

had,) of car ventilation. Railroad travelling at present conducted is often little better than slow torture. That route between New York and the west, which will adopt early this summer some good ventilator like Mr. Ruttan's, will receive three-fourths of the travel.

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The following account of the introduction of domestic animals into America has been condensed from the United States Census Report. It furnishes a clue to the origin of our native cattle :

The first animals brought to America from Europe were imported by Columbus, in his second voyage, in 1493. He left Spain as admiral of seventeen ships, bringing a collection of European trees, plants, and seeds of various kinds, a number of horses, a bull, and several cows.

The first horses brought into any part of the territory at present embraced in the United States were landed in Florida by Cabeza de Vaca, in 1527, forty two in number, all of which perished or were otherwise killed. The next importation was also brought to Florida, by De Soto, in 1539, which consisted of horses and swine, among which were thirteen sows ; the progeny of the latter soon increasing to several hundred.

The Portuguese took cattle, and swine to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia in the year 1553. Thirty years after, they had multiplied so abundantly that Sir Richard Gilbert attempted to land there to obtain supplies of cattle and hogs for his crew, but was wrecked.

Swine and other domestic animals were brought over to Acadia by M. L'Escarbot, a French lawyer, in 1604, the year that country was settled. In 1608 the French extended their settlement into Canada, and soon after introduced various animals.

In 1609, three ships from England landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, with many immigrants, and the following domestic animals, viz: six mares, one horse, six hundred swine, five hundred domestic fowls, with a few sheep and goats. Other animals had been previously there. In 1611, Sir Thomas Gates brought over to the same settlement one hundred cows, besides other cattle. In 1610, an edict was issued in Virginia, prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind, on penalty, of death to the accessory and twenty-four hours' whipping to the concealer. As early as the years 1617 the swine had multiplied so rapidly in the colony that the people were obliged to palisade Jamestown, to prevent being overrun with them. In 1627, the Indians near the settlement fed upon hogs, which had become wild, instead of game. Every family in Virginia, at that time, which had not an abundance of tame hogs and poultry was considered very poor. In 1645, some of the settlers had a good stock of bees. In 1667, sheep and mares were forbidden to be exported from the province. By the year 1723, or before, sheep had somewhat multiplied, and yielded good fleeces.

The first animals introduced into Massachusetts were by Edward Winslow, in 1624, consisting of three heifers and a bull. In 1629, twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann. In 1629, one hundred and fifteen cattle were imported into the plantations on Massachusetts Bay, besides some horses and mares, and several ponies and forty-one goats. They were mostly ordered by Francis Higginson, formerly of Leicestershire, whence several of the animals were brought.

The first importation into New York was made from Holland, by the West India company, in 1625, comprising one hundred and three animals, consisting of horses and cattle for breeding, besides as many sheep and hogs as was thought expedient.

A CURE FOR PIG DISTEMPER.

To the Editor of the *Agriculturist* :

SIR,—Having noticed in a former number of the *Agriculturist* a request from one of your correspondents desiring information regarding the treatment of pigs, infected with a disease to which they are very often liable, commonly known as an affection of the brain, causing complete blindness and stupidity, excepting a natural instinct which impels them to seek a covering for their heads in the nearest fence or bush, and when that desire is attained, like the Ostrich in time of danger, they stand perfectly still, and unconscious of all commotion that may take place around them. This is a distemper very prevalent, and if relief is not speedily afforded is very destructive to swine. They are liable to be affected with it at all ages, but most generally when between three to six months old, and in many instances that have come under my observation it has singled out the very best of the herd for its prey.

If you will be kind enough to give the following simple remedy an early insertion in a corner of your valuable paper, you will doubtless confer a favor upon your correspondent and others who may be under the disagreeable necessity of administering relief to any of their *grunters* so distressed. Take a sharp knife and split the skin and flesh to the bone straight down the middle of the forehead, beginning at the top of the skull and drawing it down to a level with the eyes, after allowing it to bleed for a few minutes take a quantity of common salt and rub it into the orifice made by the knife. The cure is seemingly effected by the bleeding, and the irritation caused by the salt over the immediate location of the disease. Though the operation may appear a little barbarous, it is attended with no danger, and in every instance where it has been performed the results have been perfectly successful.

Yours respectfully,

J. K. GORDON.

Whitby, 12th July, 1854.

A lump of wet saleratus applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in one moment, and prevent it from swelling.