

REPORT OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

On the 23d was issued a very interesting report, addressed by Dr. Greenhow to the General Board of Health, on the murrain among cattle and the murrain among sheep in Eastern Europe. It appears from the report that the General Board of Health had their attention drawn to the great mortality among cattle in Paddington, in the murrain among cattle and the murrain among sheep in Eastern Europe. It appears from the report that the General Board of Health had their attention drawn to the great mortality among cattle in Paddington, in the murrain among cattle and the murrain among sheep in Eastern Europe.

Dr. Greenhow found that the disease which had been fatal in Paddington was identical with that prevalent in many parts of the country, and known among veterinary practitioners, graziers, and cowkeepers by the name of "lung disease," or, more scientifically, "exudative pleuro-pneumonia." It is therefore identical with the pulmonary murrain of the continent, and the murrain which is also called the new disease, to distinguish it from the exudative disease which preceded it, popularly known as the "foot and tongue disease," and now commonly spoken of by cattle dealers as "old epidemic." This latter disease first appeared in England in 1839, and became generally diffused in that country. It would appear to be contagious, but is now much less frequent than formerly.

This epidemic was followed, after an interval of two years, by the present epidemic, pleuro-pneumonia, as Dr. Greenhow now terms it, pulmonary murrain, a disease which has been very destructive, and fatal, it is said, to upwards of 50 per cent. of the animals attacked. Pulmonary murrain would seem never to have entirely disappeared since its second outbreak in 1841. That the disease is new to the present generation is unquestionable, but it was only too well known about a hundred years since. More than 200,000 cattle are reported to have died in Holland in 1745, and more than 40,000 in Nottinghamshire in 1747, whilst in Cheshire 30,000 died in less than six months. The destructive nature of the disorder attracted the attention of the Government, and after a time strict orders were issued for the destruction of every animal that exhibited the slightest symptom of the disease, the owner being of course remunerated for his loss. In the third year of the murrain, 98,000 cattle were destroyed, in addition to all those double the number that died of the disease. In the fourth year cattle were destroyed at the rate of 7,000 per month, until it was found that the farmers frequently concealed the cattle suffering from the murrain, and brought their otherwise diseased and old and worn-out cattle to be slaughtered, in order to obtain the allowance made by the Government for the destruction of such as suffered from murrain. The disease then began to disappear very gradually, but did not altogether disappear until several years later. The disease reappeared in this country and in Ireland in 1841, where it was very destructive. One dairyman in Dublin lost 115 cows in a single year, and in this country, especially in the metropolis, the disease appears to have been chiefly prevalent at the close of last year. Mr. Stodman, a large cowkeeper in the east of London, whose stock of cows varies from 150 to 200 in the stable, has had the disease in one month. The disease, in its course, is at times very rapid, frequently proving fatal in twelve hours. Dr. Greenhow is of opinion that the disease is not contagious, but can be easily introduced from one cow to another, and after a time strict orders were issued for the destruction of every animal that exhibited the slightest symptom of the disease, the owner being of course remunerated for his loss.

As yet no certain cure has been discovered, although many remedies have been tried, but with indifferent result. Dr. Greenhow completely proves that the disease now existing in Mecklenburg is identical with that which has not been entirely absent in this country for the last 16 or 17 years. He says: "The importance of this fact is scarcely overrated. It proves that now at least it is unnecessary to employ any additional restrictions to prevent the admission of diseased cattle from abroad."

Milk Cows.—The great cause which renders milk poor, that is, deprives it of the proper quantity of butter, is the respiration of too great an amount of oxygen. This gas combines so easily with butter, that it is of great importance to prevent its being taken up by the cow. The number of respirations is increased either by exercise or external cooling—these remove oxygen in these cases enters the system, and consumes a proportional quantity of the milk. The milk, when a cow is milked, is not to be milked, the milk becomes hot, and is prone to sourness. The running increases the number of her respirations, and consequently, the amount of oxygen which enters her system. This oxygen unites with the butter, in common language, burns it; and the result is, that in the milk is the result of the combustion of the butter. The milk, in such a case, is also reduced in volume, which is partly owing to the evaporation of its water by means of the heat thus produced, hence it is that milk is much poorer than usual, and apt to enter into acidity; hence also the practice of drying, and to be milked only those cows which feed near home, while those at a distance from it are milked in the morning, and are happy to say that modern inquiry has at last supplied the desideratum in the durable, efficient, and economical Hay Cap. This is made by dividing webs of sheeting (one yard wide) into strips of two yards in length, and sewing two of these strips together. The effect is, that the wind is prevented from blowing down one side, and turned again, and fastened by firmly sewing the whole, in order to form a fastening through which a loop may be made for the attachment of a strong strap. When the cap is drawn over the haycock, a loop of it is inserted in it, and thrust a little upward into the hay, to prevent the cap being blown off and keep it in its place. Good sheeting, that costs from six to ten cents a yard, will make a very good cap, and will last for years. For grain, when large stacks are to be covered, caps of larger size may be used. Some recommend using painted canvas, or canvas covered with simple oil, but experience has shown that the best mode of preserving cloth, in the manner above prescribed, is, if properly taken care of, as full as efficient, more cheap, and equally as durable. Painted canvas, or oil cloth, of any kind, has a tendency to break up being blown, and what breaks comes to be of any service. The tent made for the soldier is never, I believe, altered or painted, at least I have seen none so preserved. A friend to whom I some years since recommended the use of the "Hay Cap," says he has used it for several years, and it is now as good as new. The reason in this case has been very satisfactory; but I have had no hay spoiled or very much damaged, although in one storm, on three days I had out several tons. My caps protected all except six cocks, which were blown down by a gust of wind from the murrain, and the caps protected them from the murrain, and the caps protected them from the murrain, and the caps protected them from the murrain.

"LET EVERY ONE OF US PLEASE HIS NEIGHBOR FOR HIS GOOD TO EDIFICATION"—Rom. xv. 2.

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SAVE THE OYSTER SHELLS.—Hundreds of bushels of these shells are every year thrown out into the streets of almost every village. Their only use is to make a good road, for which they are a valuable article. But they are worth much more for agricultural purposes; and every farmer living near a village who can procure them for their casting, should do so. They are much more easily reduced to lime than is generally supposed. Brush, turf, peat, or old road dug up from clearings will answer a good purpose. Pile any combustible material in a row about ten feet across, and three feet high, as compactly as possible. Upon this you may put fifty barrels of oyster shells. Spread them evenly, and put on another layer of the combustibles a foot or more in thickness. Bank the sides with old turf or sods, and put a board on top. First the top on the windward side, and with a little attention the whole mass will burn down and make a splendid run for the farmer's purpose. The lime and ashes procured by this process will make a good dressing for land, but will be used to best advantage in decomposing peat and muck in the compost heap. Many farmers are so situated that they can avail themselves of this source of lime, and thus furnish themselves with profitable employment during the winter months. Lime will work a great change in a heavy soil rich in vegetable matter, and make them far more productive.

INCIDENTS IN INDIA.

A curious little incident has just occurred, illustrating the strange medley of races we see among various parts of the world. There are some hundreds of Satal prisoners in our jails. They are condemned for rebellion, but they are otherwise not a bad race, and in many cases they are intelligent and industrious. In this country, the murrain which is also called the new disease, to distinguish it from the exudative disease which preceded it, popularly known as the "foot and tongue disease," and now commonly spoken of by cattle dealers as "old epidemic." This latter disease first appeared in England in 1839, and became generally diffused in that country. It would appear to be contagious, but is now much less frequent than formerly.

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INFANTRY AND CAVALRY.

The failure of Napoleon's splendid Cuirassiers before the British squares at Waterloo, is a subject which has been the subject of much discussion and controversy. It is a subject which has been the subject of much discussion and controversy. It is a subject which has been the subject of much discussion and controversy.

THE GREAT COMET.

The following letter has been communicated by the eminent German astronomer, Von Littrow, to the Vienna Gazette:—Inquiries have been so often made of late about the great comet, the arrival of which has been expected, that it is desirable to state briefly the actual state of the case. About the middle of the last century observers first perceived the existence of the comet of the comet of 1804 and that of 1856, and began to conjecture that they were, in fact, one and the same body, which accordingly might be expected to appear every three hundred years. Calculations made recently and confirmed this view, and it is now generally admitted that the comet of 1804 and the comet of 1856, and began to conjecture that they were, in fact, one and the same body, which accordingly might be expected to appear every three hundred years.

UNITED STATES.

A CASE OF FISH GILLS.—The City of Mobile, Captain Marshall, sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 9th of July, with a cargo of fish. Among these are a party of one hundred and twenty young women and fourteen men, members of one hundred and thirty-three different families, the expense of whose emigration are defrayed by public subscription from twenty four thousand dollars. The object of the institution of this fund is to raise the wages and otherwise better the condition of poor families the most destitute of the country, and to encourage emigration to Canada or the United States of one member of each family, specially selected on account of good character and industrious habits, in the expectation that the persons so selected will be able to support themselves, and will, according to the usual course of practical Irish emigrants, also send for, or otherwise greatly help, the rest of the family in Ireland. Many distinguished persons have lent their names to this cause, and contributions to its enterprise, thus assuming responsibility upon it, and recommending it to public support; among others—Viscount Palmerston; the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Earl of Edin; Earl Granville; Viscount and Lady Canby; Earl and Countess of Ripon; and others of her Britannic Majesty's present and past ministers of state; also Lady Noel Byron; the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Duke of Devonshire; Horace Greeley; the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy of the United States and Canada, and of the United Kingdom, especially of the Counties of Louth and Clare in Ireland, from which districts the emigrants have been specially selected. Mr. Vere Foster, treasurer and administrator of the fund, has received £7,000, and his brother, Sir Frederick Foster, Bart, \$3,500.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A letter has been placed in our hands from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., addressed to the New York Courier & Enquirer, relative to the Atlantic Telegraph cable. Perhaps there is no party more interested in this grand project which has been the subject of so much comment and discussion, than the press as the form and structure of the telegraph cable. It will be well believed that the directors have not decided upon a matter so all-important to success without availing themselves of the most eminent talent and experience which could be commanded, both in England and America. The project of the cable has been the subject of much comment and discussion, and the result has been the adoption of this, which we know to possess all the properties required, and these in a far higher degree than any cable that has been made, comprising every variety of form, size and structure, and most superiorly adapted to the purpose of the cable. It is the result of many months of thought, experiment and trial. Hundreds of specimens have been made, comprising every variety of form, size and structure, and most superiorly adapted to the purpose of the cable. It is the result of many months of thought, experiment and trial. Hundreds of specimens have been made, comprising every variety of form, size and structure, and most superiorly adapted to the purpose of the cable.

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The construction of the cable is being superintended by the closest vigilance by Dr. Whitehouse, who stands in the first rank of men eminent in the science of electricity, and by Mr. Bright the chief engineer of the company, who has had great practical experience in electric telegraphs. The submergence of the cable will be effected about the end of July, or early in August—that period of the year when the North Atlantic is said to be in its quietest mood. It has been assumed that the cable will be laid in a straight line, and in order to obviate the possibility of any injurious strain, and in order to pay out the cable in a ratio of speed greater than that of the ship, machinery is to be employed, and their comparative freedom from the agitation to which smaller vessels would be subjected, the peculiar strength and flexibility of the cable; the coiling of it on board so as to prevent twisting and kinking in paying out; and other appliances, leave little room for doubt in the minds of the projectors, that the cable will be laid down without fracture or injury.

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It has been demonstrated by Professor Morse, that on a moderate computation an oblong cable 4,000 miles can be telegraphed over the Atlantic cable in every 24 hours; and improvements have lately been made and satisfactorily tested, which, it is confidently believed, will render it practicable to transmit at least 50,000 words in the same time. From the difference in longitudes of the two comers of the two hemispheres, as well as from amount of business confidently anticipated, it will be necessary to keep the telegraph in constant operation day and night. Owing to the skill and experience brought to bear on the enterprise, and the confidence entertained in the practical men under whose supervision it is being carried out, Insurance Companies of high standing are willing to insure the laying of the cable, and the enterprise will be persevered in until successfully accomplished, there can be no question; for the exclusive privilege and guarantee themselves, which the company have obtained, are, in the opinion of those most competent to judge of the value of the enterprise, of such a nature as to manufacture the cable and sink it in the sea.—Hullfax Sun.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

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