

finding their
the thresh-
on to shock
above, as it
k or handle
ot often we
emium over
still believe,
in, but the
our present
nce in co-
crop was
I was per-
not in love
jobs would
two months
The small
owing reas-
s of better
out of the
during bad
more con-
or crushing
asionally.
y a job for
resh with.
amount of
k.

na is getting
so windy
have lots
wet time,
me in. A
ver and I
Lack of
a gasoline
ime as a
aterial is
to reckon
not par-
the farm
nowledge as

nd control
r. Under
work in
to secure
ard work
ne men to
er to put

t to have
y. Some
Suppos-
er who
shel, and
own work
cents for
s or how
e farmer
reshing
nan on a
s at that
reshing
ue when
annual or
e (either
es make
lves can
ve dirty
tangled,
ly land;
ings out
it vice
of dis-

RONG.

Dogs.

a mad
aba, and
t which
idences
mitted,
ween a
of the

matter
ted by
mediate
as an
vehicle
pointed
a three
saliva
ly vir-
bation.
rabid
a long
sooner
along
recent
rabies
nerve
s best
former
nt of
ness—
lation
ks out

most rapidly from direct inoculation into the brain, under one of its coverings (the duramater), and that the period of incubation (length of time disease takes to develop) is proportionate to the distance of the site (bite) of the inoculation from the brain.

The period of incubation is longer than in other infective diseases, and in dogs amounts on an average from three to six weeks, with a maximum of several months, and a minimum of only a few days. (Hunting, a noted English veterinarian, puts the usual period at about twenty-five days.) The virus may remain for a long time (as we have already said) at the site of the bite and may become absorbed only in small quantities at a time; or it may rapidly and in large quantities penetrate into the body. Accord-

ing to one authority, the younger the animal the shorter is the period of incubation; it will thus be seen how important it is that muzzling regulations should be observed and enforced in their entirety. The percentage of deaths in mankind is considerably influenced by treatment. Bollinger states that of 100 bitten men only from 8 to 47 become infected. Pasteur puts the percentage at from 16 to 80. The Pasteur treatment is that giving the best results and the sooner it can be had after being bitten the greater the chance of the avoidance of this fearful disease by the person inoculated. The symptoms of this disease in dogs depend on the form such has taken, for as in other domestic animals, it occurs in two forms; namely, *furious madness and dumb madness; the former being the more frequent.* Pasteur considers that furious madness takes place when the brain is attacked, and also when the virus has been inoculated into the brain; and that dumb madness is manifested when the spinal cord is specially invaded. *The two are consequently only different forms of one and the same disease,* and are not different diseases, as was held in former times. A furiously rabid dog can transmit dumb madness, and vice versa. We must also lay stress upon the fact that there are many intermediate forms between these two varieties, which often merge into each other so intimately that a distinction is impossible.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE IN A DOG.

The premonitory stage of the rabies lasts on an average from twelve to forty-eight hours, and sometimes even longer. The preliminary signs consist especially in the altered behavior of the animal, which becomes capricious, sullen, peevish, excited, nervous, irritable, frightened, restless, distrustful, or obstinate. It likes to hide itself, frequently changes its resting place, and often starts up suddenly; or it may become extraordinarily affectionate and confiding. Some dogs suffer from an abnormal itching of the site of the bite, which they gnaw and lick. There is a characteristic perversion of taste which has much similarity with that in pica (licking disease) of cattle. Although at the commencement of the disease the patient has a good and sometimes a voracious appetite, later on it turns away from its accustomed and even favorite food. The affected dog is fond of licking cold objects; bites and gnaws at whatever comes across its way, and sometimes swallows foreign bodies, especially straw, grass, earth, stones, pieces of wood, bits of glass, rags, and even its own feces and urine. Some dogs continually smell or lick their sexual organs or those of other dogs. Even in this stage we may sometimes notice light spasms in swallowing, panting, difficulty in breathing, fever and continued stretching out of the neck. The patient generally suffers from constipation. The second stage, that of irritation, lasts three or four days and is characterized by attacks of fury, which may continue for some hours, and convulsions with remissions. Among other signs of restlessness the dog evinces a violent desire to run away from its home. With this object, a very quiet and domesticated dogs, which have been kept in confinement, destroy their kennel or break their chain, and dogs that live in the house remain close to the door so as to escape, and when they get into the open they wander about aimlessly, run to and fro, depart on long journeys, or boldly enter strange houses. They often cover in a very short time great distances, thirty or forty miles for instance. In some cases they return home. At the same time they are seized by a more or less excessive morbid desire to bite, which may increase to senseless fury and true mania. At first this inclination to bite is only slight, and is evinced by the dog snapping at inanimate objects, animals or people, and also, in its state of mental confusion, at imaginary objects in the air (snapping at flies). It is also very irritable. Later on it bites, sometimes blindly, sometimes aggressively, everything that comes in its way, such as human beings, including its own master (especially if he provokes it by punishment), horses, sheep, goats, fowls, and particularly dogs and cows. The animals bitten die within four to eight weeks, although symptoms may take a longer period to develop.

The altered behavior often takes the form of increased vivacity and increased friendliness of disposition. This high strong demonstrative state lasts only about a day or so, and then rapidly changes into the melancholy stage.

In other canine patients, depression is more prominent than maniacal excitement. They appear dull and imbecile, have hallucinations, stare constantly at one spot, snap at imaginary flies, howl continually, and are perfectly insensible to blows and kicks. In a few cases well-trained dogs obey commands of their master to the very last.

Dumb madness is distinguished from the furious form chiefly by the absence or very short duration of the stage of irritation or mania. Consequently paralysis, especially of the lower jaw, appears comparatively early. Death takes place in two or three days.

In cattle and horses the disease appears in from four to eight weeks after being bitten by a mad dog; cats evince madness in two to four weeks; pigs develop the disease in two to three weeks; sheep three to four weeks.

U.S. Boosts Salaries of Meat Inspectors.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill at least twenty vacancies in the position of veterinary inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. The entrance salary of this position has been increased to \$1,400 per annum, promotion to \$1,600 to be made after two years' satisfactory service at \$1,400, and promotion to \$1,800 after satisfactory service for four years at \$1,600 per annum.

Hitherto the U. S. veterinarian on duty at the abattoirs (packing houses) has been termed a meat inspector. The official title has been changed to veterinary inspector.

Lumber Dealers Declared in a Combine.

The committee of the Dominion Parliament which have been making enquiry into the condition of the lumber trade in Canada has completed its work and made its report to Parliament. From the evidence obtained the committee unanimously agreed and reported that there is a combine in connection with the retailers' association and also in connection with the manufacturers' association. The committee also reported that as a result of this the price of lumber in the West is excessive. No recommendations are made but it is morally certain that the Government will take steps to put an end to the combines as commercial institutions.

Brandon Farm has New Superintendent.

After being superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., for about a year Prof. Newton Wolverton has resigned, the term of his active services to end on June 1st, next. On being relieved of duty at Brandon Prof. Wolverton will go to the Kootenay country to engage in fruit growing.

In appointing a new superintendent for the farm the Government has acted quickly and wisely in selecting James Murray, B. S. A., at present Superintendent of Fairs and Farmers' Institutes in Saskatchewan. Mr. Murray comes well equipped for the work of an experimentalist and investigator. His agricultural education has been of the broadest character. The first twenty years of his life he spent on his home farm at Avening, Simcoe Co., Ont. In 1898 he began his four-year course at the Agricultural College, Guelph, and graduated in 1902 with a most creditable standing. Immediately on graduation he was selected by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to assist in the advancement of the pure seed propaganda which was just then being exploited. Later he came to the West as the representative of the Seed Branch and had charge of the work of preaching the gospel of seed improvement in the four Western provinces. In 1906 he joined the strong staff of agricultural experts with which Hon. W. R. Motherwell has surrounded himself in the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Murray is essentially a thoroughly practical farmer, both by instinct and choice, and brings to his work at Brandon a happy blending of experience, discretion and youthful energy. Manitoba is fortunate in the possession of so promising an agriculturist.

A Mad Dog Scare in Northwestern Manitoba.

Some time ago a dog was reported to have bitten live stock in the vicinity of Oak River, the animals bitten dying in every case. The dog was shot, but it is not known whether other dogs were bitten before it was killed. Later on another outbreak of rabies was reported a little further north and west, with similar fatal results, and recently Shoal Lake is said to be the scene of another outbreak of rabies, the two forms, dumb and furious, being present. At the present time six townships are under quarantine, in which dogs must be muzzled or tied up; if found at large, they are promptly shot. The Veterinary Branch have the matter in charge and are taking vigorous steps to stamp out this terrible menace to human life. It's a pity the scare re dogs was not more widespread, if it would have the effect of ridding the country of mongrels so plentiful in some districts. While the heading might be interpreted by some that the alarm was not well founded, we understand on good authority that the many deaths from dog bites, of horses, cattle and swine point conclusively to the presence of rabid dogs in that part of the country. People will be wise not to take chances, and dispose of wandering curs on sight.

Things to Remember.

Western Stock Growers' Assoc., Calgary..... May 9
Purebred Cattle Sale, Calgary May 9
Purebred Cattle Sale, Brandon May 30
Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association
Meets June 9
Shorthorn Sale, A. & G. Mutch, Regina
Exhibition Grounds..... June 26
Calgary Exhibition..... July 9, 10, 11 and 12
Portage la Prairie Exhibition July 9, 10, and 11
Hackney Sale, Rawlinson Bros., Calgary..... July
Winnipeg Exhibition..... July 13 to 20
Regina Exhibition..... July 30, August 2

MARKETS

Last week the wheat markets all over America made a continuous advance due to the reports of damage done in the southwest by green bugs and cold weather. During the week May wheat advanced four cents on New York markets and in Winnipeg the advance in cash wheat last Friday was 1½ cents, the same on May and July, and 2½ cents on October. Prices have also advanced in Europe and some good export business has been done.

Navigation is open down the lakes two weeks later than last year and when the washouts on the railways are repaired there should be rather a lively movement of freight.

The lateness of the season is on every person's mind, but as yet no apprehension is evident. People are becoming accustomed to the vagaries of our climate, and also to almost certainty that crops come good anyway, so are abiding the time.

Quite a sensation was created last week when the leading Crown counsel in the case against the Grain Exchange, R. A. Bonnar, retired from the prosecution. As a consequence Judge Phippen enlarged the case for ten days.

At last week end Thompson, Sons & Co. reported as follows of the Winnipeg market: "Up to Friday Winnipeg market was firm but advanced scarcely as much as U. S. markets, and our May wheat was almost weak owing to the liquidation of the May option. This would have been otherwise if lake navigation had been open, as then the demand for cash wheat for boats would have held the price up better. Prices are 1 Hard 80½c., 1 Nor. 79c., 2 Nor. 76½c., 3 Nor. 74c., and No 4 wheat 71½c., spot or enroute; and on the option market May 79½c.; July 81½c., October 82½c.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE (WHOLESALE).

No. 2 white oats	36½
No. 3 Barley	44½
No. 1 flax	1 25
Bran	17 50
Shorts.....	18 50

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Barley and oats	24 00
Barley	20 00
Oats	26 00

HAY, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg).....	12 00 @ 14 00
Loose loads.....	13 00 @ 15 00

POTATOES, per bu.....	80
-----------------------	----

CREAMERY BUTTER—

Fancy, fresh made bricks	32 @ 34
Second grade bricks	25 @ 27

DAIRY BUTTER—

Extra fancy	21 @ 22
Prints, fancy, in small lots.....	17 @ 20
Dairy, in tubs.....	17

CHEESE—

Manitoba	14½
Ontario.....	15 @ 15½
Ontario, twin.....	15½ @ 16

EGGS—

Manitoba fresh gathered, f.o.b. Winnipeg	18 @ 19
---	---------

POULTRY (cold storage stock)—

Spring chickens	15½ @ 16
Spring ducks.....	16
Fowl	12
Young turkeys	18
Geese.....	14

LIVE STOCK.

There is still a good demand for the butchers cattle that are coming in at five cents. Country points also pay five cents and better. Poorer stuff is graded and some is even so good that it looks as if it might owe the feeder and buyer something. Hogs sell readily at \$7.75 without culling. Judging by the stock coming in the popular hog is a cross between either a Tamworth or Yorkshire and a Berkshire.

Sheep are \$5 to \$6 per cwt. and lambs \$6 to \$6.50.