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ms presented ere a number d to leave. the head is hang- s a discharge are generally ; the pulse is ring, and the d, and passed le amount of here is often

great loss of muscular power, caused by nervous depression, and varying from partial paralysis of either the fore or hind quarters to complete loss of power. In some cases there are symptoms of delivery well marked; as in the case of Mr. Larmon's two-year-old cow; in others, again, a comatose appearance is presented.

In milch cows, often, the first symptom noticed is either impaired or arrested secretion of milk. With these symptoms the animal may linger for a shorter or longer period, and die, apparently, from exhaustion.

Animals may suffer from the disease without showing any visible symptoms, as in the case of a number of cattle in Chicago, that were slaughtered by order of Dr. Rauch, they having been in contact with Texan cattle. After death the viscera presented a similar appearance to the viscera of cattle dying from the disease, but in a less degree. In this case it was naturally supposed that the usual symptoms would have been developed in a few days.

The duration of the disease, after permanent symptoms are exhibited, is from two to seven days.

POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.

When the skin is removed, the flesh looks pale and flabby, and has the appearance of the flesh of an animal bled to death; the abdomen is distended, the lungs occasionally shew a slight congestion, the heart is enlarged and soft, and presents towards its apex a number of light spots, the covering of the heart (pericardium) is also studded with blood extravasations. The first and second stomachs do not present any particular change; the third stomach is usually full of digesta, the fourth or true digestive stomach on its inner coat shows in some instances small ecchymosed spots, whilst in others it presents the appearance of an irritant poison; the small intestine, and especially the duodenum, has a similar appearance to the fourth stomach. The liver is congested and the gall bladder full of very dark coloured bile; the spleen is enlarged and its inner structure completely broken up. The congested and turgid liver, and enlarged and disintegrated spleen, two organs intimately connected with the formation of blood, are to be constantly met with in after death examination of cattle dying from this disease. The kidneys are congested and very dark coloured, and the pelvis presents small ecchymosed spots; the bladder is generally distended, with very dark coloured urine; the mucous membrane of the bladder appears thickened, and occasionally show blood extravasations; the brain is generally soft.

PER-CENTAGE OF DEATHS.

The evidence presented to your committee leads them to believe that the average per-centage of deaths among those attacked will reach 90 per cent. In fact, this is a low estimate. In some localities every beast had been cut off. No reliable curative seems to have been discovered; and, in most cases, proprietors seemed to have no faith in any curative process proposed. They seemed to regard animals attacked as beyond recovery. Your committee suggested the use of *sulphite of soda* as a probable means of destroying the virus, but no information has reached them as to whether this agent was employed, and with what results.

The committee may properly advert to another aspect of this important question. It has been stated by a learned scientific gentleman, "that it is a consolation to know that there is not the slightest danger of any evil arising from the drinking of the milk of the sick cows," "and," adds the same gentleman, "I should have no scruples in eating the flesh." This seems a bold and extraordinary statement. On this point, your committee beg to refer to a report of the Metropolitan Board of Health, dated New York, August 13th, 1868. It is there