

they will bear closest resemblance to the dam.

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Breeding to a grade stallion can only be recommended in very unusual circumstances. We can hardly believe there is a community in the older settled portions of Western Canada, where purebred draft stallions of good size and reasonable soundness are not available, and if a man in such circumstances will persist in using a stallion of no particular breeding, because he's cheap, or because he's sound, or because his appearance is about as good as the pedigreed horses he is competing with, that man has himself to blame if at the end of some years' breeding he finds himself with about one good colt out of five. The experience will do him good, though it won't be of much benefit to the horse-breeding interests of his community. Leave the grade stallions alone. Nobody ever made anything out of grade stallions except the men owning them, and we suspect few of them have got "sinfully rich" at the business.

EQUITANT.

American Percheron Regulations

The more important rules, adopted at a recent meeting of its executive by the American Percheron Registration Society, regulating importations to United States, are:

1. The registration fee, owing to additional expense incurred in the new plans, to be increased, after October 15th, 1910, to \$50 for members, and \$75 for non-members, provided the application is made within ninety days after landing.

2. From June 15th, 1910, no imported horses will be accepted for record by the Percheron Society of America until they have been inspected and checked by an authorized representative of the society.

3. By action of the Board of Directors at a meeting in May, the by-laws were so amended as to permit the employment of inspectors for these purposes. Under the new by-laws covering such inspection, authority is so broadened as to provide for a rigid veterinary inspection for soundness, and a general report as to whether the animal is of suitable size, conformation and quality to be of value in improving American Percheron horses. This veterinary inspection will be begun whenever the directors deem it advisable. Horses reported not fit will be refused registration, but any owner may, on suitable showing, be granted a re-inspection. Any American breeder may call upon the society for such official inspection, and the society may, at any time, order the inspection of any, or all, American-bred horses before recording them. On account of the magnitude of the undertaking, no attempt will be made to put this full plan into force at once, but authority for such work now exists, and it will be extended as rapidly as the Percheron breeders of America deem wise and expedient.

4. At a meeting between representatives of the Percheron Society of America and officials of the department of agriculture, held in Washington, D. C., June 16th, the department was requested to establish a thorough inspection, both as to identity and soundness, for all imported horses. It was pointed out that such inspection should properly be made at the European port of shipment, as cattle are inspected for disease before being loaded in ships for transfer to the United States. In event such inspection cannot be made there, the Percheron interests urged that it at least be made at the port of entry, so the horses imported may be at once available to the Percheron Society of America.

This action of the American Society is of importance to Canadians. It will result in the culls and dubious animals being debarred from the States. The general tendency will be to unload them where there is a less careful supervision exercised. Canadian buyers of Percherons will do well to make the strictest scrutiny of their purchases.

The Percheron Society of America is to be commended most highly for the steps inaugurated. While it will be some time before the rules become fully applied, they undoubtedly will exert a great influence upon importers in causing them to be

keenly discriminative in their selections. The highest standards for the breed are evidently to be sought; incidentally, it will work a vast influence upon the horse product throughout the country.

Barbed Wire Cuts

Scarcely any form of injury to the horse is as common in this country as barbed-wire cuts, and since we are going to have barbed-wire fences and plenty of barbed-wire cuts, horsemen should know something of how to handle the injuries so as to cause the least amount of injury and blemish.

If there is a serious cut about the lower portion of the leg or foot the first thing that may need attention is to stop the flow of blood. Generally a wire cut is of such a nature as to tear the blood vessels in an irregular manner and to cause but little bleeding, but occasionally a large vessel is cut and it is necessary to stop the bleeding. The first thing to do in an emergency of this kind is to keep your wits about you. If necessary feel into the cut and learn where the blood is coming from, whether from above or below the cut. If you can find the vessel try and pass a cord over the end and tie it firmly. A soft leather strap, a piece of rope or even a suspender may be tied around the leg, either above or below the cut as is necessary and then place a stick under this band and twist it as you would a twitch. You can increase the pressure over the blood vessel by placing a piece of wood or any hard substance under the band and then tightening up as before. Twist this band tight and you will succeed in stopping the bleeding. This band can not be left on the limb any great length of time, but it will give you time to either secure help or devise some means of stopping the flow of blood yourself. If one tries the blood vessel may nearly always be reached by means of a needle and thread. Powdered alum or tincture of iron are good to use in these cases. Do not fill the cut with dry dirt, soot, flour or ashes, as this is never necessary. Suppose that a physician should call to dress a wound on the horse owner and should begin by using ashes, axle grease, pine tar, lime or soot. How much of that treatment do you think the man would stand for? At one time such remedies or worse were used by the physicians, but they have now gone beyond such means and in treating the horse we should remember that what is good for man is also good for the beast in most cases. At least if it is good surgery to keep a wound on a man clean, it is just as good surgery to treat the wound on the horse in the same way as far as it is possible for you to do so. There are plenty of horsemen who think that such remedies as mentioned above are good enough for the horse. Too often wounds are prevented from healing by the frequent application of some irritating drug. Again, horses are too often turned to pasture where wet grass and weeds do even more damage than the irritating drugs used. A wound should be kept as clean and dry as possible and a horse with a wire cut about the feet or legs should never be turned to pasture when the grass is wet.

(There are a great number of remedies that may be used on wire cuts that will stimulate

healing and also keep the wound in good condition otherwise. As a rule, the less washing and soaking that you can do the better it will be for the sore. As a wash you can use no better material than some of the coal tar preparations, of which creolin is an example. Every stockman should keep this material at hand for use on his stock. For a wash use an ounce of the drug to a quart of water, and you will have a wash that will not irritate and still have a wash that will cleanse. A powder made as follows will answer most purposes as a dry dressing: Boracic acid, four ounces; zinc sulphate, one-half ounce; iodoform, one-fourth ounce. Mix these and place some of the powder in a salt or pepper shake and dust it on the sore two or three times a day.

If a wire cut is on some part of the body where there is but little movement it may be stitched and will sometimes heal without the stitches tearing out, but if the cut is where the muscles are used in walking or feeding, it is generally best to not try and close the wound, as the stitches will most certainly tear out, helping to make the scar more unsightly than it would have been otherwise. As a rule, a wire cut should not be tied up unless the weather is cool and extra care is given to it. It may be necessary to protect the wound against flies, but this may be done by taking a mixture of fish oil and oil of tar and applying it with a feather to the hair surrounding the cut, or iodoform may be dusted on the sore two or three times a day.

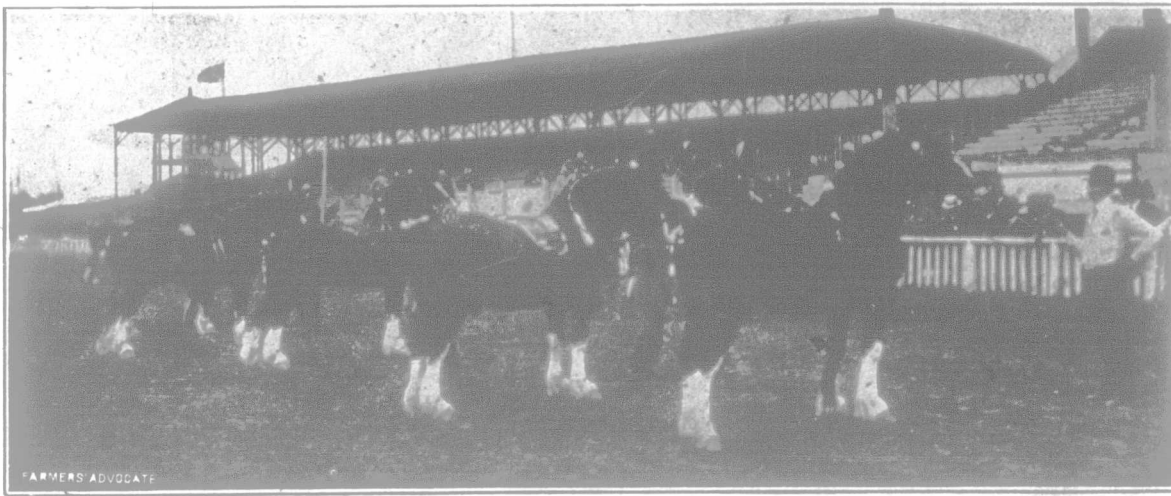
If the wound becomes irritated by strong drugs, poisoned by weeds, etc., there will generally be a growth of what is called proud flesh. This is an unhealthy growth, and should be removed by the knife, or by such drugs as powdered alum (burnt), calomel or some slightly caustic material. As soon as possible the use of these irritating and caustic drugs should be stopped. Occasionally a wire cut will partially heal and then leaves a chronic sore that has but little tendency to heal have often blistered these places with a fly blister and stimulated healing when other means seemed to have but little effect. A wire cut will heal on the horse as quickly as a wound will heal on a man if it is kept in the same manner. We cannot always do this, but we can at least keep the wound dry and clean to a certain extent and can of course keep the horse out of the wet grass and weeds.

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Changing from old hay to new hay should not be made hurriedly. New hay should be well cured, and preferably mow-cured, before it is fed to horses. Digestive troubles frequently arise from the too-free use of improperly-cured new hays.

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Working horses may have too much hay. A pound of hay per hundred pounds live weight is conceded best when hard work is being done. More hay and less grain may be used when the horse is doing light work. When a horse is idle, it is best not to give all the hay it will consume, as horses frequently develop enormous capacity for hay, and from overeating work permanent injuries to themselves.



SOME OF THE BEST IN THE AGED CLYDESDALE STALLION CLASS AT WINNIPEG