

alone. A large share of it is due to the splendid opportunities which this country afforded every person willing to help himself. And to-day there are opportunities equally as good in our great Northwest, new Ontario and even in some of the older parts of the country if people are only willing to adapt themselves to these newer conditions with the same determination that our fathers did.

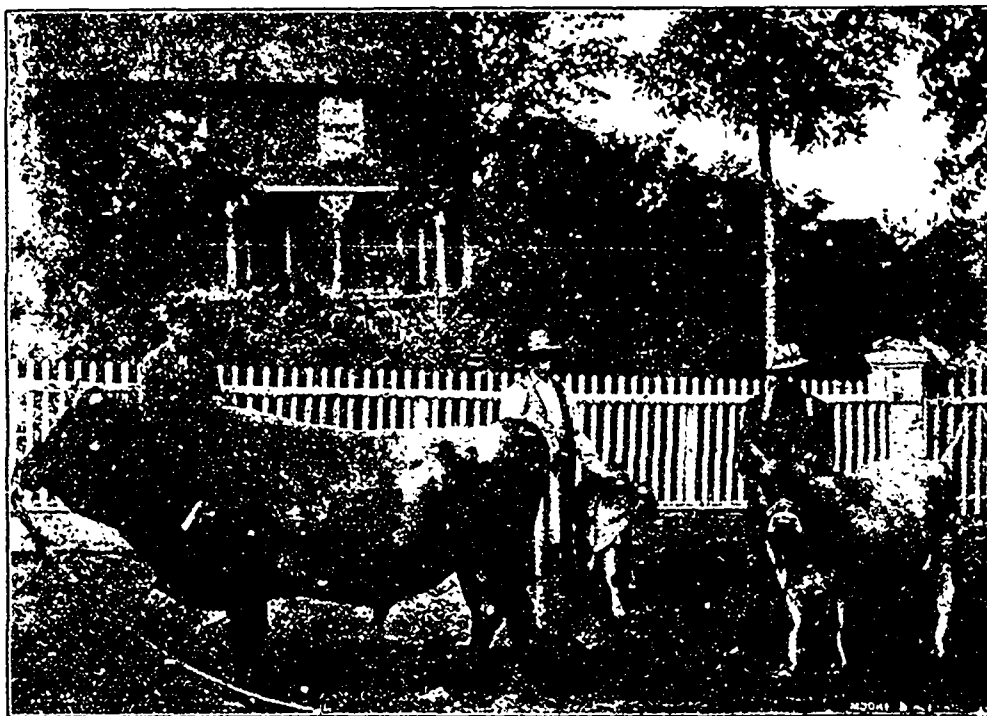
The experience of those who have come to this country and made a success of farming under Canadian conditions is always interesting to those engaged in the same line of work. Mr. Robert Tufts, sr., Tweed, Ont., in sending us the accompanying illustration of some of his Jersey stock, writes of his experience on an Ontario farm as follows:

"We came here from London, England, in 1861, and were working here in four weeks from the time we left Euston Square station and have been at it ever since. I had never done a day's work in my life on a farm till I set down here at the age of thirty with a wife and three little children. We chose dairying as our principal line of farming, and 1871 found us sending the milk of six cows to the cheese factory. In 1881 we were milking thirty and have kept about that number since. In 1891 I bought my first registered Jersey bull and heifer (A.J.C.C.) Two years later

The names, however, which seems to have become generally in use are parturient paresis and parturient apoplexy. There might be several reasons deduced to prove why these might be looked upon as misnomers; if we judge by the recent investigations of science, which have proven that the prevailing symptoms and conditions are brought about by a poison generated in the system at the time of parturition. Under these conditions this disease might therefore be considered autotoxic, and peculiar to the cow only, while we find parturient paresis affecting most of the other domestic animals.

On the other hand the term apoplexy defines a sudden paralysis from rupture of cerebral blood-vessels, or the sudden extravasation of blood into an organ. There are two forms of the disease described by most authors, namely, the congestive and the torpid form. The symptoms might, however, be said to be two extreme types with intervening grades. In both forms plethora and more or less sudden loss of voluntary movement and sensation, showing a deficiency of nervous power, are characteristic.

In the congestive stage of the disease, dullness, languor, drooping of the head, uneasy movement of the hind limbs, dilated pupils, are all well marked; the weakness increas-



Group of Jersey Cattle, the property of R. Tufts & Son, Tweed, Ont. The home of Messrs. Tufts is shown in the background.

found us with a registered Yorkshire sow and hog. We have been and are now pushing along on these lines, and think we have not been living for nothing. Our milk goes to the cheese factory in summer and the butter factory in winter. We milk twice a day every day in the year. Our place is lot 5, concession 12, Hungerford township, Hastings Co., Tweed, P.O. This is a fairly prosperous part, but I fear we are in a rut and are getting out slowly."

Parturient Apoplexy in the Cow

Paper Read by E. C. Linton, Veterinary Student,
at Weekly Meeting of Society: Ontario
Veterinary College, Toronto.

A great series of discussion has at different times arisen over a name for this most important disease, but unfortunately there has not been any definite decision as to a suitable one.

ing until the cow lies down and is unable to rise. At such times the convulsive struggles of the fore and hind limbs are indicative that the disease is becoming more developed, and is evidently caused through nervous spasms. An unconscious stage is eventually reached, which becomes more complete until the eyes eventually take on an amurotic condition. The tonic symptoms would therefore consist essentially in paralysis of the striated muscular fibres of the extremities, and alimentary track, superior eyelids, and muscular fibres of the blood-vessels, while any anatomical macroscopic alteration would be wanting. These conditions show that the pneumogastric nerve is more or less seriously involved. In the torpid form violence, as a rule, is not generally observed; the attack is slower in its development, but, unless relief is at hand, these symptoms might reach a truly alarming stage. The predisposition to the disease is said to follow the fourth or fifth calf, and the earlier the disease makes its appearance after parturition the less favorable the prognosis.

In regard to treatment very many methods indeed have been advanced, but Schmidt's has gained great favor and is considered by some to be almost a specific. He bases