It is encouraging to learn that the school continues in a prosperous condition. It is a most valuable institution, and calculated to be of increasing importance and service to the country. The names and addresses of the students given below will show that those who avail themselves of the instruction given by this College come from all parts of the country.

Second Year's Students.—C. H. Sweetapple, A. Hunter, Toronto; W. Stubbs, Caledon, Co. Peel; Thomas Baker, Galt; Thomas Hope, Ayr; W. Evely, Yarmouth Centre; D. G. Sutherland, Stayner; D. McIntosh, Elora.

First Year's Students.—Joseph Craig Elliot, James Mayhew, Arthur Thompson, Sand Hill; B. Richardson, Flesherton; W. Kidd, Listowell; David Cumming, Milto; James Cesar, Kilmanagh; Josephus Biley, T. H. Lloyd, King; Robert Young, St. Louis de Gon., Quebec; John Bryce, Mohawk, Co. Brant; Alexander Harthill, New Jersey.

Agricultural Students. — Albert H. Gladstone; Stephen Wells, Napanee; Benson Palmer, Mohawk.

Primary Examinations.—Mr. Sutherland, Stayner; Mr. Hope, Ayr; Mr. McIntosh, Elora.

In the evening the professors, students and friends of the school met in the English Chop House, King street, and partook of a *recherche* repast. Professor Smith occupied the chair, and was supported by Dr. Richardson and the Rev. Dr. Barclay. The Vice-Presidents were Dr. Buckland and Dr. Thorburn. There were present Ald. Boxall, Mr. J. Bond, Dr. Delahooke and Mr. J. H. Wilson, V. S., London. After the usual patriotic toasts, Dr. Thorburn proposed the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario coupled with the name of Dr. Buckland. The Doctor in responding stated that it was now 20 years since he had become connected with the agricultural affairs of Canada, and from what he had seen he was more than ever convinced that agriculture underlies the prosperity of Ontario. The Association last year had undergone a very material change. Formerly it was a Government Board; now it was a Representative Council, and he hoped the storms they had recently gone through would serve like the thunderstorm to pacify the atmosphere. He trusted that next day, when he met the Agricultural Association at London, he would be able to satisfy them as to the progress the veterinary science was making amongst them; as last year at their college there had been an average attendance of thirty-five students. The Doctor then referred to the importance which live stock was taking in the trade of the country, and with this in view he hoped the Government would give even more attention to the Veterinary School than they have hitherto given. He hoped that next session a more extended sphere would be given to the studies of the students attending the Veterinary School. He then referred to the popular prejudices the Graduates of the School had to contend with, and he hoped yet to see the day when the people of Ontario would see that it was only men who had mastered the principles of nature and induction who were really capable of meeting and contending with disease, whether in connexion with man or beast. The Doctor concluded by proposing "The Toronto School of Medicine." To which Dr Richardson replied. The following toasts were then given:—"The Veterinary School of Medicine;" "The Examiners;" "The Graduate Students;" "The non-Graduates;" "The Graduates of former years;" "The Students who have passed the Primary Examinations;" "Our Guests;" and "The Press" and "The Canada Farmer." After singing "Auld Lang Syne," the meeting separated.

Mangers should be low, and stables well ventilated and well lighted. Many horses are made blind by being kept in the dark.

Founder is caused by bad shoeing, or constitutional disturbance—not by frost, as a correspondent suggests.

Prof Gamgee says regularity in feeding, and the use of sound corn, oats, and well-cured hay, are the best preventives of colic in horses. As a cure he recommends injection of tepid water in the intestine, and a ball of five or six drachms of aloes. He says, above all things do not bleed a horse when attacked by colic.

Veterinary Queries.—"A Young Farmer" sends a few miscellaneous queries, among them the following:—"What is the cause of 'Snot' in sheep? Also, what is the cause and treatment of lice on cattle? What should be given to a mare in foal, that is troubled with white worms?" We do not know to what disease he refers in the first query. For information on the second, we refer him to the last number of the Canada Farmer. To remove worms in horses, give one drachm of tartar emetic daily, continuing the treatment for ten or twelve days. It may be conveniently given in bran mash.

Sturdy in Sheep.—A subscriber writes as follows: "There is a disease of sheep in this district which is not unfrequent. I shall endeavour to describe the symptoms, hoping that the description will be so far intelligible that you can inform me what it is, and the remedy, if any. The first symptoms, in a case of my own, were a jerking or twitching all over the body of the sheep. Soon after the sheep refused to eat, and showed an inclination to run backwards, frequently running against different objects, being apparently blind. Later, it became unable to stand, lolling the head backwards and around over the body.' Ans. The symptoms are somewhat analogous to those of "Sturdy" or "Gid," and clearly indicate a disease of the brain, most probably not amenable to remedies. F. E.

The Dairy.

Spring Work in the Dairy.

With the opening of spring all dairies will become a scene of bustle and preparation for the ensuing summer's work, whether the object be to make butter or cheese, or to furnish milk to the cities and large towns. This last operation is now becoming the most profitable use to which a dairy can be put, where it is near enough to the milk consumers, or to a railway that will convey the milk with regularity and despatch, at reasonable rates, to the city. A word about the cows first. They must have good food and water, and plenty of it, from the time they calve till grass becomes abundant. A cow always is in her best flush of milk just after calving, and if she is then stinted or neglected, and so falls off in her yield of milk it cannot easily be again restored. Many a good milker becomes unprofitable through the summer from this cause, and it is well not to have cows come in earlier than the middle of May, unless the farmer or dairyman has a full supply of such food for them as will keep up the flow of milk until grass comes in. Besides hay, they should get roots which should invariably be fed just after milking in the morning and evening, giving none at noon or any other time, if it is desired to avoid having an unpalatable taste imparted to the milk or butter. If roots cannot be had, chop the hay fine, steam or boil it, and add meal, either of corn, wheat, or peas. Where butter making is the object, only such cows should be kept as give rich milk, rather than an unusual quantity of it, while for cheese making or supplying city milk, quantity rather than quality is the desideratum.

We believe too little attention is paid to the matter of raising cows for the butter dairy. Perhaps no one particular breed is better than another for the dairy, as cows giving rich milk may be found among all breeds, as well as among our native stock, and crosses upon it; but by proper management a good development of milking qualities may be established and perpetuated in a herd of dairy cows.

The necessity of perfect cleanliness in every department of butter-making cannot be too often urged. The want of it is the great cause of so large a proportion of inferior butter being brought to market, and to such an extent is carelessness shown in this respect by many of even the better class of farmers' wives, that even when really good butter is brought to market it will not command an extra price, unless the seller has an established reputation for furnishing an article of perfect purity. The wealthier classes are getting to be very dainty in regard to the butter they consume, and pay very high prices for an article that they know to be