

if the banking system which prevails in Ireland affords to us the same facilities as the Scotch, or, indeed, any facilities at all, such as would enable us to work out, on a grand scale, the regeneration of our country.

But, I will ask, why should not we also avail ourselves of the vast advantages to be derived from the introduction into this country of a system which, by the experience of a century and a half, has been proved to be so sound, and which has so materially assisted in advancing the prosperity of Scotland?

This is, indeed, a question of vital importance to the people at large, and one which calls loudly for the anxious consideration of the press and the public.

Could we succeed in establishing in this city a bank which would honestly and boldly carry out the Scotch system of banking, it would do an incalculable amount of service to the public, in stimulating our trade, manufactures and commerce.

Its principles would soon spread into the country, where, by affording to the agricultural population the assistance which they require, but cannot obtain, even on the production of the most ample security, it would plant itself as a mighty bulwark between that portion of society which is yet solvent, and the frightful torrent of bankruptcy which threatens to overwhelm them, while, as a money speculation, its success would be unprecedented.

Yours, &c.,

A DUBLIN SOLICITOR.

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AN ESSAY ON THE HEALTHY PRESERVATION OF DOMESTIC CATTLE.

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(Written for the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*.)

"The diseases from which the great majority of domestic cattle suffer generally originate from the want of care on the part of their owners."

When we reflect for a moment on the great responsibility which is attached to every farmer who is the proprietor of cattle, which are destined for the benefit of the public at large; and when we also consider that these cattle are bred, reared, and perhaps fattened by him with a view to his own pecuniary benefit, it is somewhat surprising to me, viewing the subject in my professional capacity, that so little attention should be paid to the comfort of those sheep, cattle, horses, &c., which are under protection (if this word may be so applied); they are either too frequently ignorant or careless as to the due preservation of those creatures they thus domesticate; they neglect, either partially or totally, the natural, organic, and, I may add, moral laws by which the Deity, in

his profound wisdom, has thought fit to regulate the animal kingdom; and thus, even at an early stage of their existence, a foundation for disease is engendered—its proximate causes are brought into action, which, in many cases, do not require a very lengthened period to bring the crisis to a fatal issue. Thus we speedily find that the farmer loses his anticipated profits, great disappointment ensues, and the poor, unfortunate animals undergo a great deal of suffering, much of which, at least, might have been avoided, had he paid only a common share of attention originally to the comforts of his animals.

My object in the present essay is, if possible, to impress these facts upon the mind of the intelligent agricultural reader. I wish him to view the structure of his animals, and, as a comparative anatomist, I tell him that, in the beauty, delicacy, and textures of the organization of the higher orders of animals (especially those domesticated by man), there is scarcely any essential difference between the conformation and functions of the different parts composing their bodies and our own, which was considered by the late venerable Professor Blumenbach, from its anatomical construction, to be the *chief source* of the animal creation. Often, in my country lectionary excursions during the winter season, have I lamented to see the newly-dropped lambs and their maternal parents, in the perpetual state, openly exposed in a field, and frequently covered with snow; while, if opportunity served, the poor little creatures would endeavor to shelter themselves by creeping beneath a hedge, or under a tree. I have already clearly demonstrated that all animals thrive and fatten better when allowed a moderate degree of warmth, even under the most unfavourable circumstances. What, then, I ask, must be the sufferings of these poor sheep and lambs, when compelled to suffer the "rude effects of the winter's piercing blast" in this state? I compare them to the females of our own race after parturition, and only wonder that from such ignorant (to speak in the mildest language) and inhuman treatment, the mortality is not greater than we find it; but as the Almighty "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," so he does to the newly-yeaned one and its dam. As a proof that diseases—even *Phthisis pulmonalis*, or *consumption in the lungs*—is thus early engendered, is shown by the following anecdote:—A few years ago I accompanied my esteemed and talented professional friend, Mr. Whitlaw, in a call he made on Mr. Asser, the officer of the synagogue appointed by the late Very Rev. Dr. Hirschell, the then high priest, or head rabbi, in London, to inspect the different sheep, calves, and other cattle, and other cattle, at the time they were slaughtered. Those whose body and viscera were healthy he placed his official seal upon, and were distributed for sale, by the Jewish butchers in London, to the members of that persuasion.

In conversation, I found this gentleman an ex-