

What Disinfectants to use and how they may be applied.—Carbolic acid is the only one to rely upon. Use the crude and cheap fluids known as heavy oil of coal-tar or the coal-tar itself, upon yards, paths and all the droppings and manure. The cheapest kind of carbolic acid will be best upon the floors and sides of cattle cars. There should be a complete coating or wash of these sprinkled over the entire surface that is to be disinfected. Grounds and paths should first receive a thin coating of quick-lime, and upon this sprinkle the heavy oil of tar from a common watering-pot. The floors and sides of foul cars should be thoroughly moistened with carbolic acid. It may be applied with sprinkler or brush. Manure heaps and droppings from Western cattle should be carefully disinfected with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime and heavy oil or crude acid.

A barrel or two to the acre of "heavy oil," or of good coal-tar would be a sufficient quantity and a pint of carbolic acid, diluted in fifty parts of water, would suffice for a sixteen head cattle-car.

"The Sanitary Committee and Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Health having been directed to prepare a statement with suggestions in regard to preventive measures against the cattle disease, respectfully submit the foregoing to the public.

STEPHEN SMITH, M.D.,

Chairman Sanitary Committee.

GEO. B. LINCOLN,

President Metropolitan Board of Health.

ELISHA HARRIS, M.D.,

Cor. Sec'y Metropolitan Board of Health.

REPORT BY DR. MANNHEIMER.

The following report was submitted by Dr. Mannheimer, Sanitary Inspector, Fifth Ward:—

CHICAGO, August 18.

To the Honourable, the Board of Health.

The order of the Board requesting me to make a minute examination into the causes of death of so many milch cows in the Fifth Ward, was received by me in due time. I now have the honour to report the following facts, the result of my investigations to date:

The increased mortality among the cows is found in a limited district of from two to three miles square, and well defined in the south by Egan Avenue and Stock Yards, in the north by Aecker Avenue, in the east by Wallace street, and in the west by south branch of Chicago river. Outside of these limits, until this time, no sickness or deaths have occurred. The region, then, where the disease makes its appearance is the immediate vicinity of the cattle yards.

The first cases were noticed in Deering street, near Egan Avenue, and thence it extended in a short time to the above described limits, the larger number having died in Egan avenue, Douglas place, Main street, and Hamburg, near the cattle yard; so that from the 2nd to the 15th August, sixty three cows and one steer died.

The cause of the sudden spread of the disease so far is not yet satisfactorily explained by the investigation made. It seems that native cattle do not communicate the disease to each other, as in many instances cows that were well were housed in the same stable with such cows without becoming infected.

With but few exceptions, all those cows became diseased and died which grazed near the cattle yards, and in localities formerly occupied by Texan cattle, drinking of the same water used by the latter, and which may have become impregnated by their urine and excrement. This water runs from the cattle yards to Egan avenue. In a circuit of about two miles only one cow escaped the disease, and that one was kept in the stable for the last three weeks.

All taken together tends to prove that the origin of the disease, or the cause of the same, is to be found in the Texan cattle that had been in the cattle yards, and grazed in their immediate vicinity.

The symptoms of this disease in the outset, are varied, as many of the cattle from the beginning of the attack to the time of death, are quiet and in a lethargic state, evincing no signs of pain; while others are very uneasy, constantly moving about and lowing until they drop down exhausted, where they remain until dead.

The following symptoms are noticed in all cases that have fallen under my observation:

In the beginning of the disease there is an uncertainty of step and trembling, showing an inability to remain firmly standing on the feet, and with a disinclination to move. The head drooping. The appetite does not seem to be impaired, nor is there any unusual thirst; the skin is alternately hot and cold; the secretion of milk is diminished, and about the fourth or fifth day, a marked change in the appearance of the animal takes place. The