

gists and veterinary surgeons have been directing their attention to the investigation of this virulent epidemic, the efficient treatment of which is yet a matter of much doubt and difficulty.

HOG DISEASE.—Mayor Tienmann, of New York, on Friday last received information that an epidemic had broken out among the hogs at a distillery in a small village in New Jersey. It is stated that nearly 100 hogs are carr'ed off by the disease daily, and that as soon as the keepers of the pens observe the animals stagger, they knock them on the head. The carcasses are dressed and sent to the New York market. What become of them, says the Journal of Commerce, we leave to the imagination of pork eaters.

THE CAMEL IN AMERICA.—We have taken no little interest in the naturalization of the camel among us, and have more than once expressed the hope that, in addition to the Government experiment going on so successfully, an attempt might be made to employ camels for private purposes. The first step to this, we are glad to see, has been undertaken by Mr. Weston, an enterprising gentleman who has imported upward of a hundred camels for this purpose, several of which he now has on exhibition at New Orleans, in hopes to sell them to be used on Louisiana plantations. How far the camel may be adapted to the wet and often muddy banks of the Mississippi is, perhaps, questionable. The structure of the camel's foot is not well suited to a muddy surface; yet we should suppose there must be many cotton plantations all through the South, whose products are transported to some point of shipment by land carriage over the sandy plains which border the Southern coast, that would find the camel especially serviceable for that purpose. A common camel could easily carry two bales of cotton strung over its back, saddle-bag fashion, while the largest and strongest might carry four bales. It is, however, in that half of our territory, west of the 100th parallel of longitude—a region of drouth and deserts—in which the camel will prove most useful, and to the successful settlement of the fertile parts of which its naturalization may be considered as almost indispensable.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RELIEF OF NEURALGIA.—As this dreadful disease is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as the doctors have not discovered any method or medicine that will permanently cure it, we simply state that for some time past a member of our family has suffered most intensely from it, and could find no sure relief from any remedy applied, until we saw an article, which recommended the application of bruised horse radish to the face, for toothache. As neuralgia and the toothache are both nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for the one would be likely to give relief to the other, so we made the application of horse radish, bruised and applied to the side of the body where the disease was seated; it gave almost instant relief to the severe attack of neuralgia. Since then we have applied it several times, and with the same gratifying results. The remedy is simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every one.—*Laurensville Herald*

FEEDING HORSES.—The towing of boats on the Erie Canal is done in part by horses that are taken along with the boats, and partly by towing companies, who keep their horses at stations about twelve miles apart, along the whole length of the canal.—There are three of these towing companies, and they employ about one thousand four hundred horses. They have found, after great experience, that the most economical and best feed for their horses is a mixture composed of equal parts, by measure, of corn meal and mill feed—bran or shorts, weighing about twenty pounds to the bushel, mixed up wet with cut hay, and they accordingly, feed this all together.

CREOSOTE FOR WARTS.—Dr. Rainey of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, has furnished a communication to the Lancet, detailing the effects of creosote applied to warts. He applied it, among other instances, to an obstinate warty excrescence on the finger, and then covered it over with a piece of sticking-plaster. This course he pursued every three days for two weeks, when, on examination, the wart was found to have disappeared, leaving the part beneath it quite healthy.

THE AMERICAN MEAT-BISCUIT.—It is stated that 10lbs. weight is sufficient for the subsistence of an active man for 30 days, and that it has been used in the American navy, and has been found to sustain the strength of the men to whom it has been given, in a remarkable degree. Colonel Sumner, an officer in the United States' Dragoons,