

the result. This disease, which is said by some to have originated in Holland, by others, at the Cape of Good Hope, is there called murrain or lung disease, and was introduced into Massachusetts by importing cattle from Holland.

A writer in the "Boston Journal" recommends inoculation as follows :

Kill a diseased beast not too far gone, and take as much of the lung as you require for the number of cattle you intend to operate upon; throw them down one by one, or otherwise make them fast, cut the hair short off about nine inches from the tip of the tail, make an incision through the skin an inch long, insert a bit of the lung the size of a bean, or rather larger, bandage it properly, and in three days the virus ought to take, and within the week the bandage should be taken off, when the wound appears swollen.—Many of the cattle lose their tails by inoculation, and some even die when proper attention has not been given, but so far as I have had experience, few cattle have died of this sickness after being inoculated.

Of this disease the "Scientific American" says :—

This terrible disease (which—under the name of pluro-pneumonia—broke out, a short time since, in Massachusetts, as has been previously noticed in our columns) seems to be extending its ravages, but we hope it will soon be restrained and disappear. It has visited several sections of the New England States, and has recently appeared in a locality in New Jersey, a few miles from this city. Great excitement and consternation has taken possession of the farmers in various uninfected districts. Town meetings have been held, and committees appointed, for the purpose of excluding all strange cattle, and to demand the slaughter of all those that may be af-

fectcd, whenever the first symptoms are shown as has been done by State authority in Massachusetts. It is not much to the credit of modern veterinary science in New England, that the slaughtering of infected cattle has been carried out as the only means of preventing the spread of this disease. We are of opinion that by carefully separating the infected from the healthy cattle in the same locality, and treating them upon the same principles as human beings are dealt with in cases of sickness, that the distemper would be just as effectually controlled as by the old barbarous mode of slaying the diseased. It would be a great calamity were this cattle distemper to spread throughout our country generally, but we don't believe it will. As it was produced in winter and spring by poor food and close ill-ventilated stables, it will disappear, in all likelihood, with the free air and abundant pasturage of summer.

DR. DODD proposes the following remedies :—

Take 15 grs. of calomel and 15 grs. of opium mixed in one quart of oatmeal gruel, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a pound of fresh butter—that is, butter that has not been salted. The mixture to be given in one dose. One hour after administering the dose bleed freely.

To recruit the animal, give from the contents of the churn, just before the butter comes, about two quarts at a dose. Alternate this on the next day with oatmeal gruel, in the same quantity. Give as little water as possible. Treatment to be continued three weeks.

ANOTHER.—It is a certain cure if properly adopted when the disease first manifests itself. Give four grains of arsenic three or four times a day, and cover the animal with a blanket dipped in hot water; cover also with other cloths, and keep in a state of perspiration 12 or 24 hours. This has been successfully adopted by many farmers and owners of cattle.