

hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or ossal of animals; no carcase of, or undressed meat that has formed part of any bull, bullock, cow, ox, heifer, or calf; no dung of animals, and no hay, straw, litter, or other articles forming the food of animals, or used for or about animals, shall be removed without the license of some officer of the local authority in writing, and such license shall not authorize the removal of any articles beyond the district of the local authority. This regulation shall not apply to any animal or article carried by railway. No market, sale, &c., of cattle shall be held until the first day of June, 1866; except of cattle not within an infected place, free from disease, and in the possession of the owner or occupier not less than 28 days immediately previous to the sale, which may be sold on the premises. Markets may be held, with the license of the Privy Council, for the sale of cattle intended for immediate slaughter, under certain provisions. Until the 1st of June, 1866, cattle brought by sea from any place abroad shall be marked by clipping the hair off the end of the tail, and shall not be removed alive from such town or place, except by sea. No cattle brought by sea from any place in the United Kingdom into any town or place in England shall be removed from such town or place alive, without a certificate from the local authority that such cattle have been examined and are free from disease. No cattle shall be moved from the metropolis; but persons occupying a farm situate partly within and partly without its boundary, under regulations specified, may remove cattle under licence for seven days. No cattle shall be moved along any highway, thoroughfare, or public place within the metropolis, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards from part to part of the same farm, or to water, without a licence.

The following are General Regulations:—No cattle shall be moved on any highway between sunset and sunrise, except within a city or town. No cattle shall be moved by or upon any railway, canal, navigation, river or highway, or by any vessel coastwise, without a licence, except for a distance not exceeding 500 yards from one part of the same farm to the other.

Licences shall be of two descriptions, —a licence for cattle intended for immediate slaughter, called a fat stock licence; a licence for other cattle, called a store stock licence.

No cattle shall be moved out of the district of the local authority in which they are without a licence in one of the forms aforesaid. Cattle brought by land from Scotland into England may be moved in England with the same licenses that in Scotland authorise their removal from the district of one local authority to another.

No hide, skin, horn, or hoof of animals

shall be moved by highway, railway, &c., unless effectually covered. Hides, &c., imported into the United Kingdom from India, Australia, South Africa or America, and those that have been effectually limed for manufacturing purposes, are not affected by this order. A local authority may make such orders as it thinks expedient for preventing the propagation of disease by dogs, and may order stray dogs to be destroyed. Every railway or other company or person carrying animals for hire, shall, on every occasion after the animal has been taken out of any pen, truck, or boat, cleanse and disinfect it.

Powers are granted to inspectors and other officers authorised by special order in writing of the local authorities, to enter fields, stables, suspected premises, &c.

Officers or constables are authorised to inspect trunks, &c., and, on reasonable grounds of suspicion to apprehend without warrant those in charge; also to stop any animal moved in contravention of the Order, and to bring them in charge before the justices in manner set forth, who may order the animals to be destroyed.

Every person guilty of an offence against the Order shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding £20.

LIABILITY OF SHEEP TO RINDERPEST.

The following is an abridgment of the letter addressed by Dr. Smart to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh on the subject of rinderpest preventives and the liability of sheep to the disease:—

In my Third Interim Report on "The Means of Preventing the Cattle Plague," I ventured to direct special attention to the great importance of recommending such measures as should contemplate rather the prevention than the cure of the disease. In the report referred to I recommend the use, in regulated doses, of the sulphite of soda as best calculated to act as a preventive. I further supported this view by stating that Dr. Polli, of Milan, had proved, by careful experiment that the compounds of sulphurous acid with alkalies and alkaline earths possess in an eminent degree the property of arresting decomposition and fermentation in both living and dead animal tissues.—This recommendation has been largely and generally carried into operation over the country; the statement of general principles in my report, upon which I base the advocacy of the preventive action of the sulphites, has proved not unfruitful of many kindred suggestions. Sulphur, sulphurous and sulphuric acids, and the hypo-sulphite of soda, are amongst the chief re-agents which have thus sprung into notice, and been widely tried. The two substances which are, however, undoubtedly of greatest value as re-agents of this class, are the sulphite and hypo-sulphite of soda—bodies which differ only in constitution in the slight difference of

sulphuric acid element composing them.

[Reference is then made to the cases of Mr. J. T. Noakes, of Brockley Hall, Lewisham; Mr. T. Lyon Thurlow, of Baynards Park, Horsham; the Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of Dry Drayton, near Cambridge, and others.]

Mr. Charles Townshend, the treasurer for the county of Chester, was among the very first to adopt Dr. Andrew Smart's "preventive" of sulphite of soda. He has perseveringly used it since last October in his own dairy at Gresford, and has urged it upon all his neighbours. He gives 3 ounces one day and 1½ ounce on the alternate day in water to his cows in the shippin, and in tasty mashies to his young stock in the paddocks. Whilst his neighbours' stock all around him have been swept off, he has not lost a single animal to this day! True, he is most indefatigable in insisting upon his people using instant disinfectants, and, in short, in keeping his shippin as clean and sweet as his dining room.

Mr. William Atkinson of Asht & Heyes, a former high sheriff of Cheshire, assured us a fortnight ago that when his sulphite and hypo-sulphite treatment was first commenced he consulted a clever and disinterested physician, who told him, if there were any preventive in the world, that was the likeliest. He urged it months ago on all his tenants. All who adopted and persevered with it have saved their cows; all who were incredulous and obstinate have, as a general rule, lost their cows.

Generally we may add that, from the most scientific agriculturists in Cheshire down to the least scientific Cheshire farmers, there is a growing conviction that "prevention," rather than "cure," is now their main chance; and that, encouraged by its signal success in the instance of Mr. J. T. Noakes, and of many others alluded to, those who have any cattle left (and two-thirds of the cattle are still left in Cheshire) are wisely adopting this sulphite and hypo-sulphite "preventive."

A gentleman in Scotland, communicating the results of his experience of the sulphite to the *North British Agriculturist* (November 22), expresses himself in very similar terms, thus—"I have had a number of cases on a farm which I occupy. On seeing Dr. Smart's recommendation and prescription for dosing all the unaffected animals with sulphite of soda as a disinfectant, I immediately set to work and had each given its quantum—viz.: 1½ oz. in a half-bottle of water almost daily. I beg now to state that all the animals dosed previous to being seized have recovered under the treatment of the inspector, while those who were not dosed all died."

I shall only at present, in relation to this topic, ask leave to add one extract more. It is from the *Liverpool Mail* (March 17th), from an article headed "Rinderpest Preventives." The writer