

neighborly. Their best people have a warm place in their hearts for Canadians, though many seem to think that we in Canada would be glad to annex ourselves to the United States. They don't know us.

Let us Know About Your Cows

In *FARMING* for January 2nd we published, under "Information wanted," a list of questions with a view to getting some data as to the receipts in milk and money which dairymen received from their cows during 1899. So far we have received two replies to our enquiries, the one published last week, in which an Ontario dairyman realized \$60 per cow, and the other in this issue giving the experience of a Quebec dairyman. We would be very glad to have the experience of other dairymen for publication. Let us know what your cows have done for you. We repeat the questions as follow:

1. What is the size of your farm?
2. How many cows did you keep on it in 1899, and of what breed?
3. Did you supply the milk to a cheese factory or creamery?
4. What was the lowest amount received from any one cow during the year, and what was the largest amount?

The disease is caused by a micro organism belonging to protozoa, and known as the "pyrosoma bigeminum." It is supposed to be transmitted to the animal exclusively by the cattle tick. (*Boophilus bovis*, Riley.)

The animal, after being infested with the ticks, will in the course of 24 hours have an increase in temperature which will soon run up between 105° and 107°F. The temperature in cases which end fatally, generally drops from 2° to 4° degrees below normal just before death.

The rise of temperature precedes all outward symptoms of the fever for several days, and the disease when first noticed appears to come on quickly, and attacks most of the susceptible animals at the same time.

Symptoms.—High fever, pulse 90 to 110 per min. Respirations 60 to 100 per min. Animal generally stands off from the herd, and has a dejected appearance—may have a staggering gait, partial loss of vision, delirium and trembling of the hind quarters. The appetite is generally lacking—the bowels constipated, and in most cases, hæmoglobinuria exists from the time the disease appears to the time that the animal begins to recover, if recovery takes place.

The blood is found to be thin, watery, and pale in color and if examined under the microscope and the red blood corpuscles counted by means of the "hæmocytometer," they will be found to number from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000



Farm Scene at Guelph, Ont., showing James Bowman's Herd of Polled-Angus Cattle.

5. What was the average per cow for the herd?
6. What system of feeding did you follow?
7. What was the cost per cow for feed and care?
8. How do the receipts for 1899 compare with those for 1898?

Texas, or Southern Cattle Fever

Paper Read by L. M. Holmes, of New Orleans, Student of the Ontario Veterinary College, at Weekly Meeting of Veterinary Society.

There is perhaps no ailment to which the ox tribe is susceptible that has such an important bearing upon the cattle interests of the southern states, as Texas or southern cattle fever. It interferes in two ways with the cattle interests of the South.

In the first place, animals raised north of what is known as the tick line, can't be transported south without danger of infection, and such infection generally means the loss of the animals. Secondly, stock raisers in the South are prohibited from shipping cattle north except from Nov. 15th to January 15th, and are thereby deprived from taking advantage of the northern markets.

to the cubic millimeter, whereas in the healthy animal they number from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000.

The disease is shown to be due to the destructive work of the "Pyrosoma bigeminum." It is the broken up red blood corpuscles that pass off in the urine and give it the characteristic claret color.

Post-mortem appearances.—Are quite constant. The fatty tissues have a yellow tinge. The pericardium and endocardium are apt to have extravasated blood clots underneath them. The spleen is about three or four times its natural size, is dark in color, and resembles blackberry jam in consistency and looks.

This is due to engorgement with broken-up red blood corpuscles. The liver is enlarged some four or five pounds—congested—infused with bile—shows fatty degeneration—is pale in color and appears mottled. The liver cells may have degenerated. The gall-bladder is filled with bile of a sticky character, which can be drawn out in bands, but if allowed to settle forms flakes. The kidneys are congested. The bladder contains dark urine. The treatment up to the present has been very ineffectual; the latest treatment is to inject into the susceptible animal serum from one which is immunized, and then add the tick to the animal, at the same time continuing and increasing the injection of serum. In the experiments which I saw it was ineffectual treatment and the animals died.

Quinine in 20 to 30 gr. doses, or aconite appears to help