midental		July 4	608		Nazaire	Good	Good
Wakenback		July 4	582		Nazaire	Good	Good
Manan		Nov. 10	891		Nazaire	Good	Good
Madia		Nov. 13	525		Nazaire	Fair	Fair
Ma		Nov. 14	1044	5	Nazaire	Excellent	Excellent
Sol		Nov. 28	511		Nazaire	Good	Good
Oriente		Nov. 29	649		Nazaire	Good	Good
Oridan		Dec. 4	839	4	Nazaire	Good	Good
Mesotom		Dec. 6	981	2	Nazaire	Good	Good
Pennsylvanian		Dec. 6	641	1	Nazaire	Good	Good
Same		Dec. 8	746	2	Nazaire	Good	Good
Anticello	1918	1918 Jan. 1	897	4	La Rochelle	Fair	Fair except lice infested
Stpelier		Jan. 1		2	La Rochelle	Fair	Fair except lice infested
Les		Jan. 2 ³	494	3	La Rochelle	Excellent	Excellent
Stuckian		Jan. 9	701	14	Nazaire	Good	Good
Prinian		Jan. 11	898	5	La Rochelle	Good	Fair. Lice infested
Prois		Jan. 13	699	15	La Rochelle	Very bad	Poor
er		Feb. 1	877	2	Bordeaux	Very good	Good
Alon		Feb. 1	904	6	La Rochelle	Fair	Poor
le		Feb. 8	858	9	La Rochelle	Very bad	Very bad
Pennsylvanian		Feb. 18	643	1	La Rochelle	Excellent	Good except lice cases
Gules		Feb. 19	1368	239	Nazaire	Very bad	Very poor
Manan		Feb. 22	806		St. Nazaire	Good	Good

(continued)

(Continued)

REPORT OF ARRIVALS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Following is a table showing the number of animals transported, the date of the ship, number of animals carried, condition of vessel and the port of arrival on arrival.

REPORT OF ARRIVALS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Transport	Date left US	Date arrived	No. Rec'd	No. Died	Port of Arrival	Condition Transport	Condition Animals
Verigan	1918	Feb. 26	1039		St. Nazaire	Good	Good
Winesotan		Mar. 1	878		St. Nazaire	Good	Good
Jackenback		Mar. 1	551		St. Nazaire	Good	Good
El Oriente		Mar. 4	542	3	La Rochelle	Very good	Good except lice cases
Lowm		Mar. 7	792	4	La Rochelle	Very good	Good except lice cases
El Sol		Mar. 7	641	16	St. Nazaire	Good	Good
Condoreca		Mar. 14	1538	21	Bordeaux	Poor	Fair
Florida		Mar. 14		2	Bordeaux	Very poor	Fair
Itasca		Mar. 19	607	4	La Rochelle	Very good	Good except lice cases
Arcadia		Mar. 19	496	7	La Rochelle	Fair	Very poor
Swanne		Mar. 27	792		Bordeaux	Good	Good
Montclair		Mar. 28	586		Bordeaux	Very good	Good
Virainian		Mar. 29	1108		Bordeaux	Very good	Good
Monticello		Apr. 3	357		St. Nazaire	Good	Good
Antuckian		Apr. 8	845		Bordeaux	Very good	Good
Whion		Apr. 11	845	26	La Rochelle	Very good	Very good except lice
Samman		Apr. 18	178		Bordeaux	Good	Good
El Oriente		Sept. 12	500		Bordeaux	Excellent	Excellent
Whion		Sept. 12	719		Bordeaux	Excellent	Excellent
El Sol		Sept. 19	620		Bordeaux	Excellent	Excellent
El Occidente		Oct. 10	591		St. Nazaire	Good	Good
El Oriente		Oct. 22	497		Marignac	Good	Good
Virainian	Oct. 6	Oct. 26	1492	8	Bordeaux	Very Poor	Very Good
Freedom	Oct. 14	Nov. 6	548		St. Nazaire	Very poor	Good
Freddie	Oct. 10	Nov. 4	495	10	Bordeaux	Good	Good
Samman	Oct. 19	Nov. 7	694	1	Marignac	Good	Good
Stomis	Oct. 27	Nov. 8	1728	12	St. Nazaire	Good	Very good
Antuckian	Oct. 27	Nov. 9	718	2	St. Nazaire	Fair	Good
Stanna	Oct. 17	Nov. 10	315		St. Nazaire	Good	Good
Atterdyk	Oct. 19	Nov. 10	646	2	St. Nazaire	Very poor	Fair
Mer	Oct. 23	Nov. 10	854	1	La Rochelle	Good	Satisfactory

(Continued)

BRITISH REMOUNT SERVICE

The English Remount Service is a branch of the Quartermaster Corps and is headed by a Major General. England is divided into six military commands. With each command is placed a remount officer, who is charged with handling all remount and horse matters. Each military command is divided into three remount circles. At the head of each circle is a remount officer and under him in his circle are six or eight district remount officers. The entire remount personnel, during times of peace, is composed of retired officers. In the British service officers may be retired at a much younger age than in ours and these remount officers are in most cases active country gentlemen who are especially interested in horses and who are glad to devote part of their time to the government. All of these officers are charged with frequent inspection of the animals of the military commands that are stationed within their district, reporting conditions to the military commander of that district. In time of peace three officers do all of the purchasing for the Army, one for the Cavalry, one for the Artillery, and the other for the Army Service Corps, Engineers and Infantry. In time of war country gentlemen are called into service to assist. There are four permanent remount depots, and probably two of the temporary depots used during the war will be continued. Each year the Territorial Army, which corresponds to our National Guard, is called out for training. To provide the extra horses required at this time the remount service is boarding out with the farmers 25,000 animals, returned from France. The farmer has the use of these animals, except during the training period, but the government retains title for seven and one-half years when they become the property of the farmer. These boarded-out animals will be replaced as is necessary.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BREEDING IN ENGLAND

The breeding system is operated by the Department of Agriculture and the government owns practically no stallions, but offers premiums to a small number of selected stallions. In 1917 sixty stallions were awarded premiums, which amounted to about \$1600 apiece, and forty stallions were awarded premiums, which amounted to about \$900 apiece. These stallions are practically all thoroughbreds. About seventy-five pony stallions are annually awarded premiums, amounting to from \$400 to \$25.00. Since January 1st, 1920, all stallions must be examined and registered before being allowed to stand. Only pure-bred stallions are registered. A small national breeding stud is operated in Ireland to breed thoroughbred stallions.

BRITISH REMOUNT SERVICE

The British Remount Service is a branch of the War Department and is headed by a Major General. It is divided into six military commands. With each command is placed a Remount Officer, who is charged with handling all remount and horse matters. Each military command is divided into three remount districts. At the head of each district is a Remount Officer and under him in his district are six or eight district Remount Officers. The entire Remount Service, during time of peace, is composed of retired officers. In the British Remount Service may be retired at a much younger age than in some other services. These Remount Officers are in most cases active country gentlemen who are especially interested in horses and who are glad to devote part of their time to the Government. All of these officers are charged with frequent inspection of the animals of the military commands that are stationed within their district, reporting conditions to the military commander of that district. In time of peace three officers of all of the branches for the Army, one for the Cavalry, one for the Artillery, and the other for the Army Service Corps, Engineers and Infantry. In time of war country gentlemen are called into service to assist. There are four permanent Remount depots, and probably two of the temporary depots used during the war will be continued. Each year the Remount Army, which corresponds to our National Guard, is called out for training. To provide the extra horses required at this time the Remount Service is working out with the farmers 25,000 animals, returning from France. The farmer has the use of these animals, except during the training period, but the Government retains title for seven and one-half years when they become the property of the farmer. These boarded-out animals will be replaced as is necessary.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BREEDING IN ENGLAND

The breeding system is operated by the Department of Agriculture and the Government owns practically no stallions, but offers premiums to a small number of selected stallions. In 1917 thirty stallions were awarded premiums, which amounted to about \$1000 apiece, and forty stallions were awarded premiums, which amounted to about \$800 apiece. These stallions are practically all thoroughbreds. About seventy-five stallions are annually awarded premiums, amounting to from \$400 to \$250.00. Since January 1st, 1920, all stallions must be examined and registered before being allowed to stand. Only pure-bred stallions are registered. A small national breeding stud is operated in Ireland to breed thoroughbred stallions.

FRENCH REMOUNT SERVICE

This service is headed by a general officer, known as the Inspector or General of the Remount Service, who operates under the Inspector of Cavalry. The personnel in general is temporarily detailed from the Cavalry, but five permanent companies of the Remount Corps are organized and assigned to the different depots. France is divided into Remount Districts, an officer assigned to each district, who exercises general control over remount activities within his district. There are seven remount depots and about an equal number of annexes, which are usually farms leased from their owners under long terms; the amount of the lease to be determined, largely, by the number of animals kept at the annex. Horses are purchased from July 1st to March 1st and sent in general direct to the depots. From the depots they are issued, in the case of aged horses, to the troops requiring replacements, and in the case of young horses to the annexes where they are kept until rising five, when they are issued. All purchasing is done by Boards sent out from the permanent depots. These Boards purchase almost entirely from the breeders. In general, horses are purchased at the age of four, although thoroughbreds are sometimes purchased when rising two. No horses are bought from dealers under five years old.

In the French Army the Remount Service forms part of the Direction de la Cavalerie.

It is charged with: the classification, valuation, and requisition of animals and wagons; the establishment of remount depots; the supply of remounts to officers, and the entire veterinary service. It has technical control over such questions as horse equipment, animal hygiene, and the saddle tree shop at Saumur. It handles the funds, for horse equipment in cavalry organizations; for schools in cavalry organizations; and for the cavalry school of application.

The Remount Service is supplied with a special corps of troops divided into 6 companies in France, stationed at Macon, Caen, Fontenay-le-Comte, Tarbes and Saumur. There are three additional companies in Algeria making a total of 9. Each company comprises 5 to 7 officers, 300 men and 120 horses. There are in addition 22 veterinarians for distribution among the companies. The officers for the Remount Service are detailed from the Cavalry.

In time of war each army corps is accompanied by a mobile remount depot whose personnel comprises; 2 officers, a veterinarian, 71 men and 32 horses. The usual replacements carried in the depot number about 100. The special function of the depot is to furnish remounts to detached officers.

However, organizations may draw from the depot on order from the Corps Commander. As a general rule replacements to organizations and the depot itself are made by convoys from the interior, purchase or requisition in the Zone des Etapes or by animals captured from the enemy. Any necessary animals may be requisitioned in French territory provided it is done by a mixed board of officers and civilians.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BREEDING IN FRANCE.

The breeding system is operated by the Department of Agriculture and consists in general of the operation of national stallion depots, the control of private stallions, distribution of premiums for different classes of horses, and control over racing. There are twenty-two stallion depots with a total of 3,449 stallions. Stallions are selected with a view to producing suitable horses for military requirements. During the breeding season stallions are sent out in groups of from 3 to 12 to the neighboring towns which are required to furnish suitable quarters for the men and horses. Mares are brought to the stallions. A nominal stud fee of \$2.00 or \$3.00 is charged. The personnel is entirely civilian. During 1917 a total of 155,982 mares were bred by national stallions. Private stallions are classed as approved, authorized, or accepted. Approved stallions whose stud fee does not exceed \$18.00 are awarded annual premiums of from \$55.00 to \$860.00. Authorized and accepted

This service is headed by a General Officer, known as the Inspector General of the Remount Service, who operates under the Inspector of Cavalry. The personnel in general is temporarily detailed from the Cavalry, but five permanent companies of the Remount Corps are organized and assigned to the different depots. France is divided into Remount Districts, an officer assigned to each district, who exercises General Control over remount activities within his district. There are seven remount depots and about an equal number of annexes, which are usually formed from their own funds under long term; the amount of the loan to be determined, largely, by the number of animals kept at the annex. Horses are purchased from July 1st to March 1st and sent in General direct to the depot. From the depot they are issued, in the case of aged horses, to the troops requiring replacements, and in the case of young horses to the annexes where they are kept until riding five years they are issued. All purchasing is done by Horses sent out from the permanent depots. These Horses purchase almost entirely from the breeders. In general, horses are purchased at the age of four, although thoroughbreds are sometimes purchased when riding two. No horses are bought from dealers under five years old.

In the French Army the Remount Service forms part of the Direction de la Cavalerie.

It is charged with: the classification, valuation, and registration of animals and weapons; the establishment of remount depots; the supply of remounts to officers, and the entire veterinary service. It has technical control over such questions as horse equipment, animal hygiene, and the saddle tree shop at Remont. It handles the funds for horse equipment in cavalry organizations; for schools in cavalry organizations; and for the cavalry school of application.

The Remount Service is supplied with a special corps of troops divided into 6 companies in France, stationed at Remont, Gien, Fontenay-le-Comte, Tarbes and Pau. There are three additional companies in Algeria making a total of 9. Each company comprises 5 to 7 officers, 300 men and 150 horses. There are in addition 21 veterinarians for distribution among the companies. The officers for the Remount Service are detailed from the Cavalry.

In time of war each army corps is accompanied by a mobile remount depot whose personnel comprises: 3 officers, a veterinarian, 71 men and 55 horses. The animal replacements carried in the depot number about 100. The special function of the depot is to furnish remounts to detached officers.

However, organizations may draw from the depot on order from the Corps Commander. As a general rule replacements to organizations and the depot itself are made by conveyance from the interior, purchase or requisition in the zone des étapes or by animals captured from the enemy. Any necessary animals may be requisitioned in French territory provided it is done by a mixed board of officers and civilians.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BREEDING IN FRANCE

The breeding system is operated by the Department of Agriculture and consists in general of the operation of national stallion depots, the control of private stallions, distribution of premiums for different classes of horses, and control over racing. There are twenty-two stallion depots with a total of 3,449 stallions. Stallions are selected with a view to producing suitable horses for military requirements. During the breeding season stallions are sent out in groups of from 3 to 15 to the neighboring towns which are required to furnish suitable mares for the men and horses. Mares are brought to the stallions. A nominal fee of \$2.00 or \$3.00 is charged. The personnel in each stallion depots during 1919 a total of 126,788 mares were bred by national stallions. Private stallions are classed as approved, authorized, or accepted. Approved stallions whose fees do not exceed \$18.00 are awarded annual premiums of from \$25.00 to \$600.00. Authorized and accepted

stallions are given no premiums. Annual premiums are awarded to fillies, brood mares, and at different horse shows. During 1919, \$40,000 were distributed in these contests. All race meets and associations are under control of the Minister of Agriculture. All betting in connection with horse racing, except that done through the Pari-Mutuel, is forbidden. From the profits of the Pari-Mutuel 8% is deducted, to be distributed by the State as follows: 4% to racing; 2% to hospitals; 1% to horse breeding, and 1% for the installation of water supply systems in towns which are not able to afford it. In 1913 this 8% amounted to about \$5,200,000.00.

Is the French Army the dominant force west of the Rhine?

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However, information was given that the agency on which these two Corps Commanders, as a general rule, rely for information and the secret itself was not to be given to anyone else. It was stated in the last few lines of the letter that the agency provided is in need of a closer watch to prevent any leakage.

ITALIAN REMOUNT SERVICE

This is an independent service, operating directly under the Minister of War, and is headed by a Lieutenant General. The commissioned personnel is temporarily detailed from the Cavalry, the depots being operated entirely by civilians. Five depots, very similar to our permanent remount depots, are operated. Horses are purchased at the age of from two to five and sent to the depots until five, when they are issued. They are kept on pasture at the depots, the pasture being supplemented by hay, and when necessary, a small allowance of grain. Colts are purchased unbroken and only in exceptional cases are trained before issue. The remount service keeps out in the hands of the farmers about 4,000 brood mares, of the artillery type. These mares are bred each year to a government stallion, but no option is taken on the colt. After eight years the mare becomes the unconditional property of the farmer.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BREEDING IN ITALY

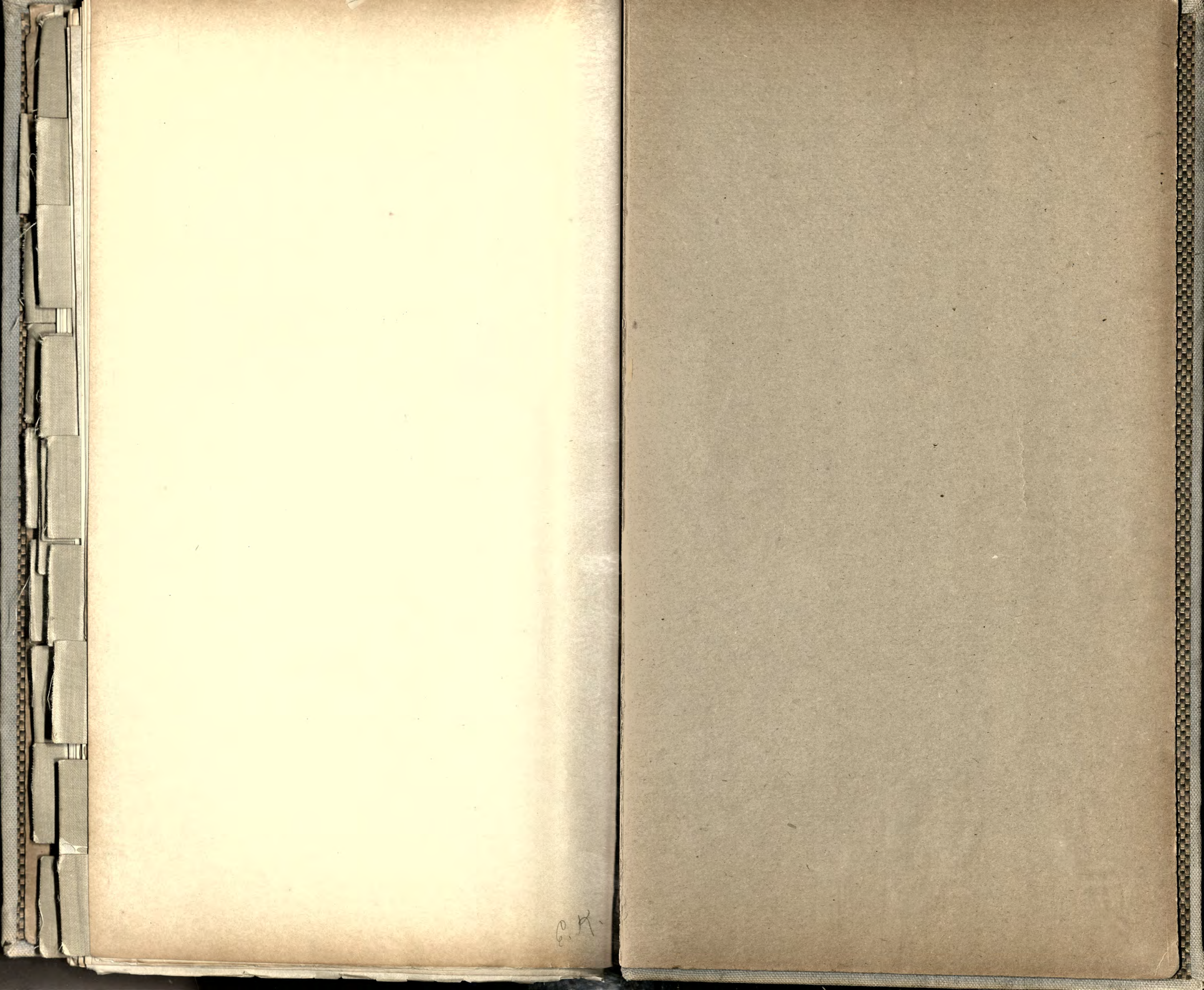
Horse breeding operations in Italy are administered under the Minister of Agriculture. The scheme in general is to provide high class government stallions, which stand at a nominal stud fee. Seven stallion depots are operated. At these depots there are about 1100 government stallions. The personnel of these depots is entirely military. The expense of maintenance of the entire system, including personnel, is borne by the Department of Agriculture. In 1914 a total of 44,827 mares were served by the government stallions. During the breeding season these stallions are sent out for service at the different neighboring towns which agree to furnish suitable quarters for the stallions and attendants. The stallion, while in service, is usually placed in charge of a local veterinarian. All privately owned stallions in Italy must be examined and approved by a Government Commission. These stallions, if of sufficient merit, may be awarded a government subsidy of about \$20.00 per year. The government will contribute up to, not exceeding, one-quarter of the purchase price of a stallion which a Provincial Association, Breeders Union or Agricultural Association wishes to purchase. Premiums are awarded for high class brood mares which the owner agrees to use as a brood mare for three years. The colt in this case must be presented to the government for inspection and purchase, if desired. The last year before the war about \$860,000 was given in premiums to breeders. For the present year, when she is nearly a bankrupt, Italy has appropriated \$1,500,000 for the operating expenses of her breeding system and for the various forms of encouragement she offers. In addition to the work in breeding done by the Department of Agriculture the Remount Service keeps out about 4,000 brood mares with the farmers from which to breed artillery horses.

ITALIAN REMOUNT SERVICE

This is an independent service, operating directly under the Minister of War, and is headed by a Lieutenant General. The commissioned personnel is temporarily detailed from the Cavalry, the depots being operated entirely by civilians. Five depots, very similar to our permanent remount depots, are operated. Horses are purchased at the rate of from two to five and sent to the depots until five, when they are issued. They are kept on pasture at the depots, the pasture being supplemented by hay, and when necessary, a small allowance of grain. Colts are purchased unbroken and only in exceptional cases are trained before issue. The remount service keeps out in the hands of the farmers about 4,000 brood mares, of the artillery type. These mares are bred each year to a government stallion, but no option is taken on the colts. After eight years the mares become the unconditional property of the farmer.

GOVERNMENT BREEDING STALLIONS IN ITALY

Horse breeding operations in Italy are administered under the Minister of Agriculture. The scheme in general is to provide high class government stallions, which stand at a nominal stud fee. Seven government depots are operated. At these depots there are about 1100 government stallions. The personnel of these depots is entirely military. The expense of maintenance of the entire system, including personnel, is borne by the Department of Agriculture. In 1914 a total of 44,627 mares were served by the government stallions. During the breeding season these stallions are sent out for service at the different neighboring towns which agree to furnish suitable pastures for the stallions and attendants. The stallion, while in service, is usually placed in charge of a local veterinarian. All privately owned stallions in Italy must be examined and approved by a government Commission. These stallions, if of sufficient merit, may be awarded a government subsidy of about \$20.00 per year. The government will contribute up to, not exceeding, one-quarter of the purchase price of a stallion which a Provincial Association, Breeders Union or Agricultural Association wishes to purchase. Premiums are awarded for high class brood mares which the owner agrees to use as a brood mare for three years. The colts in this case must be presented to the government for inspection and purchase, if desired. The last year before the war about \$80,000 was given in premium to breeders. For the present year, when the nearly a bankrupt, Italy has appropriated \$1,800,000 for the operating expenses of her breeding system and for the various forms of encouragement the officers. In addition to the work in breeding done by the Department of Agriculture the Remount Service keeps out about 4,000 brood mares with the farmers from which to breed artillery horses.



C. H.

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-GRAM 188

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