

the flower and pride of their country, to do homage to a Sovereign who reigns in the hearts of her people, and to show the world their determination to do their utmost to maintain, whenever the hour of peril may arrive, the honor and independence of Great Britain. It was truly a heart stirring scene, indescribable by words; and as such it was evidently felt by more than three hundred thousand delighted spectators! The locality is peculiarly favorable for such a display, beyond, perhaps, any other in the British Islands. Who can doubt that with such a spirit as now animates the great masses of the British people, the dignity of the crown, the rights and happiness of the people and the independence of the nation, will, under the protecting arm of Providence, yet continue to be perpetuated through many coming generations.

G. B.

### On Cattle Distemper.

[Having recently had the pleasure of a personal interview with Professor Dick, in Scotland, the subject of the prevalent cattle disease denominated *Pleuro Pneumonia*, which has already shown itself in the State of Massachusetts, naturally came up in conversation. The Professor kindly favored us with a copy of the following article, which appeared in the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, for March 1858. The long experience and high authority of the writer on matters of the greatest interest to stock breeders in all parts of the world, will be considered amply sufficient to justify the insertion of the article entire, in the columns of this journal. We heard while in Europe an expression of opinion by several veterinarians of eminence that the disease which has destroyed so large an amount of cattle, and which has already made its advent on this side the Atlantic, is caused, or at least fatally aggravated, by a want of cleanliness, proper ventilation and shelter, and an adequate supply of nutritious food. The following paper will supply the reader with abundance of material for thought and practical application.—Ed.]

When the report became current that a contagious epizootic had attacked cattle to a great extent throughout the continent of Europe, and was rapidly approaching our shores, my attention was naturally directed to the subject; and, from what I could learn, I came to the conclu-

sion that there was much unnecessary; that the disease would neither prove so formidable nor so dangerous as was supposed; and if ever it reached this country, it would be manageable than it was represented to be on the Continent. The alarm was excited by accounts in the newspapers of the highly tagious character of the disease.

On the first visitation of the cholera, in 1832, while a general opinion prevailed it was highly contagious, I showed that a malady had attacked horses and cattle; I therefore inferred that the disease was an epizootic produced by atmospheric causes operating through local influences. The result has proved the rectness of that opinion. Before the Epizootica, or vesicular murrain, which prevailed on the Continent, made its appearance here, from the description I had read of it in consequence of numerous communications from old pupils, I wrote a circular letter on the subject, showing that it was an epizootic of one of comparatively small moment, and curable by a little care, cleanliness, and ventilation, and that when it did break out in this country, its attacks were very sudden, and immediately affected all the domestic animals of the horse. Although it was found to be somewhat common, and required a good deal of attention, seldom proved fatal, and in those cases it did, this arose entirely from inattention to cleanliness; so simple, indeed, that a veterinary surgeon was called in. Its sudden appearance and residence soon proved that it was not propagated by contagion, for when a flock of sheep or a herd of swine, or a byre full of cattle, was attacked, it generally affected the whole of the animals in a night's time; all seemed at once, the disease being similar to the about our lips from exposure to cold. Herpes. It occasionally, however, only one side of a byre, and in other cases every alternate cow in the byre became diseased while the others escaped. The disease over a great part of the country, but time gradually disappeared, its chief being been throwing back in condition the animals it attacked, and in the case of producing a species of foot-rot, gradually in their hoofs.

When pleuro pneumonia followed, it was confidently declared by some that it was of the previous murrain, and that it was highly contagious; very few, however, have any knowledge of the disease, and now believe in its contagious character; however, prevailed to a very great extent for a number of years, as an epizootic have no doubt will continue for a long time, unless proper means are adopted for its prevention. But what, it will be asked, those means? will not a careful separation of the diseased from the healthy do it? not a strict quarantine prevent its