

of the Board. The scale of modified fees agreed upon was the following:—

Visits, including advice and prescription, \$1 for first, and 50 cents for each subsequent visit. Medicines, when required, to be charged extra at reasonable rates.

Operations to be charged from \$1 to \$5, according to nature and circumstances.

If called specially to a distance, at places or times not arranged and advertised by the Board, the charge will be \$5 per full day, and actual necessary travelling expenses. Shorter or longer time to be charged proportionally.

Hand-bills were printed and circulated in the several localities which I had arranged to visit, announcing the arrangements made; but, as the season was well advanced before my duties commenced, and the Exhibition season intervened, taking stock owners from home, as well as engaging my own time and attention, it was not practicable to do as much useful work during the available period of this year as I expect to be able to accomplish next season. The heavy expenses of railway travelling is also an obstacle, which I am informed the Board is endeavouring to overcome.

The following statement will show the number of visits made; the dates and places of such visits; the number of cases requiring, and which received, treatment; and the number of cases in which advice only was needed and given:

Date of Visit.	Locality.	No. of Cases Treated.	Advice only given.
1883.			
Sept. 18	New Glasgow	1	3
" 21	Herring Cove	1	2
" 22	Pictou Landing	1	1
" 23	New Glasgow	1	1
" 24	Truro Exhibition.	Inspection of Horses & Cattle exhibited	
" 25	"	1	1
" 26	"	1	1
" 28	St. John Exhib'n.	1	1
Oct. 1	Brookfield	1	3
" 27	New Glasgow	1	3
" 29	Pictou	1	4
" 30	New Glasgow	1	1
" 31	Antigonish	2	1
Nov. 4	Truro	1	2
" 14	Shubenacadie	1	1
" 19	Truro	1	1
" 19	Windsor	1	1
" 20	Kentville	1	1
" 21	Annapolis	1	1
Dec. 3	Stewiacke	1	1
" 8	Windsor	1	1
" 8	Truro	1	1
" 17	Falmouth	1	1
" 17	Windsor	1	1

Parturient Apoplexy in Cattle, commonly known as "Milk Fever."

As there has been considerable loss in the Province, and especially in the neighborhood of Halifax City, during the past season, from Parturient Apoplexy in Cows, I readily comply with a suggestion

of the Board of Agriculture to offer a few observations on the subject:—

No disease except such as are of a contagious or anthracoid type are more importance to stock owners than the Parturient Apoplexy, commonly called "Milk Fever." Its importance has been specially impressed upon this community by its great prevalence during the last two calving seasons.

Cows of all breeds are liable to this malady, but especially heavy milkers. It usually occurs at the tired and later periods of parturition, but of late seems to have no regard to age, condition, time or surroundings.

ITS PATHOLOGY.

The true pathology or nature and course of the disease seems to be as yet imperfectly known. The "toppage of milk or "suppression of lactation," one of the chief characteristics of this disease, is not the absolute cause but merely a symptom, having its signification, and which can be accounted for on physiological principles, in view of the effects of the disease disturbing the secretory function, so that "Milk Fever" in its literal sense is a misnomer.

SYMPTOMS.

Premonitory signs, which are seldom observed, may be looked for after calving. These are disinclination to move; staring appearance about the eyes; checked secretion of milk; accelerated pulse and respiration; with increased heat of mouth, extremities and system generally.

The *Second Stage*, which usually comprises the first noticeable symptoms, is in the majority of instances entered upon during the first twenty-four hours after calving. The cow shakes her head, kicks her belly, totters and staggers as if the hind legs or loins were weak, and she shortly drops. Usually there is tumefaction of the vulva with a yellow or brownish coloured fluid coming away. She stretches out her nose, turns her head around to her side, blows,—pulse quick and temperature high; coma sets in, and death may occur within six or eight hours.

The favourable symptoms will usually be noticed within twelve hours. These consist of returning consciousness, copious but normal discharge of faeces, increase in volume and strength of pulse, return of milk, and a desire to sit erect, partake of food, ruminant, &c.

TREATMENT.

Preventive measures are attended with success if properly instituted. Cattle that are predisposed to Parturient Fever should receive, before calving, low diet of a laxative nature, with an occasional dose

of oil, and the udder should be drawn regularly, as soon as the milk appears. Attention should be paid also to good housing and plenty of ventilation.

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The past season, at the expense of a good deal of care, I made a careful test of the yield of a large number of varieties of potatoes. The test was made in one corner of the potato lot, the trial plot receiving the same care and cultivation as the entire field. Ten hills of each kind were planted in similar soil, so far as I could tell, throughout the test plot. The product was carefully weighed and the yield per acre deduced therefrom. The potatoes were planted in 3-foot rows, and the hills were 20 inches apart, so that each variety occupied 50 square feet. The early varieties did not rot at all, while all the late kinds suffered more or less from disease. Of the late varieties the yield per acre is given of both sound and unsound, and the amount of both also. I have no varieties of my own, and the experiment is made to arrive at the truth, and not to puff any particular kind. There are many new kinds that, in the hands of the introducer, were reported to have yielded two or three times what the old varieties did, but produce no better, and, in some cases, far less than the well known sorts. My experience is, that of the new candidates sent out for favor each year, and extravagantly puffd, not more than one in five is more valuable than the old sorts. The test plot was not rich garden soil, but rather poor potato land, manured at the rate of 10 loads of coarse hog dung per acre.

Variety.	Yield per acre. bush.	Rotten. bush.	Sound. bush.
Rural Blush	255	71	247
St. Patrick	250	52	197
Queen of the Valley	163	50	112
Red Rose	247	29	218
North Star	163	..	153
Chicago Market	236	..	236
Grange	266	92	173
Late Snowflake	165	14	150
Late Beauty of Hebron	234	87	147
Advance	189	..	189
Blue Belle	219	61	157
Rocky Mountain Rose	192	..	192
Dunmore	219	29	190
Extimus	155	43	111
Invincible	254	116	138
Early Electric	189	..	189
Early Mayflowe	199	..	199
Boston Market	250	..	250
White Whipple	210	43	164
Beauty of Hebron	233	..	233
Snowbank	39	..	39
Pride of America	254	..	254
Magnum Bonum	196	14	181
Brownell's Best	247	..	247
Early Telephone	239	..	239
Helle	236	130	100
Rose's Seedling	234	18	216
Wall's Orange	203	18	185
Snowflake	159	..	159
Burbank	291	14	240
White Elephant	262	51	214
Cool's Superb	299	69	230
Late Rose	274	18	256
Defiance	268	25	243
Mountain Rose	58	..	58
Matchless	950	13	237
Champion of America	312	22	290
White Star	219	58	161
Early Rose	210	..	210
Silverskin	194	80	116
No. 4	237	13	224
No. 7	297	87	210
James Vick	263	43	255
Clarke's No. 1	305	..	305

It will be seen from the above table that the early potatoes did not decay at all, while of the late ones all kinds were more or less