

akers, should each contain an appropriate tint, and the responses *should be to the point*. Lastly, "let all things be done decently and order." Let a plan be carefully made for the performance of the business of the exhibition and let this plan be worked on strictly, unless the elements forbid it. The labors of the occasion are greatly lessened and made more pleasant by being reduced to a simple system.—*London Cultivator*.

Remedy for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

A writer in the Philadelphia *North American* says:—

It happened that, on the same day on which I first saw the recent report from Massachusetts, I also received my supply of a medical journal from London, containing a narrative of several cases of the epidemic successfully treated by a physician in England, and the means which he had effectual as preventive. His report, after detailing the symptoms and medical treatment in two or three cases, concludes as follows:—"It would be superfluous to narrate every case, there was a considerable similarity in all; but were cured, the rest had arsenic every day, and escaped the disease; four died before as called in." It does not appear that he had more than one case, and that under circumstances unfavorable to recovery, while he succeeded, as he states, in preventing the outbreak of the disease in all the other cattle, which, it is conceded, is a very satisfactory amount of success. The remedies employed in the treatment were aconite, bryonia alba, caustic and ammonia, phosphorus, sulphur and arsenic, and the latter was given also as a prophylactic.* The first medicines to be administered in this case are usually one or two drops of the tincture of aconite in alternation with same quantity of tincture of bryonia alba also in water, at intervals of two or three hours. Or, if the pulse is not much accelerated and febrile heat not prominent, caustic ammonia in doses of five drops may be given in water. This remedy has cured many cases of the pneumonia of cattle. In other cases, the treatment has been successfully commenced with phosphorus and ammonia, the former in doses of one drop of the tincture in a gill of water alternately with the latter, at intervals of two hours. The remedy selected should be continued for twenty-four hours or more, if improvement continues to progress; but if in that time the symptoms should not be mitigated, or should remain stationary, it may be succeeded by others. Thus, the treatment be commenced with aconite in alternation with bryonia, or with caustic ammonia, let them be followed by phosphorus and ammonia, and then by sulphur in the same attention.

uated doses as those of arsenic. Other remedies, such as belladonna, thus toxicodendron, cantharides, &c., are occasionally indicated and advantageously employed in this disease; but it is not to be expected that the benefit capable of being derived from any remedy can be attained to its full extent, except in the hands of a practitioner.

It will be observed that a dose of arsenic was administered to the uninfected cows every night, and I would suggest that two or three drops of caustic ammonia should also be given, in about a wineglass full of water, every morning, for the same purpose. The cattle should be kept dry, and guarded against sudden changes in the weather from warm to cold, and particularly cold and damp weather. The strength of the animals should be kept up by a due amount of nutritious food, and exercise *ad libitum* allowed them through the day.

In the *North American* and *United States Gazette* of the 17th, I observe a communication from the Belgian Consul, recommending the inoculation of healthy animals with the virus of one dead with pleuro pneumonia, as a preventive, and which it is said almost invariably secured them from contagion. He cites the authority of a Dr. Williams (qu. Williem?) who is said to have discovered this means of prevention. In a foreign medical journal, however, now before me, I remark that Dr. Luedersdorf, of Berlin, on exploring the Rhine provinces for the purposes of ascertaining the correctness of Dr. W's assertion, elicited the following as some of the principal facts:—247 cattle were inoculated; in 132 of them the local effect of the inoculation was manifested; ten beasts died of the inoculation. Of all those inoculated, sixteen were afterwards affected with the natural disease. In none of those which took the disease had the inoculation produced any local effect. It should also be remarked, that the inoculation was always ineffectual in those which had previously had the disease.

The Anatomy of the Steam Engine.

It is not essential to the caption of this article or to our present purpose to enter upon a review of the steam engine constructed through so many years as have elapsed since its invention, or through what slow, though steadily advancing steps, from a rough and imperfect machine, it has become the very king of all motors. The rather do we remark upon the imperfections which still exist, and treat upon their removal. These faults are confined to no one section of the country, but prevail in a greater or less degree everywhere—they prevent the engine from reaching its proper sphere, and from exercising that power which the area of its piston would legitimately give it.

Every machinist and engineer is well aware of the advantage to be derived from close-fitting

* In the one-tenth to the one-thousandth of a grain of arsenic prepared by trituration with sugar of milk, would be a sufficient dose.