

informed she had been about an hour and a half in, had been eight days under treatment, and as we were able subsequently to satisfy ourselves, had scarcely a trace of disease about her, and the next day was to be returned to the herd cured. She seemed quite to enjoy her position, the perspiration was rolling off her freely, and her breathing was slightly quickened. She carried her head erect, her eyes clear and healthy, and when she was removed to the outer room to get her douche bath, no one could mistake the feeling of refreshment and pleasure that the dashing of each successive bucket of water over her seemed to give, and when she had been slightly rubbed down she was turned out to graze, the day being fine and warm, but when otherwise there is a shed close by into which the animals are turned after leaving the bath, to let them further cool and dry before being allowed out.

The last case, No. 6, was a fine cow that had been about a week under treatment, but had been neglected for some time before being brought to the bath, and was quite in a hopeless state, breathing hard and in pain, and on examination we found that she was suffering from a complication of diseases other than lung distemper, as we ascertained that the air was circulating freely through both lungs, and we further ascertained that one of her most urgent symptoms, constipation, had been for two or three days entirely unattended to.

We next proceeded to the farm of Mr. Forest, one of whose cows we had seen under treatment at the Blarney bath, and for whom Doctor Barter had last winter put up in the end of a small out-house a simple bath, which had cost him six pounds. This bath is similar in construction to the others we have described, but too small and faulty in its ventilation; for these reasons, since Mr. Jefferies' bath has been opened, he prefers, with his landlord's permission, sending any cows he may have in distemper, of which he seems to be never quite free, to the Blarney bath. Here we were shown two cows which, by all the persons who had seen them early last spring, are considered to illustrate the extraordinary curative power of the bath beyond any of which we have yet spoken. They were described to us to have been in a far worse state for a considerable time than the cow No. 4 mentioned in our description of Mr. Jefferies' bath. We saw both grazing with the rest of the dairy stock in full milk; one was in perhaps the best condition of any cow in the field (about 25 in number) and the other a heifer that had had her first calf at two years old, and was, in consequence (independently of her severe ordeal of last winter) in low condition, but healthy, with a clear eye and a smooth coat.

We next proceeded to Mount Desert, the residence of Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq., who this year holds the office of high sheriff of the county. Here we were shown a very elegantly constructed bath, which he and his whole family use

constantly, and attached to it a box or stall heated by a flue carried from the adjoining bath, in which he is in the habit of treating any of his horses in sickness as well as those he wishes to improve in condition or general health. There has been a good deal of distemper going among horses in the district for some time past, and he informed us he had treated several in the course of the last spring with the bath alone, with entire success. One of his carriage horses had been attacked very severely about four or five days previously, and when we arrived was actually in the bath; the door was opened for us to see him, and we found him, as in the case of the cow at Mr. Jefferies', with the perspiration rolling off him, and evident marks about his nostrils and throat of the violence of the attack. The groom stated that for the previous two days he had been on the mend, and expected that two or three more days of the bath would perfect his cure.

Mr. Dunscombe further mentioned to us the case of a favourite setter dog that a short time before had got a bad attack of distemper, and with it a lameness in the shoulder, for which he could not account. He treated him with the bath, and after the third day a surfeit of boils broke out under the shoulder and on other parts of his body, and he rapidly got better, and in ten days was perfectly well.

One circumstance is worthy of remark, which applies to all the animals treated in the bath and testified to by the men in charge of the four different baths we were shown, namely, the evident pleasurable recollection the bath seems to leave with them; all the different animals, horses, dogs, cattle, and pigs going of their own accord to the door of the bath, and dogs particularly indicating their anxiety by waiting at the door whining till it is opened, and then running in.

This finished our inspection, and we now beg to submit to your council the conclusions to which we have arrived from the above facts and the information we were able to obtain in the course of our inquiries.

First, the proportion of deaths to recovery in the treatment of cattle distemper with the Turkish bath does not appear to exceed one in ten, while the proportion that has been hitherto usual under other forms of treatment has varied from one death in 3 to 1 in 4 of the cattle attacked.

Secondly, That the constitution is not impaired by the treatment with the bath as it is by any of the other systems with which we are presently acquainted; and that this fact is particularly illustrated by the rapidity with which, in every case, the milk almost immediately returns on the animal being relieved from the disease.

Thirdly, That in the treatment of several of the well known serious diseases of the inferior animals, its use has been attended with the most favourable results, and particularly in all inflammatory diseases of the internal organs.