

those exposed are entirely separated from others, and remain so, under proper treatment, in clean, well-ventilated stables, or in pasture, until all symptoms of the disease are eradicated, or the animals slaughtered and buried, that the disease may be arrested, as it has been frequently in England, Australia, Europe, and in this country.

That the disease is contagious, and under certain circumstances infectious, seems from the evidence to be established. We have seen no evidence that the disease is propagated in any way but by contagion or infection. There are, however, those who believe differently; but in Massachusetts, where the disease has been most prevalent, we think the opinion is nearly universal, that the disease is contagious.

Admitting that isolation of the infected cattle will stop the spread of the disease, it seems probable, (that, if the Massachusetts laws are promptly and rigidly enforced, as it is believed they will be,) the disease will not hereafter cross the Connecticut river. So far as we are able to learn, there is no satisfactory evidence before the Commissioners, of any animal diseased passing west of the Connecticut River in Massachusetts. We hope this may prove to be so, as it greatly lessens the probability of the disease reaching our State from that direction.

After the reading of the Report, and a full consideration of the facts embodied in it, the following resolutions were adopted by the Board:

Whereas, An unnecessary alarm is believed at present to prevail in relation to the probable spread of the Pleuro-Pneumonia now existing in Massachusetts; and whereas, other milder and more common complaints are likely to be mistaken for it; and whereas, the symptoms of the disease are not only distinctly marked, but very plainly pointed out in the Report received from the Committee of the Society, who have recently visited the infected districts; therefore

I. *Resolved*, that in view of the highly contagious character of the Pleuro-Pneumonia, the chief and perhaps the only safety for the farmer in case of suspicion, lies in the isolation of his cattle as completely as possible from all contact with each other and with those of his neighbors.

II. That by the adoption of this course there are within the reach of every farmer, the means of restraining the Pleuro-Pneumonia should it appear within the limits of his own herd; and that, for the information of the farmers of this State in regard to the disease, the Report be printed for general circulation.

III. That the President and Secretary be a committee to designate one or more persons practically conversant with the Pleuro-Pneumonia, who may be consulted in case of suspicion in any part of the State, at the expense of the parties applying for such assistance, to dispel the suspicion at once if it proves to be unfounded, and to recommend the proper precautions

and remedies if any case of the disease in question should actually be found to exist.

IV. That we warmly appreciate the disinterested efforts made by the State of Massachusetts to prevent the extension of this disease to other States; and that the thanks of the New York State Agricultural Society are hereby returned to the authorities of that commonwealth, and that a copy of these resolutions be addressed by the Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts.

The Turkish Bath as a Cure for Lung Disease in Cattle.

We copy from the *Irish Farmer's Gazette* the following extracts from the report of a committee appointed recently by the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland to inquire into the utility of the Turkish Bath in cases of cattle distemper. We noticed this subject briefly in our last, and consider it of sufficient interest and importance, particularly in view of the prevalence of Pleuro-Pneumonia in the adjoining States, to deserve some further space in our columns. The mode of treatment adopted is quite novel, and appears to be successful with other animals, as well as cattle, and for other forms of disease than lung distemper. We are of opinion however that some further experience is required, to test the benefits of the treatment satisfactorily to the public. We shall look for further reports on the subject. The following are the extracts from the report in the *Gazette*

"On the morning of Friday, the 15th inst. we proceeded at an early hour to St. Ann's Blarney, by appointment with Doctor Barte who received us very kindly, and spared no pains or trouble to place us in possession of all details that we considered calculated to throw light on the subject of our inquiry. After having conducted us through the portion of the establishment appropriated to the use of his numerous patients, and briefly explained to us the principle and construction of the bath as used for the human subject, we proceeded to view the cattle bath, constructed in a range of buildings in his farm-yard, which we found to consist of two apartments, each about 15 feet square, opening one into the other, the inner one being the hot room or bath, and the outer a cool room, where cold or tepid water can be thrown over the animal after coming out of the hot room, as will be presently more fully explained. The heating process applied to the inner room is very simple, and is nothing more than its use in every hothouse; a small furnace being placed at the rear of the building, and the fire carried round three sides of the room by a flue