

ing the summer to be used for her milk, and shortly after returning, in November, showed symptoms of distemper, and died in about eight days afterwards. Mr. Prentice did not know in what precise way the cow had taken the disease. In two or three weeks after her death, first one and then another of the cattle which had been in the stable with her were attacked. Mr. Prentice then began to discover that the disease was highly contagious. He commenced a system of isolation by removing all the healthy cattle from the vicinity of those that were affected, and having not more than two together in any one place. Notwithstanding the most skilful and careful treatment of the affected animals, 14 out of 16 of them died; but those that were isolated in a healthy state were saved, and the disease was subdued. Mr. Prentice did not suffer any of his healthy cattle to return to the yards or stables till late the following autumn, and in the meantime all the buildings were thoroughly cleansed and purified. He became satisfied that the only means of safety where the disease has been introduced, consists in complete isolation. Should it unfortunately make its appearance in Canada, this will be the first and most important means of safety to be taken.—Every diseased animal should be completely and absolutely isolated from all possible approach to healthy animals, and every farmer who owns cattle in a healthy state should take equal care that they do not come in contact with diseased animals.

The Turkish Bath a Cure for the Lung Disease in Cattle.

We observe by a recent number of the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*, of Dublin, that Dr. Barnett, a veterinary surgeon we believe, has discovered a cure for the lung disease in cattle which has been successful in every case in which it has been tried. He constructs a Turkish bath, into which the animals are put, and the usual soaping, rubbing, sweating and various manipulations are adopted to produce a profuse perspiration, after which they are covered with warm blankets and allowed to cool gradually. This treatment has been successful in many cases and had not yet failed in any. The cost of constructing the bath, he states, need not be more than £6 sterling, a mere trifle when compared with

the results stated to be obtained. The water heated to 110 to 115 degrees. If this process effect a cure, the knowledge of it should be widely distributed. We trust that some in Massachusetts, where Pleuro Pneumonia committed such havoc amongst their herd cattle, will give the system a trial. We are indebted for information on this subject to the kindness of Mr. Hutton, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Quebec. We do not understand clearly from the reports on the subject, whether the lung disease, or cattle distemper, alluded to is precisely the same as the Pleuro-Pneumonia which has been so destructive in Massachusetts lately, as the latter term is not used. But evidently, from the description, if not the name, at least very similar in its character, and therefore presume that similar treatment would be successful in either case. The distemper prevailing in Ireland is described as very frequently fatal, the number of deaths under ordinary treatment being at the rate of one in every three or four of the cattle attacked, while under the treatment the proportion of deaths to recoveries appeared to be not more than one in ten. *Gazette* gives the following sketch of proceedings on the subject, at a meeting of the Board of Agricultural Society of Ireland, on May 18th last:—

“Captain Ball previous to the last meeting had addressed a letter to the Secretary asking the council to appoint two or three members as a sub-committee to go to the south of Ireland where information could be obtained on the subject, and report thereon to the council. He informed that a Turkish bath had been used by Dr. Barter in January and February last in a case of eight milch cows that had been seized with distemper; the first of the lot was recovered for a short time, and the animal died; the seven other cows were treated in the same manner from three to seven days, and recovered. It was stated that uniformly milch cows taken under treatment in that way were on the ninth or tenth day in as good a state of efficiency for the work as they had been previously. If that gentleman could show them how they could get the cure of the distemper, and how the farmer, at an expense of a few pounds, could invest his capital in safety in horned stock, the society would be glad to take the matter in hand. Any person who had not seen, lived, and mixed among the people of dairy districts—and he could not but do so, if it till he went to reside in the south—scarcely estimate the importance of any measure that would tend to make the dairymen of the south of Ireland feel to any extent at all with regard to the distemper. It was the bugbear that stood in the way of investing