

are much affected it lies down a great deal, but if not it remains on its legs. The emaciation is extreme. The eyes begin to run, and a clear white, visceous fluid flows from the nose. By degrees the tears thicken, and form a crust which half covers the eye; the discharge from the nose becomes cloudy and "glandery;" the tongue is flaccid, and the breath has a peculiar and almost putrid smell. The rumination ceases entirely. The alvine secretions are now watery, and are ejected, or rather squirted out, with great violence. The animal suffers greatly from tenesmus. If there is no diarrhoea, which is sometimes the case, the hind part of the body is greatly swollen. On the thirteenth or fourteenth day, when the complaint has reached the highest pitch, the fourth period begins. The animal can hardly keep on its legs, a thick ash-gray fluid runs from its glazed eyes, a corrosive secretion escapes from its nose, a thick phlegm fills its mouth, and the putrid exhalation becomes almost unbearable. The skin of the mouth and the gums is dried up, "and the tallow-like skin of the animal peels off in great flakes." The serous and even bloody alvine secretion is discharged almost without interruption; the head of the sufferer is continually twitched round to its hind quarters. Death generally ensues on or about the 17th day after the infection. The symptoms of the three different "murrains" have been given at considerable length, in order that those veterinary surgeons who have never had an opportunity of seeing cattle which were affected with either of them may be able to distinguish one disease from the other.

STUDY THE INSECTS.

Although a good deal of ridicule has been expended upon the Minister of Agriculture's attempts to catch the "Weevil" an insect, we believe, seldom seen in Canada; yet we hope the inquiries which have been set on foot by his prizes, may result in benefit to the agricultural public. A better method might have been adopted if the learned Minister had been acquainted, practically, with his subject. We hope the prize essay will soon appear, that we may have an opportunity of laying its "facts" before our readers. We have little faith in the remedies likely to be suggested by Mr. Vankoughnet's essayists. What is wanted *first*, is an accurate knowledge of the kinds of insects to be guarded against. To obtain this, a series of observations must be made in every county, if not in every township, of the Province. When we know the family or order to which the insect belongs, its habits &c., then we will be in a position to adopt remedies if any be practicable. A Dr. Sanborn, in a lecture recently delivered in the Representative's Hall, Boston, recommends the following:—

"For the diffusion of useful knowledge of insects he said that he had two plans to propose. The first was to have their *pictures taken* and shown up, so that all farmers and children should "know them like a book." He would have the most prominent ones taken in their three different stages from the egg, with that included, when practicable, with common and scientific names, and characteristics, &c., and published in a kind of text or handbook, rendered so cheap by legislative patronage as to be afforded in every farm house, so that every occupant on finding a new insect might find it there also, and know at once how to treat it.

The Doctor's next method was to have farmers preserve one specimen of all kinds of insects found on their farms during the season, and exhibit them at agricultural fairs, where competent committees should examine, label and illustrate to the assembled host of listeners each specimen, and award premiums according to merit."

We like the plan suggested by Dr. Sanborn. It would afford both amusement and practical instruction to a farmer, if he would spend a little time in collecting specimens of insects and studying their manners and customs, and such collections would make a useful exhibition at cattle shows.