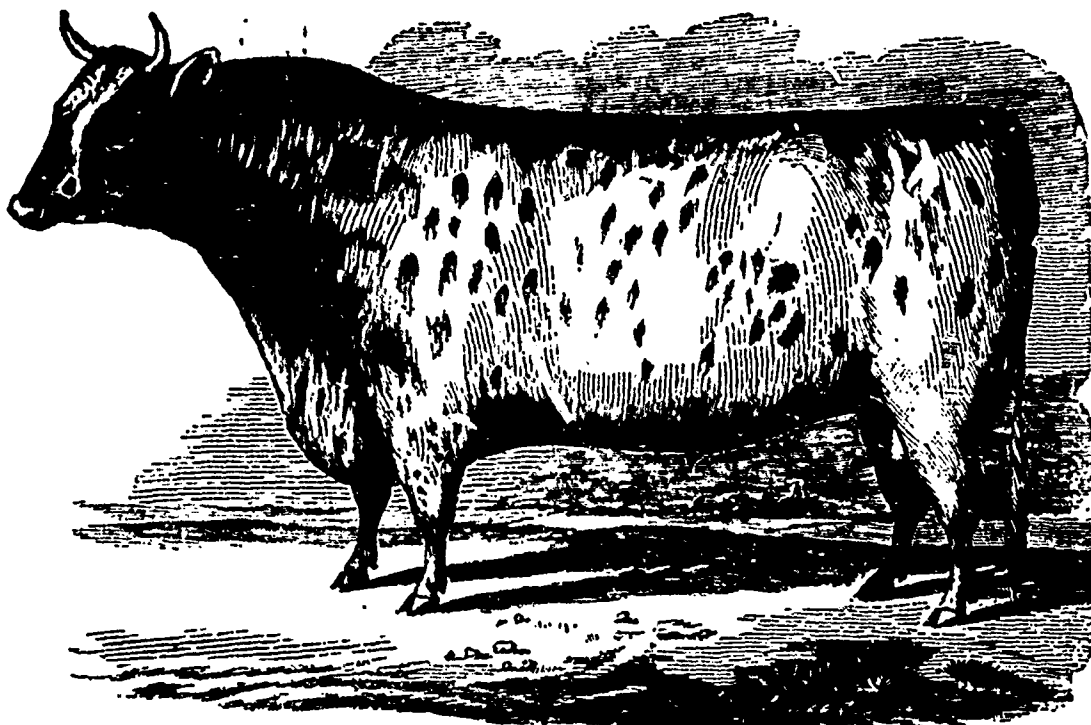




*Ayrshire Bull "BISMARCK," property of C. P. Blanchard, Hillside Farm, Truro, N. S. "Bismarck" was imported from Ontario by his present owner. In 1876, when three years old, he won the Ontario Ayrshire Association medal—competing against bulls from Scotland, the United States, and Canada, and has since won numerous first prizes both in Ontario and Nova Scotia.*

The Germans have not merited less praise; it is impossible, so to speak, to enumerate the observations, the essays, and the remedies which they have published and proposed upon this subject. I will content myself with pointing out some, counselling you, at the same time, to procure the exact list of the best works which have appeared upon the distemper, published by Dr. J. G. Kunitz; in which we find mentioned not only the writers of whom I have already spoken, but a great number of others, of whom I can make mention only of the following.

In the mean time I return to the historical part of the disease, from what A. O. Gœlicke and J. O. Bruckner have said of it in a dissertation, "*De Lue Contagiosa Bovillam genus nunc de populante*," Franc. et ad Viadrum, 10th February, 1730, and again published by A. Haller, in the "*Disput. ad morborum histor. et Curationem facientes*," vol. V, 1758. Gœlicke is very precise in the description of the course which the distemper kept from 1710 up to 1717. He follows in this Kanold, a doctor of Breslau, who has proved that the contagion at first came from Tartary, by Russia into Poland; that from thence it spread out towards the North and to the South; that is to say to the north along Livonia, Courland, Prussia, Pomerania and Holstein, and had then penetrated by the Low Countries or Brabant into England. To the south, it went through Turkey, Hungary, Slavonia, Croatia, and from thence to Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola and Bavaria, as well as a part of Italy, France and Spain. Afterwards it returned again to Germany, where, according to this celebrated

writer (page 715), it had not ceased to prevail in 1730, and even after still lingered in some places.

However the distemper appeared to be entirely extinct in the greater part of Europe, when after the severe winter of 1740 it broke out again.

In 1744 the mortality of the cattle was so great the States-General thought it necessary to consult the Medical faculty of Leyden, upon the means of warding off this terrible scourge. The advice of the faculty was printed in 1744 by the bookseller Luchtmans.

In 1745, the celebrated professors Dellaen, Ouwers and Van Velse gave, conjointly with Dr. Westerhof, a very correct dissertation upon the distemper and the diseases of cattle, which was published at the Hague.

It was in this way that men of great attainments were encouraged to give their observations upon this important subject; and afterwards appeared those of the learned M. Engelman, in the second part of the sixth volume, and in vol. VII, page 247 of the "*Actes de la Société de Harlem*."

In 1755, Messieurs Nozeman, Kool and Tak published their observations upon inoculation for the contagious disease of horned cattle, which deserve the greatest attention.

In 1758, the learned Grashuis brought out a very circumstantial opinion upon the same subject in the third volume, page 247, of the "*Traité Choisis*," published at Amsterdam by Houttuyn.

The aforementioned celebrated Professor Schwenke, wrote at the Hague essays upon the inoculation of cattle, which he appears to

have addressed to a friend in 1757; we find them in the *Magazin de Brême*.

Many persons of consideration, among whom we distinguish M. Binkhorst, Burgo-master of Hoorn, themselves made these trials, or furnished the necessary funds to those who wished to devote their talents to the public good.

The contagion prevailed no less in Germany; which furnished to the celebrated Mauchart the opportunity of writing, in 1745, a dissertation entitled: "*De Lue Vaccarum Tubingensi*," which we also find in Haller, vol. V, No. 188.

The fine dissertation of M. A. Ens, "*De morbo boum Ostervicensium pro peste non habendo*," Halberstad 1746, deserves also to be read.

We must also take into account the essay which was published at Brunswick, in 1763, anonymously: "*Versuch einer Erklärung der Hornviehseuche, nebst einige wahrnehmungen über die Einproplung derselben*."

But I recommend to you especially the work which Dr. Layard published at London, in 1757, in 8 vo.: "*Essay on the nature, causes, and cure of the contagious distemper among the horned cattle*;" also, "*A Discourse on the usefulness of inoculation of the horned cattle, to prevent the contagious distemper*," by D. P. Layard, *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. L, page 11, where we also find the essays of the Bishop of York and of Surgeon Bewley.

I fear you are tired, by this long list of writers. It appears from these different efforts of so many clever men, that the disease