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force somewhat hurriedly, as we think, on 1st July. Mr. Smith and Mr. MacNeillage read the main parts of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Sangster on the subject; in particular a letter addressed by himself to Mr. Sangster on 20th July, setting forth the difficulty of complying with the new regulation on such short notice, and without any warning. The editing committee had considered the question for an hour previous to the meeting of council, and had arrived at the conclusion that while it would be advisable to meet the requirements of the Canadian rules and number all exported fillies on exportation, they would prefer not to do so, as it would alter the plan and symmetry of the system which had been followed in the Clydesdale Studbook for thirty years. After hearing Mr. Bright and Mr. Smith and understanding from them that the official answer of the Canadian association would be in the line of what they had said, the council unanimously adopted the recommendation of the editing committee, resolving to number all fillies exported after the date of meeting. The secretary indicated how he hoped to carry out this resolution without unduly modifying the system of registration in the Studbook.

Following on this resolution a large shipment of Clydesdales cleared for Canada, by both the Donaldson and the Allan line steamer this week, and another large shipment goes next week. Amongst this week's shippers are Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park, Ont.; W.E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; John S. Boag, Ravenshoe, Ont., as well as one or two smaller shippers. Among the horses shipped are several noted prizewinners, and I imagine several of them are intended for exhibition at Toronto. Next week's shipment will probably contain an increased number of the same class.

The council of the Clydesdale Horse Society hope the resolution at which they arrived to-day will strengthen the hands of the Clydesdale men in Canada, and be the means of increasing the demand for Clydesdales in all parts of the Dominion. I should say that after hearing the statements of Mr. Bright and Mr. Smith, the chief difficulty felt was in taking steps on an informal representation from a few members of an association. It would have been more satisfactory had an official statement of the position been received from the Secretary of the Association in Canada.

SCOTLAND YET.

Credit Where Credit is Due.

In our issue of June 12th, the statement was made in the article on page 884 dealing with malade-du-coit in Alberta, under the heading of "Health of Animals Branch Again Scores," that "several U. S. veterinarians and pathologists visited the quarantine station several miles out of Lethbridge to confirm or dispute the diagnosis. So far as we know the diagnosis was not confirmed by the gentlemen." From information to hand we were in error, as Dr. E. T. Davison, Helena, Mont., confirmed the diagnosis made by the Canadian inspectors, as may be seen by referring to the report of the Veterinary Director-General for 1904, pages 64, 67 and 69.

The Passing of a Great Sire.

The news of the death of that great sire, Baron's Gem, is doubtless known to most of our readers through the medium of the daily papers. His death on the 14th inst., due to the rupture of his intestines following upon an attack of acute indigestion is one of the most unfortunate disasters that could befall Clydesdale interests in Canada, and in a more restricted respect to his owners, Messrs. Taber and Traynor of Condie, Sask. During his short life in Canada, Baron's Gem probably did more to raise the average excellence of the district where he stood than has any horse used in Canada, not forgetting such sires as McQueen and Robin Adair. He was foaled in 1899, was sired by Baron's Pride, dam by MacMeekan, and im-

ported in 1903 by A. & G. Mutch of Lumsden, Sask., in whose stud he did such excellent work. In the spring of 1906 he was purchased by Messrs. Taber and Traynor for \$3,000. After being shown at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, in 1904, where coming direct from a stud season he stood second to that beautiful show horse, Pleasant Prince, he was not shown beyond his home circle of Regina Exhibition until this year, when Mr. Taber made his debut in outside Clydesdale shows-ring with Baron's Gem at the head of a most select string. The victories of the "Hillcrest" Clydesdales are fresh in the memory of the followers of show-yard history. Baron's Gem headed his class and won the sweepstakes for the best heavy draft stallion on the ground. One of his get, Eva's Gem, won first in the three-year-old filly class and another, Baron's Lassie, got third. Eva's Gem also got the female championship. A two-year-old filly by him, Baron's Sunbeam, got second in her class, and still another was second in the yearling class, the competitors in each section being selected from Scotland's best studs. In the yearling stallion class a Baron's Gem colt now owned by John A. Turner was quite easily first, while in the group for stallions and three of his get, the family was away ahead.

To recount the victories of Baron's Gem and his stock in Regina horse-rings would be a long story, but it is safe to say his noble presence and his impress upon the stock have been the most potent influences in extending Clydesdale interests in the Regina district and throughout the province. Every friend of the breed will regret the loss of Baron's Gem and join in wishing Mr. Taber every success in securing a horse to take his place.

STOCK

Danger from Strayed Dogs.

At the present time in certain sections of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Shoal Lake and Moosomin districts respectively, considerable alarm has been caused by the reported presence of mad dogs in these neighborhoods. The great trouble is that many people are too tolerant to stray and strange dogs providing such dogs do not take the offensive by offering to bite persons or worry live stock. Just now, however, the stray dog should be looked upon as a menace to the community and should be treated as such by putting all strays into the pound, and unless claimed, destroying them as painlessly as possible. The disease (rabies or hydrophobia) is too serious to be trifled with, and it is well for owners of dogs and other live stock to acquaint themselves with some facts regarding it. Loir, a nephew of Pasteur and a great authority on rabies says:

"Even though a statement to the contrary may be found in old publications it is certain that rabies is never spontaneous in animals. Dogs may be exposed to conditions that are most contrary to their habits of life, to cold and heat, bad food and none will become rabid. *Hydrophobia, in fact, is always the result of the bite of a mad animal.* It would be useless to discuss the question to know from where comes the first animal infected. Science is unable to resolve

the question of the origin or the end of things. It is very probable that a dog starting from Europe after having been bitten by a mad dog would die during the voyage or during the quarantine, which is imposed upon its arrival, say in Australia. It is necessarily so owing to the duration of the incubation period. This rule is not absolute. Science informs us that some periods of incubation have been of one year, even two years, and some months, but such is a very exceptional case, out of the ordinary. I believe that we have no direct proof on that subject for the canine race."

When a case of rabies is incubated it is characterized by fits of madness, and death occurs in one of these fits, or later, by progressive paralysis. Sometimes the animals manifest paralytic rabies, acting in a way to lead one to think that they have a bone in the throat, inability to close the mouth or bite, lower jaw paralyzed, but the saliva is virulent.

The period of incubation of hydrophobia is not always of the same duration; it is generally of from forty to sixty days, but may be shorter or much longer. As the period of incubation is often very long there is all the more chance of producing immunity by vaccine, acting before the first symptoms would appear. Naturally to arrive at this result it is necessary to be inoculated with the vaccine as quickly as possible after the bite. All bites do not cause death. Before Pasteur's time, when bitten on the head, the mortality was about eighty per cent.; when upon the body, on the legs or in the hand, the mortality was seventeen per cent. To-day after treatment, the mortality, which is very low (being about three per thousand), is the same from bites on the head, body or limbs, which is proof of the efficiency of the treatment.

What must be done when an individual has been bitten by a rabid animal or a suspect? We will answer this important question in a few words. *An animal cannot transmit rabies unless affected by that disease.* A rabid dog always dies of the affection a few days after the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease. *The saliva of an affected animal is always virulent for twenty-four hours before the appearance of the symptoms; thus an animal may appear in perfect health, eat, be happy, receive caresses as usual, yet carry the virus in its mouth.*

In the initial stages the symptoms of rabies are too obscure for one to detect their presence, but one can formulate a general opinion. Any dog whose habits and character appear to have suddenly changed must be considered as a suspect and should be isolated immediately, but fed as usual.

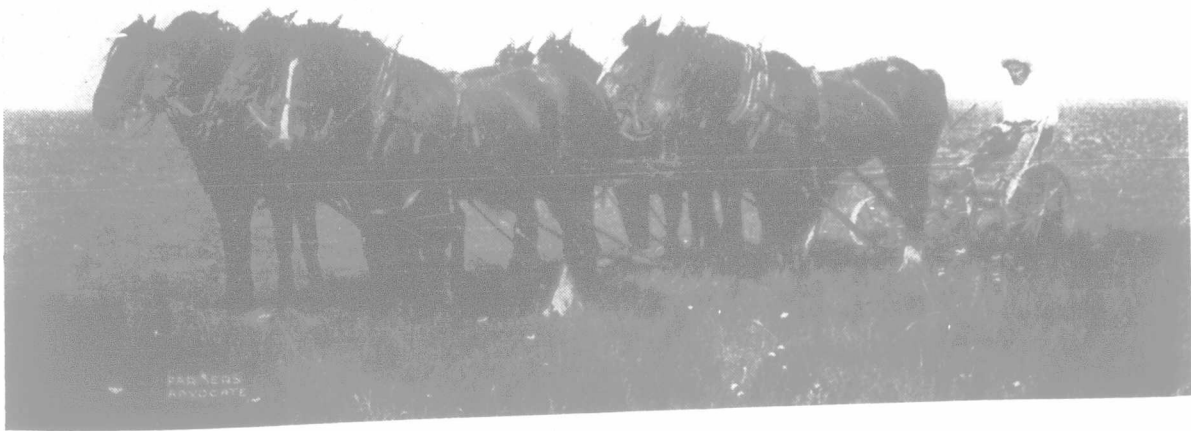
A mad dog does not stay in the place where it has been bitten; the disease manifests itself from the first by a desire to move about. That is one of the first symptoms. The animal runs away from where it lives.

The progress of rabies is always rapid, its duration from two to six days, death usually taking place in from four to five days, thus the period of isolation will be short and the diagnosis can soon be positively established. In many cases the diagnosis may be established by a simple examination, but in others it is only possible after observation; this is true not only in the initial stages and in the paralytic form, but also in the most dangerous phase, the raging form.

One sees dogs led by their masters with a string, going about the streets; in public conveyances, yet not attempting to bite unless provoked, and this without there being any suspicion that they are diseased. If then these apparently quiet animals are irritated, left in contact with other animals, especially if they are shut up and left alone, they will immediately begin to rage.

It must be admitted as an absolute fact that it is impossible to determine the existence of rabies in a dog by simply looking at him. *Every time an animal is suspected it is absolutely necessary to isolate, tie him up securely, and observe him during a certain period.* This rule of procedure is absolute and especially important when a person has been bitten. It is only after forty-eight hours rigid observation at the least, provided that no abnormal symptoms have presented themselves, that one can certify that the animal is not rabid. If the diagnosis can be positively made before the expiration of this period it is not necessary to keep the animal. Unless the capture and segregation present real dangers the suspected dog should *not* be killed until the diagnosis has been established.

When the post mortem is performed upon an animal that is killed prematurely the indications



PUREBRED CLYDESDALE MAKES.
Breaking on W. H. Bryce's Farm, "Doune Lodge", Arcola, Sask.