

well fixed principles, transcendent merit, to have passed through his long career of success and triumphs without having drawn upon himself the ill-will of a single enemy or the calumnious shaft of envy.

UNPRECEDENTED LOSS OF CATTLE.—Messrs. Editors:—In accordance with your request I have to state that the disease now prevailing in my herd is that known as "*Epizootic Pneumonia*,"—a disease comparatively rare here, but which has prevailed to an alarming extent in Russia, Austria, Germany, and some portions of Great Britain. The first case upon my farm was of a Dutch cow imported in May last, one of an importation of four cows, two of which died in a few days after arrival here, as was supposed, in consequence of neglect on the voyage; the third animal seemed to be doing well for about four weeks after, when she was prostrated by the above disease, and died in about ten days. The next case was a Dutch cow, imported in 1852, and, of course, perfectly acclimated; she died in August, about two months after the first cases. Symptoms of the disease about the same time appeared in other animals, and down to this time I have had some thirty cases, twenty-four of which have proved fatal. It attacks animals of all ages, but seems most fatal with milch cows.

The disease first shows itself by loss of appetite, a hard dry cough, ears cold and drooping, grinding of the teeth, the eyes presenting a dull look, the animal appearing languid and dejected, loses flesh and strength very rapidly, and, if a milch-cow, soon becomes dry; disease progresses, the breathing becomes more and more difficult, the animal making a sort of grunt at every respiration; fetid matter is discharged from the eyes, mouth and nostrils—the breathing becomes still more difficult, until in the last stages the animal stands with the nose elevated almost on a line with the back, and the mouth open. In some two or three cases, the animals have become much swollen after death.

I am happy in being able to state that my favorite stock, the Dutch, have proved more hardy, and show a much greater power of endurance than any other breed. The only milch cows that have recovered so far, are two of my imported Dutch stock.

W. W. CHENERY.

Wellington Hill, Nov. 7th, 1859.

Mr. Chenery stated, in answer to an inquiry, that the cash value of the twenty-

four head which have died was \$4000; and the loss in view of his plans in experimental breeding, he placed at nearly twice that sum.

An English writer, treating of the Epizootic pneumonia, says, "The disease requires eminently knowing treatment from beginning to end, and cannot be managed by a mere ordinary cow-doctor, and even if properly treated at the outset, is liable to be most mischievously treated as it proceeds. Every cattle-owner ought to adopt the precaution of promptly and effectually separating the sound portion of his herd from any beast that may have become affected, and of keeping his whole herd away from the vicinity of a neighboring farm on which the disease has appeared."
—*Boston Cultivator*.

A NEW RACE OF CATTLE FROM AN OLD ONE.—We see it stated in some of our exchanges that a Belgian paper, the *Le Nord*, says that M. Dutrone, one of the most distinguished cattle-breeders of France has succeeded, after twenty years trial, in producing a bovine race without horns which carried the first prize at the great Cattle Show of Poissine in 1854.

Mr. Dutrone probably slyly borrowed some of the Galloway blood from his neighbors in Scotland with which he beguiled his Dutch friends into the belief that he manufactured it by his superior skill in hornological operations. The paper goes and states that a cow of this species, which had been raised on the farm of the king of Belgium, at Lacken, near Brussels, was killed in the presence of the professors of the veterinary school and the surveyors of the public slaughter house. They reported that the quantity, both of suet and meat, was much more considerable than that of ordinary cattle.

As far as the suet is concerned this is characteristic of Galloways. They give more suet according to their size, and a far better quality of meat than some other breeds.

IRISH LANDED ESTATES COURT.—The purchases in the Irish Landed Estates Court made by English or other speculators are far exceeded by the investments of Irishmen—the cash expended by the latter being as six to one of that belonging to the former. This is satisfactory in various aspects it proves the prosperity of the people—they have been amassing wealth, and they prudently secure it in the best possible manner; and it indicates a confidence in the settled order of things.