

most useful, and most noble employment of man," as well as "the true basis of a nation's wealth." It is the most certain source of strength, wealth and independence. Commerce flourishes by circumstances precarious, contingent, transitory, almost as liable to change as the winds and waves that waft it to our shores. She may well be termed the younger sister, in all emergencies; she looks to agriculture for defence and supply. "In a moral point of view," Lord Russell says, "the life of the agriculturist is the most pure and holy of any class of men; pure, because it is the most healthful; and vice can hardly find time to contaminate it; and holy, because it brings the Deity perpetually before his view, giving him thereby the most exalted notions of supreme power, and the most fascinating and endearing view of moral benignity."

God speed the plowshare. Tell me not
Disgrace attends the toil,
Of those who plow the dark green sod,
Or till the fruitful soil.
Why should the honest plowman shrink
From mingling in the van,
Of learning and of wisdom, since
'Tis mind that makes the man?

God speed the plowshare, and the hands
That till the fruitful earth,
For there is in this world, so wide,
No gem like honest worth.
And though the hands are dark with toil,
And flushed the manly brow,
It matters not, for God will bless
The labors of the plow.

MR. J. B. JACKSON, carriage maker, Jacksonville, writes as follows on the subject of Ellesmere (Yorkshire) Pigs:

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, your much esteemed favour of 2nd inst. with the pedigree certificate enclosed. I had given up all hopes of ever receiving such—of course it has not made any difference, as I had no opportunity to exhibit him, but hope this fall to do so. He is a very fine animal and no disgrace to his royal forefathers, which I feel satisfied you have followed out very correctly. He has been a great improvement on our stock of pigs, the like never before equalled here. I have yet the sow No. 14 which we received from you; she has been idle all winter, but is now to have a litter on the first of August, if nothing happens. She is not so large as the boar, but a good shape, would weigh standing in good keep about 225 lbs., and the boar over 450 lbs. She has had two litters—raised seven live pigs with but two boars; so as yet there has been but himself near here, as those have gone to a considerable distance away.

AFTER three years of trial, the "Cattle Feeder" promises at last to prove a useful potato in this Province.

CAMPER ON CATTLE DISEASE.

TRANSLATED BY ROBERT MORROW, ESQ.

(Continued.)

OF THE NATURE OF THE DISTEMPER AND OF THE MEANS OF CURING IT IN CATTLE.

THE distemper is (as you will admit, I think, according to the symptoms of which I have spoken, and the alteration of the parts immediately after the death of the animals) a putrid contagious fever by which the blood is vitiated, and which causes, at the same time, great inflammation in the viscera of the stomach and of the chest, as well as in the throat, the tongue, in the nose, the eyes, and sometimes even in the brain; so that, however, mortification principally takes place in the viscera and intestines of the belly and the chest. The omasum (third stomach) is especially very much affected in consequence of its form and of its functions. Although the disease presents some external symptoms which differ among them, it is always the same and never varies in its beginning, affecting nevertheless one part of the animal more powerfully than the others. It is accompanied with such prostration of strength in all the powers of the body, and with so great relaxation of the fibres of the muscles of the intestines in particular, that they are found to be in a state of total inactivity; the food is no longer carried from the stomach to the mouth; so that rumination entirely ceases. The omasum (third stomach) has no ejection which causes the food remaining accumulated there to dry up and it is found to be over digested. The gall bladder did not appear to be very much distended, partly because its relaxation impedes evacuation; whilst the secretion always continues. The bladder is in the same state.

The distemper differs then from the small pox and measles, and ought consequently to be treated as a putrid fever. It is not only a simple fever with inflammation; for in this case it would be that anodynes were always beneficial; whilst experience teaches us that bleeding, anodynes with saltpetre, and other similar remedies, have never been of the least assistance. Bleeding, even so happily employed in inflammatory diseases, has almost always been fatal in the distemper.

What is more singular, is that cattle young or old, which have once been more or less affected with this contagion are never again attacked by it, or at least very rarely, if we can give credit to the observations of the Marquis de Courtivron.*

These then are the four principal things which must be kept in view:—1st. To endeavour to prevent the disease, and to lessen its effects; 2nd. To secure the hu-

mours from corruption; 3rd. To preserve the strength of the animals; finally 4th. To purge the intestines as soon as the disease breaks out.

The only means of preventing the contagion is to put a stop to the introduction into the country of animals which are attacked by it, as well as hay, straw, or such other material susceptible of being impregnated with the morbid virus. The skins of the animals which have died from this disease must be handled with the greatest discretion. Those who take care of the sick ought to be excluded from the other stables, or at least have access to them only after having changed their clothes; but we should especially prevent domestic animals, such as dogs and cats, from carrying it from one place to the other.

Experience has unhappily taught us long since that it is impossible to employ these precautions; our frontiers are disposed in such a way that we cannot prevent the introduction of the distemper into these Provinces, which are so much enclosed within the bordering countries, that all foresight in this respect becomes useless, if our neighbours do not first begin to protect themselves from it. The letter from Haller proves to us how important it is to kill the infected animals the moment that the disease breaks out.

Dr. Bates advised, in 1714, the magistrates of the County of Middlesex to buy, kill and burn immediately all the animals in the stables where the contagion might break out; but the mortality soon became so great that they had not sufficient fuel to put this advice into execution, so that in September they were already obliged to bury the animals. The mortality prevailed only three months in this part of England; in the others it lasted three years. According to a note by Dr. Bates it had already killed by that time in Holland more than three hundred thousand horned cattle.

The Marquis of Courtivron thinks that the skins of animals which died of the distemper do not communicate the contagion. Many clever men of this country have the same idea, which others however reject. This question appeared to me so important, especially for this city, that I asked permission of the magistrates to make experiments upon this subject, which was not only granted, but they also authorized me to make them at the expense of the city.† In the meantime

* I placed on the 25th February, 1769, in a straw shed at the country house of M. Warm Jds, near Haren, two yearling calves, near which they at first put the skin of a cow which died of the distemper; eight days after I put with them another skin which I had had washed, and of which the water tinged with blood had been swallowed by these two calves, without their being attacked with the disease. The 7th of April I inoculated one of these calves with matter taken from the nostrils, and the other with the watery

* Memoires de l'Académie des sciences, 1748.