

care being taken to keep the flue raised off the ground by the use of large tiles bridged on bricks, so that the air of the apartment circulates round the flue, whereby a considerable saving of fuel is effected. The walls of this apartment are studded in the usual way, about an inch of clear space intervening between the laths and the outer wall, whereby the radiation of heat is prevented and fuel still further economised. A strong rail, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, running round the interior portion of the apartment, to prevent the animals rubbing against or injuring the flue, completes the arrangements. There were no cattle or other animals under treatment at the time of our visit: but our attention was drawn to the following recent cases of disease, all of which had been successfully treated with the bath, and without the use of any medicine whatever.

Two dairy cows in full milk, about three months calved, had been attacked with lung distemper, one on the 27th and the other on the 29th of May last: neither were put under treatment until unmistakable signs of distemper had manifested themselves, in the rapid drying up of the milk and subsequent quick respiration. The use of the bath (two hours at a time) was ordered, at first three times, and when urgent symptoms were got under, twice a day; and under this treatment, at the end of the third day, a manifest improvement in the state of each was the result, and at the end of the seventh or eighth day the further use of the bath was considered unnecessary; and from this period the milk, which had all but entirely disappeared during the violence of the attack, rapidly returned: and at the time of our visit, being the 7th and 19th days respectively from the date of the first attack, we were assured by the man who regularly milked them that they were both as good milk as they had been previous to their being attacked, and we had no difficulty in crediting this statement, as it would have been impossible to distinguish either, from any one of the 40 cows with which they were grazing, either from the appearance of the udder or their general healthy character.

We had also pointed out to us the several cows that were treated successfully during the last winter and early spring for distemper in the bath, and they were all, without exception, in perfect health, and stated by the herd to be in as good condition for the dairy as they had ever been previously. The diseased animals are not separated from the others, nor does any particular attention to, or change of diet appear necessary.

We next proceeded to view a bath that has been recently erected, under the directions of Dr. Barter, by Mr. St. John Jeffries, of Blagay, and at which we were informed we should find several of his cattle under treatment. The location for this bath has been well selected in a retired paddock of two or three acres, well fenced in, at a convenient distance from the farmyard. The bath differs in no essential part

from the one already described, excepting that the fire is placed in the outer, or cooling, room, and over it is placed a large boiler, by which means various articles of cattle food can be prepared and a constant supply of hot water kept, without any additional cost for fuel. The cases under treatment were, in all, six: five being the property of Mr. Jeffries and one that of a tenant of his, named Forest, living near.

Nos. 1 and 2 were well bred dairy cows that had been only under treatment two or three days. No. 1, a red cow, was evidently suffering severely from the attack, carried her head down, moved badly, had a quick draft on her breathing, and a short cough. No. 2, a roan cow, was also suffering under similar symptoms, but not so severely as No. 1.

No. 3, the property of Mr. Forest, was likewise under treatment for but three days, and was much reduced in appearance, and could not be said to be in a better way than her two companions. The above three cows were at large in the paddock, and, after some time we noticed the marks of recent bleeding on Nos. 1 and 2, and on questioning the man in charge, he informed us that both had been bled at the farmyard previous to being sent to him for treatment, for no better reason, as far as he knew, than to "see whether it would be of any service." It is scarcely necessary to say that this treatment was very injudicious, and Doctor Barter stated that it was entirely contrary to his usage or advice in such cases, and that it must render their recovery slow and tedious.

We next went to the bath and found two cows in it, one that we shall call No. 4, in the outer or cooling room, just after having had several buckets of water thrown over her on coming out of the warm room, and another, No. 5, was still in the hot room. No. 4 was one of those tedious, uncertain cases of distemper that every one who has suffered much from it among their cattle is familiar with. After the violence of the attack is over, the animal seems to stand still; there are no urgent symptoms, but no recovery. They become much wasted in condition, a short hard cough remains, and you feel uncertain whether they will live or die, and would almost prefer the latter, for any value they seem likely to prove. This cow had been for over two months under treatment, and for a long time with little or no perceptible improvement till about a week previous to our visit, when a copious discharge of thick matter commenced from the nostrils, which the bath seemed to encourage, and when we saw her there was an appearance of a considerable quantity having been recently discharged; she was still in very low condition, but the man in charge described her as much improved since the discharge had commenced, and stated that they had had even worse cases that had entirely recovered under the same treatment.

On No. 4 being turned out, we went into the hot room to see No. 5 in the bath. We were