

The Christian Visitor.

For the Lord's sake
S. John
Not called for

REV. I. E. BILL, RELIGIOUS AND DENOMINATIONAL EDITOR.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."

THOMAS McHENRY, SECULAR EDITOR AND MANAGER.

VOL. XIII.

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, JULY 5 1860

NO. 27

Correspondence.

JUVENILE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, OF BRUSSELS STREET.

At a meeting of the Board of the Brussels St. Baptist Juvenile Missionary Society, on motion it was Resolved, That the Board request the Editor of the "Visitor" (thanking him for past favors) to publish the Annual Report as read at the Annual Meeting.

WM. EVERETT, Recording Secretary.

REPORT.

The Officers and Board of the Brussels Street Baptist Juvenile Missionary Society in presenting their Sixth Annual Report feel that they have been laid under renewed obligations to their Heavenly Father for the measure of success bestowed on their feeble efforts to spread the knowledge of His truth. During the past year those operations have not been as extensive as they would wish. Still there has been much to encourage and stimulate to perseverance, and they hope that those who follow in the work will still see greater things than these. You are aware that just previous to the last annual meeting your Board had decided to employ a native preacher in Burmah, under our beloved missionary Crawley. But from the time it takes for communications to pass to and from our brother, but one letter has been received from which we take the following extract:—"He feels greatly encouraged to know that there are some who think of him in that far off land.—The man has been engaged, and the field designated. Will you please accept my most hearty thanks, and convey the same to each and all of the society who have thus strengthened my hands and put it in my power to kindle one more light to shine in one more of the dark places of heathen Burmah. Say to them I trust that through their prayers, their offering may be acknowledged in heaven, and their native preacher become to his countrymen an able minister of the new Testament, and through Christ, who strengtheneth him, strong to win souls to his master. The man whom I shall select to be supported by your society is named Moung Yan Gin. He gives promise of being a first class assistant, possessing much energy of character, and at the same time is even tempered and not easily aroused to anger by the taunts of his idolatrous countrymen. I have to furnish him with a house moreover, as his labour will not be confined to one town, but will be extended to all the Jungle towns and villages within a circle of many miles. A small sum will be required for travelling expenses. The whole amount thus required for Moung Yan Gin will be as follows:—House about \$30; Annual Support, \$82; Travelling expenses, \$18. He will occasionally accompany me on a tour to some new region where the gospel has never yet penetrated. O you cannot think how it cheers the missionary to know that there are those at home who remember him for his work's sake, and find pleasure in aiding and co-operating with him. Separated from all the delights of home and a christian land the source of his joy must be his work, and the promises of God. But sympathy which makes even the toil of worldly pursuits lighter, and enhances the joys even of this life, produce the same effects only in a greater degree in christian labour and christian joy. Hence it is I feel truly cheered in knowing that your society has been thinking and feeling for Burmah, and has decided to have a representative of their wishes and hopes for the poor blinded slaves of Buddhism in Burmah itself. O let us immediately accept the challenge of the God of Missions. Try me and prove me, and see if I will not pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it. I shall keep your society informed concerning their assistant Moung Yan Gin, that they will feel interested in knowing from the encouraging prospects of this mission." Your Board would cordially recommend the continuation of the Mission.

The meetings at Grand Bay were continued until the Home Missionary Board took charge of that field. During the time your Board had charge of the field sixteen meetings were held, and \$2 11s. collected towards meeting expenses. The people appeared deeply interested and anxious for a continuation of those services, but under the circumstances it was not considered advisable to do so. The Mission School at the Bethel is still continued, and your Board feel pleased to state is in a very healthy condition, as the following report will shew:—
No. of Teachers on the Roll, 12—6 male, and 6 female;
Average attendance, 9—4 male and 5 female;
No. of Scholars on the Books, 80—41 male and 45 female;
Average attendance 40—18 male and 22 female;
There are Two Adult Classes—1 male and 1 female; and 11 Infant Classes.

Seven scholars have made a profession of religion, one has passed that "hour of whence no traveller returns," and in consideration of the amount of sickness in the neighborhood they should be thankful that but one has been taken away.
The Library contains 141 Books, 24 Bibles, 50 Testaments, 49 Hymn Books. There have been distributed in the School during the year 1209 papers, viz:—990 Young Readers; 177 Banners; 210 Child's Papers; 75 Child at Home; 79 Sunday School Gazettes; 20 American Messengers; 18 Tract Journals; 40 Picture Cards; 910 pages Tracts.

The Treasurer's Report shows the receipts of the year as follows:—
Expended, \$4 19 9

Leaving a balance on hand of \$23 18 2

The School has been a great blessing to that locality, and were the Teachers a little more punctual and persevering a vast deal more might be done. Much good may result from the circulation of so many religious Papers, Tracts and Books.

The Tract Distributing Committee report having distributed 2432 pages Tracts in destitute parts of the city and on board vessels in port. The Tracts, Papers, Books, &c., intended for distribution have been faithfully disposed of, and no doubt have found their way into really destitute and deserving parts of the province, and in many parts earnest and self-denying efforts are used to make the best of such aid.

Your Corresponding Secretary reports having received during the year 390 books, 17229 pages tracts, 270 picture cards, 5268 papers, and 52 letters; and has circulated 390 Books, 17210 pages tracts, 270 picture cards, 5260 papers, and written 46 letters. These papers this year have been sent throughout the Province, parts of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. Wherever a Sabbath School in a destitute locality could be found, these little messengers of mercy have been sent with their pleasing stories of love to cheer other hearts less favored than those who first perused them. Of the above number of papers distributed 120 have been sent to the Jail, 125 to the Lunatic Asylum, 130 to the Police Office, and 293 to the Penitentiary. These papers have been acceptably wherever they have been received, as the following extracts from the correspondence will shew.

Bro. Lewis, Bridgetown, N. S., writes, "Our children are very glad to receive the papers from you; have got to send and get them for our school." J. Quinton, Esq., Keeper Penitentiary, says, "Papers received, and distributed among prisoners; are passed from hand to hand, eagerly read and re-read; they evidently amuse and interest, and who shall say they may not instruct and benefit." Rev. L. Lockey, Chipman, Q. C., writes, "The papers created an interest in the School, and that interest continued until the School broke up for the winter." Dr. Wagdell, of the Asylum, says, "Papers &c. received with much gratitude, and read with great interest, and I trust, with some profit; we will esteem it a great favour if you continue to send them." Rev. W. Crandall, Campbelltown, Restigouche Co., writes, "Children received them as very welcome visitors; have no such papers here. I will distribute faithfully, and pray that this society may see of its labor of love and rejoice." At a later date he writes, "The papers are creating quite an anxiety in the minds of the children for reading." Alex. Easterbrooks, Dooktown, Northumberland Co., writes, "The children are very anxious to read the papers; I lend them to them; they read them and return them; appear very much pleased and take a great interest in them, and should you continue to send them, a great amount of good may be done." Mr. James Bird, Musquash, writes, "Papers you send constitute to a considerable number of readers the only source of intellectual element attainable in their present circumstances." Mr. John Lewis, Coldstream, Carleton Co., writes, "I wish you had been here to see with what eagerness they were received by the Sunday School." Mr. James Allaby, Salsprings, King's Co., writes, "The anxiety to attend the school, and peruse the papers and books put a stop to a great deal of Sabbath-breaking. It is pleasing to see them when school is over march home with their papers, I assure you." Mr. James Kierstead, Bellisle, K. C., writes, "Much interested in the papers; very thankful to you for them. Our school is increasing, because the papers are an inducement for them to come. Some of our number are so elevated that they take them in their pockets, and read them wherever they get an opportunity, to all the children they can get to hear them. Will feel grateful if you will continue to send them, and will try to improve by it, and will entice others, and so make the papers useful. If you will grant our request we will ever feel grateful. Signed by the Superintendent and several of the scholars."

These extracts might be extended to a greater length if it were necessary.

The total receipts of the Society from various sources are \$27 16s. 10. Expenditures—amount paid Rev. Dr. Tupper for Missionary in Burmah, \$25 0 0
Paid for Books and sundries, 7 7 5

Total, \$32 7 5
Leaving a balance on hand of \$23 0 5

The officers for the ensuing year are, F. A. Esty, President; Daniel Vaughn, Wm. Short, Jr., and F. Everett, Vice Presidents; Jos. Read, Jr. Corresponding Secretary; Wm. Everett, Rec. Sec'y; Henry Everett, Treasurer.

For the "Visitor,"

INDIAN LEGENDS—THE FISH STORY.

The name of the individual swallowed by a huge fish and disgorged again after three days, my informant, Rev. John Sunday, had forgotten, and could not at the time recall. But he quarrelled with the Great Spirit, like Jonah, and met a similar fate. He dwelt on the seashore, so runs the legend,—and lived by fishing. The hooks used by the savages were constructed of two pieces of bone, sharpened at each end, and tied together in the middle, where the line was attached in such a manner that a pull would spread the ends apart, making the form of the letter X, and

cause it to "hook" the unfortunate fish that had swallowed it, quite as effectually as those hooks of civilized construction. The hero of our tale, like the ungrateful and covetous of all times, was not satisfied with the "small fry" taken, and grumbled and murmured for "bigger fish." The Great Spirit was offended at this and determined to punish his ingratitude and temerity. Some morning he felt a tremendous bite at his hook, and in attempting to haul in his line, he found to his consternation that he was at the wrong end of the line, that he had "caught a Tartar," that the fish had him, instead of his having the fish; and so he went into the water, and down into the capacious maw of the sea-monster, before he had time to know what was going on. There, however, he was retained in life; and having duly repented of his faults, was, after three days, thrown out upon the bank.

The aged Indian Missionary who related to us this legend, gave us a specimen of his tact in reaching his prejudiced heathen countrymen with the Bible, and how the "fragments" of true history may be turned to account in conveying to their minds the "Truth that bringeth salvation." On one of his missionary tours among the heathen, he found them bitterly opposed to the white man's Book. Alas! poor men! the name of the christian's God was blasphemed among them as among other nations through those who bore the christian name! They would not listen to the Bible a moment. So, endeavouring to carry out the principle,—wise as serpents, harmless as doves,—the missionary put the book into his bosom, and waited his time, mingling meantime freely with them, and conversing on such subjects as were agreeable to them. By and by, an old veteran began to amuse the rest with the aboriginal legends as their legends are termed in Micmac. Presently the "fish story" came up. "Oh," says the missionary, after the laughter had died away, "you have not the whole story, you have only a little piece of it. I have it all here," holding up his Bible. "Indeed! indeed!" they exclaimed. "Let us have it." And the story of Jonah was immediately read, with all its "marvel" and "moral." This broke the ranks of opposition. The "hollow square" of prejudice gave way. There was no trouble after that in obtaining an audience for the Bible, and the missionary was treated with all due respect and honor.

We pursue something of a similar course among Micmac Romanists sometimes. The little snippets of Scripture contained in their prayer book,—the "Hail Mary" and "thou art Peter," their Christmas hymn, composed of the first chapter of Matthew!!! and even their legends are used sometimes with effect as entering wedges to the "Word."

Yours truly, S. T. RAND.

From our New York Correspondent.
28 Charlton Street, New York,
28th June, 1860.

MR. EDITOR.—We do not know how to break more properly the long silence we have kept than by referring to the events of the past. And although we are exhorted by some to "let bygones be bygones," yet from the tomb of other days there comes a voice of warning, instruction and encouragement, to which we would do well to listen. In this city and in surrounding places during the past few months, the Lord has been calling to us in a most unmistakable manner. He has been not so much speaking as thundering, and not by a single bolt, but peal after peal. Our ears have been startled by reports of some tremendous casualty. Shipwrecks, steam boiler explosions, tornadoes and conflagrations, have followed each other in close succession. Death has also been noisily doing his work here as well as with you. Mrs. Dunbar, wife of Rev. Duncan Dunbar, known by many in New Brunswick, fell asleep in the Lord on the 11th March. The aged Dr. Macleay, who had for several months been waiting for his change to come, on the 2nd of May, as you know, gently breathed his spirit away into the paradise of God. We need not refer to Brethren Keith and Skinner who fell at their post in our loved native land, and who have entered upon their reward. Their names will be embalmed in the hearts of many, for the "righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." "The memory of the just is blessed."

Notwithstanding the Lord has been calling in so many ways, man, rational, accountable and immortal man, pays but little regard to the syllables of Jehovah's voice, and even when he says "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." We rejoice, however to add that many here during the past winter have listened to the voice of the Lord, and have heard so as to live. Considerable accessions have been made to many of the Churches, for the Lord has been pleased to remember his people. The Rev. Mr. Guinness, the young Irish preacher, laboured here for several months, and his labours were considerably blessed. He was by no means a man of extraordinary talent, but was possessed of a good deal of earnestness which was his chief recommendation. The noon-day prayer meetings still continue with unabated interest. Remarkable instances of conversion are almost constantly taking place in connection with them. They are indeed valuable auxiliaries to the Church of Christ.

The spring with us opened remarkably early, and vegetation is unusually forward, although we have had but little warm weather yet. The drought which in many parts has been injurious to the crops, has not seriously affected the regions adjacent to us. Fruit of various kinds promises to be abundant.

The Anniversary Meetings of the various societies were held here in the month of May. Those in connection with the Asylum for the blind were exceedingly interesting. Besides exercises in reading and Declaration, there was an exhibition of their musical talent. A band composed entirely of the blind performed a variety of pieces in an admirable manner. While listening to their strains, who would not admire the kindness of the Lord, who, in the absence of one faculty draws the others forth into more vigorous exercise? Exceedingly interesting was it for us to know that among the number of sightless ones, there was a young girl who, although deaf and blind and mute, had given unmistakable evidence of attachment to Christ. Will not such a one rise up in the judgment to condemn those who are blessed with perfect senses and yet neglect the "great salvation"? Does not that devoted Christian, who taught the blind girl the way of life, enjoy pre-eminent happiness, with the prospect of a rich reward when the clean of hands and pure in heart shall also see God? For he that watereth others shall be watered himself. One of the very best means of quickening the christian's graces and enhancing his joys, is by striving to do good to others. A wayward traveler in some Alpine Region was so affected by the cold of a winter's night, and so oppressed with sleep consequent upon fatigue that he was about to lie down in the snow for rest. Had he done so, death would have inevitably ensued. But just as he was disposed to resign all hope of going further, he stumbled over something which he soon discovered to be a human being perishing of cold. The thought of saving the life of a fellow-creature entered into his mind, and while engaged in trying to resuscitate the perishing one, sleep fled from him and he was enabled to go on his way in safety. Do our graces languish? Have we lost the joys of God's Salvation? Let us strive to bring others to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, and then faith, hope, and love will spring up in our souls, and shed their cheering light over the way that leads to happiness and heaven.

G. E. DAY.

[For the "Visitor,"]
LETTER FROM REV. JAMES A. DAVIDSON.
Henderson's Temperance Hotel,
Chatham, N. B., June 25, 1860.

MR. EDITOR and Dear Brethren,—Some professors of religion are dreadfully alarmed when they hear a man declaring, as men declared when Jesus Christ was on earth, the great things he had done for and in them. You will find people occupying the chief seats in the Churches, and men of great fame and name in various departments of the church visible, who seem sadly afflicted with jidgits whenever a man stands up in the library wherewith Christ makes His people free and declares what great things the Lord Jesus has done for his soul. I hope you are not one of this class, Mr. Editor, I sincerely hope that instead of being attacked with a fit of restlessness, uneasiness, and vexation when you hear a testimony for Christ, that you are constrained to rejoice and thank God for his wonderful works towards the children of men. (See First Epistle General of John, 4th chapter.)

When in your Province two years ago, I frequently informed the people through your paper and other secular and religious papers, what my reasons were for loving the Bible and the Saviour the Bible reveals. I informed the people, believers and unbelievers of my deliverance from Infidelity and Intemperance and other vices, and follies generally, the result of infidelity and negligence of bible caution and teachings and exhortations. I had then but recently been delivered from the bondage and slavery of the natural man by the quickening Grace spoken of in Ephesians 24 chapter, and like the man of whom we read in St. John, 9th chap., and 24th verse. But thanks be to God I have been enabled by His marvelous Grace and Providence to triumph thus far, though often experiencing what Paul refers to in his second epistle to Corinthians, 4th chapter, 7th, 8th 9th and 10th verses, ever finding grace sufficient for me, and more and more discovering how helpless I am in myself, and how invincible in Jesus Christ.

Wherever I go, wherever I have travelled in America and in Great Britain since I was in your Province before, I have met those who could rejoice with me in what Christ has done for our souls. These people I found in all ranks of life, poor and rich, learned and ignorant, and in all denominations of professing Christians; and wherever we find a man whose heart has undergone the marvellous change spoken of as the new birth, in St. John, 3d chapter, I always found one who gave all the glory to God for what had been done in and for him, and who showed the sincerity of his faith by zeal for God's glory in every department of duty and privilege. I find, Sir, that the people who have really been converted are "a peculiar people, zealous of good works." I find them active in sustaining the Gospel, active in support of the Bible, Tract, Missionary, and religious newspaper interest. I find them zealous and efficient in supporting the ministry, zealous and patient and persevering in the Temperance Reform, the Sabbath School, and in relieving the distressed, visiting the sick, and exhorting the wicked and wayward to turn to Christ and find peace, joy, comfort and bliss that is sought in vain elsewhere. The people of God are thus the salt of the earth, and the light of the world, (see St. Matthew, 5th chap.) Were it not for their efforts and God's blessing attending them, universal corruption and barbarism would like a flood overwhelm all lands and peoples, and Satan would reign triumphant, over all, as

he now does in and over so many of his willing dupes.

I am still endeavouring to do something in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ for the Temperance cause; and it is to be hoped that my efforts are not altogether in vain. We every now and then see clear tokens of Divine favor attending our efforts, and whether we see fruits of success or not, it is our duty to sow the seed of truth beside all waters, and to sow in the morning and evening, trusting in God to bless our efforts, and crown them with success.

I believe my mission is to show people the folly and madness of indulging in those poisonous and sold as wines and strong drink, and spoken of as they are in the Bible, (see Isaiah 5th chapter, Habakkuk, 2nd chapter, Romans 14th chapter, and Proverbs 20th and 23rd chapters,) and likewise to show the hopelessness of any real reformation taking place in the inebriate unless he is assisted by the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I would respectfully solicit the prayers of God's people for the Temperance Reform, and for its feeblest advocate,

JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

ENCOURAGING FROM ACADIA COLLEGE.

DEAR EDITOR,—It is some time since your readers have been informed with respect to the financial affairs of our college at Wolfville. The old pledges are daily becoming more and more available. The college property in Wolfville and elsewhere is yielding rent enough for repairs, and by careful management may be rendered still more valuable for income. The new Manning Fund of \$5,000 is progressing as yet but slowly. Several churches have decided to raise £100 each for this object, which will also entitle them to the benefits of scholarships. If each church in N. S. and N. B., would raise and enjoy a scholar, in this way how easily could our institute be elevated above the embarrassments which have impeded it, and the denomination receive those advantages which a large attendance at our institutions would secure to us as a people. In addition to this the associations in Nova Scotia have invited the churches to take quarterly collections for the salary of the theological professor. Though these collections should be small, yet coming from each and all the churches quarterly they would swell into a large amount, and if ministers and churches adopt the suggestion, enough could easily be raised to support the theological chair. Besides this you have already heard of the "associated alumni of Acadia College" which is to realize a pound a year from each of its members, and which will in time if properly worked sustain a professor. These arrangements, all of them practicable, you can easily conceive cannot fail to please our college, the child of many prayers and tears on a flourishing basis. Let New Brunswick and Nova Scotia still co-operate in this noble enterprise, and soon our most sanguine hopes would be more than realized. The noble class of eleven young men who graduated from the college this year contained six from New Brunswick, one from P. E. Island, and four from N. S. This does not look as if your province were about abandoning your college halls, and refusing to educate your sons. Besides arrangements are being made which will secure at least one young man from New Brunswick to occupy the position of a professor in the college. This is a movement in the right direction, and when carried out fully will enlist the services of our own young men and graduates to perform the duties of the several professorships. So soon as the requisite funds can be realized in good security, then by the blessing of God such a faculty may be established as shall place us as a people in the foremost rank of those who are laboring to promote the cause of religious education.

Permit me to close by saying that if the Lord will, the college agent expects to be at both your associations as well as the convention in Sackville, and as he will have the papers with him, he will be prepared to settle and arrange any financial matters connected with the college.—Any interest or current expenses which the friends and local agents can forward will be especially needed.

Yours in the good work,
D. FREEMAN.

Agricultural, Etc.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA EXUDATIVE—DESCRIPTION AND SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

The locality of pleuro-pneumonia exudative is within the chest, the parts affected are the lining membrane of the thoracic cavity, and the thoracic viscera. The disease sometimes commences on the pleuro membrane which is found on the interior walls of the chest and on the surface of the lungs—it then occasions much pain, as in common pleurisy, and is accompanied by a deep seated and painful cough; as the disease progresses the chest becomes the seat of exudation of serum and lymph, the walls of the chest acquire a coating of lymph which undergoes the usual change and becomes organized into tough fibrine, and this becomes so firmly united to the pleuro, that it requires considerable force after death to tear it off; not only does it occupy the pleuro-cavities, but is also found on the diaphragm. As the water—serum—lymph and fibrous tissues accumulates, it gradually compresses the lung, on whichever side the foreign materials happen to occur, until the lung itself, unaffected by the disease, is forced up into the superior or upper region of the chest, and finally the mechanical pressure is so great that the lung is forced into a solid ball not bigger, in some cases, than a man's fist, and under such circumstances some persons are led to suppose that the lung is not to be found—"all gone."

It happens occasionally that as one side of the chest is filling up with serum, etc., the lung on the other side is being filled with exuded lymph, and is gradually undergoing solidification, so that after a while, the lungs fail to eliminate carbonic acid gas from the blood and impart to it oxygen, and then the animal dies.

In some cases the disease first commences in a purely pulmonary form, affecting the substance of the lungs and then attacking the pleuro; when

ever it occurs in what is called a "high inflammatory form," it usually runs a rapid course, and ends in mortification of the lungs; yet during my visits at North Brookfield, I have not seen more than two cases of mortification of the lungs.

The disease sometimes occurs in the non-inflammatory form, and in character exudative, and fingers in the system for months, yet during this period it may escape ordinary observation, and the owner of the animal may declare that there is nothing amiss with the creature. Such was the case with a young bull, killed a short time ago, and the young cow also, two out of three animals purchased at Belmont last June.

Very many of the animals slaughtered under the auspices of the surgeons employed by the commissioners, had tumors in their lungs; these tumors consisted of portions of detached lung, circumscribed spots, in which the disease in its active form originally existed. Some of these so-called tumors weighed from one to twenty-four pounds. Whenever we found a tumor, it was always adherent to the chest, or rather the lining membrane of the same, and was enveloped in a dense fibrous covering or tunic, by which means nature preserved the integrity of the sound portion of the lung; the object in uniting the tumor with the pleuro, is to organize it with arteries and veins, which are thrown out from the pleura, so that the diseased mass may be absorbed by the blood, and carried out of the system by the excrementitious vessels and organs; and it is in this way that nature by the silent operation of her own forces attempts, and finally very often succeeds, in curing the disease.

These diseased spots or tumors are detached from the sound part of the lung by what is called the ulcerative process, and as fast as ulceration proceeds, the adjacent parts are protected by deposits of fibrine which effectually seal up the open air cells and blood vessels, so that the tumor—originally real lung tissue—immediately escapes when the process is completed, and the part is cut in two.

Occasionally we find the lung or a portion of one or both lobes in a state of hepatication, which signifies liver-like; there are two kinds of hepatication, one is called red, the other grey; on cutting through them they feel like liver, and when a portion is put into water it sinks.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

The old saying is that "in dry times all signs fail," so it is with the exudative pleuro-pneumonia, when it assumes a mild form. When it first appeared at Belmont, and afterwards at North Brookfield, it was in the acute form, and in spite of all treatment ran a rapid course; its symptoms were then somewhat uniform—for example, it was ushered in by a short, dry, husky cough, and the animal on being urged to move showed symptoms of distress; the respirations were accelerated; the pulse quick and wiry; the animal dull and listless; the bowels constipated; the milk decreased in quantity and of a yellow tinge, and the appetite not so good as usual.

Now the disease has assumed a milder form, being modified by passing through the system of various herds, consequently the "signs fail," yet let the disease be in ever so mild a form the creature shows unthriftiness, appears dull and has a languid look; the hair in some parts of the body stands on end; the respirations are quickened, as well as the pulse, yet the appetite is not impaired, in fact there is no complaint made about the animal's appetite except when the disease commences in the form of pleurisy in which case very little food is eaten, and if the animal be pressed in the spaces between the ribs it shows signs of pain. It will generally be found that in the acute stage there is considerable tenderness all along the spine, and the moment a person's hand is placed in that vicinity the affected creature will shrink. The horns and extremities are alternately hot and cold; urine dark colored and scanty; feces darker than usual. Yet when the disease takes on the incipient form, the work of destruction goes on in so mild a manner that it eludes detection, until auscultation or percussion reveals it.

PERCUSSION.—The applications of percussion (striking various parts of the chest with the joints of the fingers) is sometime of great value in detecting resonance or dullness of any part of the chest, yet when applied to the regions of the shoulder and along the back, which are covered with thick muscles, it is apt to fail in detecting disease. When we strike the walls of the chest, supposing the subject to be free from disease, we get a clear sound, but as we approach the liver on the right side, which reaches as far forward as the third or fourth rib, from behind, we get dullness. In many of the cases which I have had the privilege of inspecting at North Brookfield, I have, on examination after death, found the lungs in a state of hypertrophy (abnormally enlarged), and in all such cases the sound elicited by percussion resembled that which arise on striking a boiled pudding contained in a bag; in fact the lungs when in a state of hypertrophy from this disease, ere they have lost their integrity of structure, feel a most like boiled pudding.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.—Take 15 grs. of calomel and 15 grs. of opium mixed in one quart of oatmeal gruel, with $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of fresh butter—that is, butter that has not been salted. The mixture to be given in one dose. One hour after administering the dose bleed freely.

To recruit the animal, give from the contents of the churn, just before the butter comes, about two quarts at a dose. Alternate this on the next day with oatmeal gruel, in the same quantity. Give as little water as possible. Treatment to be continued three weeks.

ANOTHER.—It is a certain cure if properly adopted when the disease first manifests itself. Give four grains of arsenic three or four times a day, and cover the animal with a blanket dipped in hot water; cover also with other cloths, and keep in a state of perspiration 12 or 24 hours. This has been successfully adopted by many farmers and owners of cattle.—Dr. Dadd.