followed by great prostration. The horse walks with an unsteady, reeling action; there is an increase of saliva from the mouth, and a difficulty in swallowing, and this distressing symptom rapidly increases. The horse appears very thirsty, but is unable to swallow. He will attempt to take in the water, and continue to do so for a long time, without swallowing a drop. The great difficulty in the process of deglutition is caused by the loss of power of the muscles which perform that function, and not the result of any obstruction in the throat. The temperature of the body changes quickly—at one time feeling quite warm, whilst shortly afterwards it is exceedingly cold, the coldness increasing as the disease advances. The mouth is hot and the eye dull-looking and watery; the mucous membrane of the nostrils is of a dull leaden color, the breathing in some cases increased, and there is slight congestion of the lungs; the secretion of urine is partially arrested, and the fæces are very dark in color. Occasionally the patient will exhibit abdominal pains, which are aggravated by pressure on the abdominal walls. The weakness increases, and the horse lies down, and in most cases is unable to rise. There he lies with his head upon the ground, and every now and then moving his fore feet violently. The ears and legs become deathly cold, a frothy spume issues from the nostrils and mouth, the pulse is almost imperceptable at the jaw, and death occurs in from three to twenty hours after lying down.

We had an opportunity of making a *post mortem* examination, and the abnormal appearances presented were as follows: The stomach was perfectly empty, and its villous coat showed signs of slight inflammation. The small intestines were inflamed at different parts throughout their entire length, and near to the opening of the biliary and pancreatic ducts were several ulcerated patches. The same appearances also existed near to the termination of the ilium.

The large intestines contained a small quantity of fæces, and in several parts showed signs of recent inflammatory action. The small colon in several parts presented ecchymosed spots.

Passing from the stomach to the throat, the inflamatory signs were still visible; the pharynx and surrounding parts were decidedly affected. The back of the nasal passages and larynx also, and the lungs, were slightly congested. The kidness appeared in a normal condition, but the mucous membrane of the bladder presented a number of ecchymosed spots.

The symptoms and *post mortem* appearances show the disease to be a putrid fever produced by a blood poison, and resulting from some local and debilitating influence of an exceedingly fatal character. The sanitary measures that have been adopted—embracing principally removal to fresh quarters, attention to ventilation and cleanliness—are likely to arrest the spread of the disease. Every attention has been given to the cases by Mr. Churchill, V. S., of Goderich.—Report of A. Smith, Esq, V. S.

MILK AND BUTTER OBTAINED PER COW.

In the *Agricultural Gazette* for Feb 8, 1868, a correspondent gives his experience of dairy farming He says: "I consider 720 gallons (2, 880 quarts) a fair return in a year for a cow, and this quantity of milk, if the food do not contain more than 80 per cent, of moisture, will produce from 280 to 290 lbs. of butter." This same writer says that 25¼ lbs. of milk, or about ten quarts, will make 1 lb. of butter, He also states that 5 gallons, or 20 quarts, was the highest daily yield of one cow. He was evidently a practical man, for he actually, kept 48 cows. He states that 47 cows actually gave throughout the year an average of 84 gallons daily, or 84 by 365—30,660 gallons, or 122,640 quarts in one year, from one cow; and if 10 quarts produced 1 lb. of butter, that would be 261 lbs. of butter yearly from each cow, as the average from 47 cows in one year. Again, in the Farmer's Almanac for 1868, I find it stated that a Holderness cow gave 29 quarts daily, yielding 1 lb. of butter from each 12 quarts. An Ayrshire cow gave 20 quarts daily, yielding 1 lb. of butter from 9½ quarts; an Alderney cow gave 19 quarts, yielding 1 lb. of butter from 12 quarts; and a Devon cow gave 17 quarts, yielding 1 lb. of butter from 9¾ quarts. Of course these last are exceptional cases, but your own correspondent gave his actual experience of one year of a dairy of 47 cows. Now, I reckoned on 3,000 quarts, but I allowed 12 quarts to produce 1 lb. of butter, which gave 250 lbs. in a year, instead of 261. I do not think that I have greatly over-estimated the produce of a cow. Moreover, in Dorsetshire, it is by no means uncommon for a farmer to let out his dairy to a dairyman at £15 and even £18 per cow per annum, and that dairyman makes a profit out of it.—*Scottish Farmer.*

LIVE WEIGHT OF ANIMALS,

The most of meat obtained from a domestic animal sold by its live weight is quite variable. From the satistics derived from the public slaughter houses at Paris and Brussels, it appears that certain animals yield as much as seventy per cent. The mean weight of meat produced is calculated at fifty-eight per cent. It appears that the different products from oxen and sheep are as follows:—An ox of the live weight of 1,332 pounds, yields—meat, 771.4 pounds; skin, 110.2; grease, 87; blood, 55.1; feet and hoofs, 22; head, 11; tongue, 6 60; lungs and heart, 15.33; liver and spleen, 20.05; intestines, 66.15; loss and evaporation, 154 252, making the total of 1,332 pounds. The product from a sheep weighing 110.2 pounds is as follows:—Meat, 55.1 pounds; skin, 7.714; grease, 5.51; head, 4.408; feet and hoofs, 2.204; blood, 4.408; tongue, lungs, heart, liver and spleen, 4 408; intestines, 6.612; loss and evaporation, 19.736—making the total of 110.2 pounds.

ARE TWIN CALVES GOOD BREEDERS?

In reply to an enquiry whether twin calves of the same sex are apt to be barren, or whether barrenness is the result of the opposite sexes of the twins, the veterinary editor of the *North British Agriculturist* says:—"Calves born as twins, when of the same sex, breed as regularly and readily as those which come at a single birth, and often inherit the fecundity of their parents. When, however, a bull and heifer calf come together at one birth, the heifer, in a large proportion of cases, never breeds. Such animals, spoken of by old