icated to healthy animals? I think not, I ause it is not, and has not been proved to contagious, 's I shall endeavour to show. the disease prevails to a great extent aghout the country. How, then, is it to be vented? By attending to the real causes of disease, and avoiding them. If the disease ended entirely on its contagious nature, the as adopted in Prussia and other Continental tries would speedily extinguish it; but that not been the case. What, then, are the s of the disease? They are atmospheric, uced by the want of proper shelter in the , or confining cattle in exposed situations in re weather, or the want of proper ventilaand drainage of byres. As the seasons vary, rent classes of animals become more susible of disease than others, and different of disease present themselves in the same s of animals in different seasons. In horses, xample, we have different types of disease; found last autumn a kind of diabetes very ral; while during the previous winter and ginfluenza prevailed to a very great extent; me seasons we find catarrhal fever prevailand in others again pneumonia or pleuro Yet curious enough, although monia. to pneumonia has been prevailing so generthroughout the country in cattle for a numof years past, that disease has not been non in horses, but lately has been affecting p on Mr. Finnie's farm of Swanston.

stemper in dogs has also its seasons, and rabies in various animals occasionally apas an epizootic. All these have their ns and localities, more or less extensive, ding to local or general influences. They g into existence from a combination of s which we frequently cannot recognise, · hich are nevertheless the origin of these ses. In such cases we are very apt to bethat the diseases are produced by a contaand think that this at once accounts for ppearance and spreading of the disease. i contagion is the cause of the disease, ce its origin? It must have at first been and from some cause or causes other than gion, and 1 so, why may not the original she in operation, and be the sole means of gating the disease? Contagionists allow t must have had an origin, but contend when once generated it propagates itself ntagion. But why overlook the fact of its originally generated without contagion? ne instance, why not in another? and if it not of vast importance to trace out tely those causes, instead of wasting time curring great expense in adopting only to prevent contagion, when in reality the does not arise from that cause? It is a and easy explanation to say that the

of a disease is contagion; taking that for

diseased beasts, but all others who may have come in contact with them. But even this they find does not always succeed, as fresh cases constantly occur in other places, and they are likewise destroyed; by these means the apparent mortality of the disease is greatly augmented, all those which are slaughtered being included in the number of the victima Attempts have been made to show that if the beasts are not killed the disease spreads to a far greater extent; but there are many fallacies in this view of the subject. Would all those that have come in contact with diseased beasts become affected? I contend they would not. The number becoming affected would not be equal to the number destroyed, although, as a greater number would remain alive, a greater number would suffer from the disease as an epizootic.

That atmospheric agency has a powerful influence on man is evident from the prevalence of diarrhoen for two or three months last autumn, while its influence is strikingly exemplified in the sudden and general attack of disease in the potatoes. In the first, the long-continued heat of the season had excited the action of the liver; while the latter, in all probability, was induced by the sudden changes of the weather, the deluging rains, and the surcharged state of the atmosphere with electricity. Neither in the one example nor in the other can the cause be ascribed to contagion. Some may say that diarrhœa is dependent on the food used at that season of the year which may increase the tendency to the disease, and may in some cases excite it; but I think no one will affirm that the potato disease is not dependent on the state of That pleuro pneumonia and pothe weather. tato-rot are dependent on nearly the same causes is, I think, evident by the fact of their having appeared about the same time, and having varied in intensity nearly in the same proportion.

Some will contend that animals affected with pneumonia must so far produce an effect on other animals standing in the same byres with them, and I have no hesitation in saying, that, in the advanced stages of that disease, where the breath has become obnoxious, and in badly ventilated byres, the noxious breath will so far contaminate the air of the byre as to increase the liability of the others in such unhealthy byres; but place diseased heasts in well-ventilated byres, and it will be found that no infection takes place-in proof of which I may state Nearly four years ago, Mr. Finnie of a case. Swanston had purchased forty oxen, which were put up to feed in pairs, so as to be in contact in one long byre, and were chiefly fed on liquid The troughs were made with a slight infood. clination from one end to the other, in order to save labour by the whole being supplied from the upper end of the troughs, and thus so far d on the Continent, the various States the food must have been breathed upon by all t to stop the progress of disease by a the cattle as it passed along. After being put ry process; they not only destroy the up to feed, some of them began to const and