

has become dry, after washing and rubbing, and before the collar is again put on.

In some cases we notice what is called a "sit-fast." This is a case in which the skin has sloughed in a circle, but the center of the surrounded surface remains healthy, and thereby prevents the piece from dropping off. In cases of this kind, the healthy portion should be severed from the flesh with a knife, the piece removed, and the raw surface treated as above.

In other cases, there is the formation of abscesses, of which we have two kinds, viz.: serous and purulent. These are caused by a bruising of the tissues. Serous abscesses form very quickly, and are usually not very sore. We notice a swelling of greater or less size. Upon manipulation, we can readily detect that fluid is contained under the skin. The fluid is called serum; it is thin and watery looking. If it exists in small quantities and the horse is put to work, it disappears by absorption, to a certain extent, but reforms in greater quantities when the animal is at rest. If the practice be continued, the tumor, generally, gradually increases, and tenderness and soreness are soon evident. Treatment consists in lancing the tumor at the lowest part, and allowing the escape of the fluid. Then the cavity should be flushed out twice daily with warm water, and a little of a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid injected into it until it heals. Rest is almost necessary. A purulent abscess, or one that contains pus or matter, is a more serious condition. It forms more slowly. We notice a swelling, which is soon painful to the touch. It gradually increases in size, and in some cases we cannot detect any fluctuation upon manipulation. The walls are often quite thick, and it is very sore. Treatment consists in lancing deeply, or exploring with a probe, in order to ascertain whether pus is contained, and if so, a free incision must be made into the pus cavity, and the after-treatment is the same as for serous abscess. If no pus be present, the lump is a fibrous tumor, and treatment consists in dissecting it out, stitching the wound, except at the lowest part, and treating as for an abscess. It is possible to treat tumors by inserting sloughing agents, as corrosive sublimate, arsenic, croton oil, nitric or sulphuric acid, etc., but this is a slow process, and such active caustics should be used only by a professional man, and he, from experience, knows that dissection is the quicker and better method of treatment.

"WHIP."

STOCK.

Beef on the Range.

Cattle on the ranges, both in Assiniboia and Alberta, are doing exceedingly well this season.

For a number of years the ranching districts have experienced more rain than formerly, and this caused a more luxuriant grass crop. However, it has been fully proven that for flesh-forming, the less abundant growth of the drier seasons has the advantage.

Conditions this year are exceedingly favorable for producing early and good beef. The spring opened early, and, in the southern portion of Alberta, there was scarcely any snow all winter, so that cattle which were rightly managed had no difficulty in getting feed on the range, consequently the majority of them in that district were in good condition to lay on flesh as quickly as grass gave them the opportunity. Ever since they have been making rapid gains, and to-day a large percentage of them are fit for shipment.

The natural prairie hay crop will be light this season in comparison with the cut of the last few years, so a larger area will have to be cut over to get the required tonnage, without which it is not safe to face winter. It is advisable to provide a liberal supply, especially when part of the herd are unacclimatized. In many places last winter very heavy losses were experienced during the February and March storms, and quite a large percentage of these would have been avoided had there been more hay put up. In the storm-visited districts of last year, little warning will be required, for the old proverb holds true that experience is a teacher whom most people heed. However, there is no telling what next winter will be like, yet the probabilities are that other districts will be visited with rough weather or deep snow, and in some cases both, and under these conditions the only salvation of range cattle is the hay stack.

Cattle in the Medicine Hat district are also rapidly putting on the proper kind of beef, and, in fact, in all parts of the Canadian ranching territory the same good work is going on at high pressure. The low prices offered last fall, coupled with the inferior condition of the beef output as a whole, resulted in small shipments and large holdings, and now that the season favors rapid beef production of good quality, and with that a reasonable assurance of fair prices, every indication points to large shipments from now till late fall.

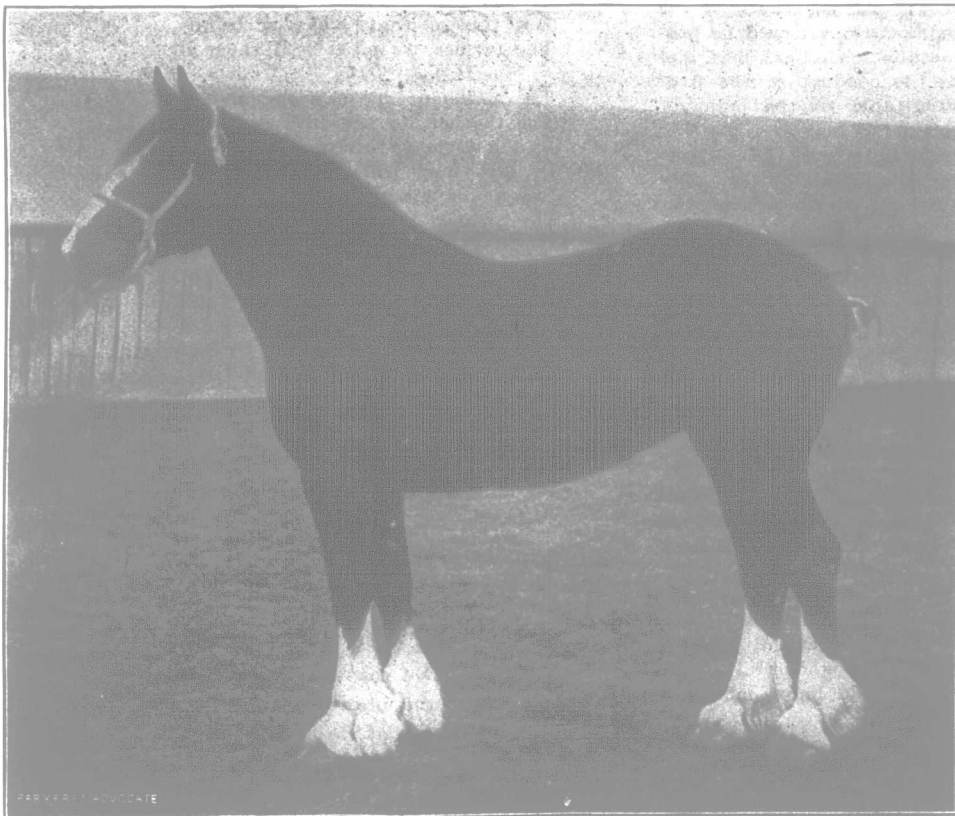
Type in Pigs.

Considerable advancement has been made by Canadian breeders and farmers generally in the last few years in the production of a class of hogs conforming more nearly to the type calculated to produce the largest percentage of meat of the kind and quality that brings the highest price in present-day markets. And feeders have learned from discussion and experience that upon the feeding and general treatment of pigs in the first months of their life depends very largely their propensity to produce lean meat or lard, that pigs, even of a large and lengthy breed, if confined to close quarters, without room to exercise freely, and fed to their full capacity with rich concentrated foods during the first three or four months of their existence, will not only produce an excess of fat meat, but will, to a considerable extent, take on the form of the shorter or fat-backed class, as compared with others of the same breed and litter which have had the free run of a pasture lot and been fed moderately during their early months on foods calculated to produce bone and muscle, and finished for the market on richer rations. One of the lessons learned from this experience is that in the production of the desired type of pig, it is not all, or nearly all, a question of breeds, but nearly if not quite as much one of selection, feeding and management of the individual animal, and that, from the feeder's standpoint, for profitable production, the pig of extreme length and narrowness is by no means the most profitable, as he is not, as a rule, of a

"Dog Days."

WHAT TO DO WHEN BITTEN BY A DOG.

Last week, a child at Wyton, Ont., was bitten by a dog, and the dog was shortly afterwards shot. This raises the question: What should be done with a dog that bites a member of the human race? Certainly, he should NOT AT ONCE be destroyed. Hydrophobia is one of the most dreaded of diseases. It is caused by a specific virus contained most generally in the saliva of the dog, but may be found in wolves or cats. In the lower animals, the disease is called "rabies," but in the human, "hydrophobia," because of the aversion of the sufferer for water. Frequently, the first symptom a dog gives of the disease is to bite its master, or anyone to whom he has been devoted. The wound from such a bite heals naturally, and no symptoms of hydrophobia appears for at least two weeks, and may not develop for six months, or even for years. The dog, however, after giving evidence of rabies by biting a person, soon gives further symptoms of the disease to such an extent that, within a very few days, it can be determined with certainty whether he has gone mad, or whether his bite was wholly unintentional and not to be taken as a symptom of rabies. Hence the importance of keeping the dog in a good strong cage for at least six weeks, in order that it may be determined whether the person is bitten by a mad dog (one having rabies) or not. If at six weeks from the time the dog has inflicted a wound no further symptoms of the disease develop, it is then certain hydrophobia will not develop in the victim. And even if the dog does give further symptoms of the disease, it is not certain that it will be developed in the person bitten. Statistics show that not more than twenty per cent. of the persons bitten by mad dogs have developed hydrophobia. The reason of this is that the virus of the disease is wiped off the dog's teeth as they penetrate the clothing. The most dangerous place to be bitten is on the hands, face or bare legs of children, eighty per cent. of victims bitten in these parts having developed the disease. In every case where a person is bitten, the wound should at once be sucked out by another person, and, if possible, strictures tied around the wounded part to prevent a circulation of blood. Medical aid should then at once be secured. Nothing further can then be done until it is determined whether the dog has rabies or not. As the disease develops he will become senseless, shun the light, fail to



Clydesdale Filly.

Three years old. Winner of first prize and female championship of the breed, Royal Show, England, 1904. Property of Fenwick Wilson, Northumberland.

rugged constitution nor a kindly feeding animal, is slow in maturing, requires more feed to finish him for the market, and hence costs more to produce. Intelligent breeders of what are claimed to be distinctively bacon-type breeds, are coming to see and confess that extreme length is undesirable, that vigor and strength of constitution and the best class of bone are more generally found in swine, as well as in other stock, in the more compact or moderately lengthy individual, and breeders of some of the breeds that formerly made no claim for their favorites as being of bacon type have demonstrated that by intelligent and judicious selection, breeding and treatment they can produce a hog of the most desirable bacon type, with the best of feeding qualities, while retaining the vigor and robustness of constitution that is essential to health, and the power to resist or to throw off disease. And it is these qualities that has made them favorites with the general farmer for crossing purposes, they having found from experience that as a rule these cross-breeds have proved a profitable class to feed. Cross-breeding is not to be commended as a general principle, as, after the first cross, the result is not usually so successful, and there is no reason why, if properly bred and fed, the pure-breeds may not fill the bill satisfactorily for the feeder. We must have the pure-breeds, or we cannot have the cross-breeds, and it is desirable from every consideration that for seed stock the breeds be kept pure, but brought to the standard of profitable production.

recognize his best friends, show a disposition to lap water, snap his jaws, owing, not to viciousness, but to spasms in the throat, and finally die. When these symptoms appear, the animal may as well be killed, and the person bitten at once sent to the Pasteur Institute (Paris, New York, or Chicago) for treatment. There is not a probability of the disease developing in the victim before the dog shows pronounced symptoms, and the quickest way to know whether or not the victim is in danger of hydrophobia is to keep the dog until he shows further signs of rabies. Where the dog is destroyed, as was the case at Wyton, the uncertainty is prolonged, possibly for years, one case being on record where the disease developed twenty years after the wound was inflicted. Symptoms of hydrophobia in the human patient are nervousness, irritability, spasms in the throat, a decided dislike for water or the sound of water, etc. The treatment for hydrophobia was discovered by the great French bacteriologist, Pasteur, and consists in injecting into the circulatory system solutions of different strengths made from the dried lesions of a diseased rabid dog. The first injection is of a solution made from a lesion that had been dried at a given heat for fifteen days, the second injection from a lesion dried for fourteen days, and so on, until a solution made from a comparatively fresh piece of flesh from a rabid dog is injected into the human patient. The action of these solutions is to gradually make the system immune from the