

Now in view of the above facts, pneumonia is the result of *previous violation*, in which the system attempts to bring matters to an issue, by *expelling this foreign matter or destroying the organism* in the attempt. Or again: The system becomes loaded with foreign matter, the depurating organs all go to work to expel the enemy and protect the living organism. It is impossible, the objectionable matter is not taken out as the blood passes through the depurating organs, in its circulation; but is carried back to the heart, which sends it to some of the internal organs—probably the lungs—which leaves the surface without its due amount of the circulating fluid, and chills are produced. The enemy is still present, and the heart pumps with renewed vigor, and sends the blood to the surface again, which produces a feverish heat: this is a symptom of fever. Thus, things pass along with no change for the better, when at length the system changes its mode of operating, and sends a large amount of blood to one place (the lungs in pneumonia) that the objectionable matter may there be expelled by *suppuration*, or what is commonly known as *gathering or healing*, leaving the remainder of the system without its due amount of the circulating medium—the life giving principle—the blood, hence the surface becomes cold.

Now the question arises, what shall be done? To which I would answer, **EQUALIZE THE CIRCULATION, BUT DO NOT POISON YOUR CATTLE WITH DRUGS.**

Allow me to remark here, that it afforded me a great deal of pleasure to observe the article, which appeared in your valuable journal for August, giving a description of, as well as the mode of using, the "Turkish Bath." A portion of the report, which was submitted by the committee appointed to inquire into the "merits of the Turkish Bath," I have seen fully verified, in sick people that were treated in a similar manner. It is as follows: "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 at present acquainted." The committee adds, "and this fact is particularly illustrated by the rapidity with which, in every case, the milk almost immediately returns on the animals being relieved from the disease." A neighbour of mine has adopted a plan of treating his sick animals, which he considers very efficient in cases of colic, &c. It is to sponge the body with cold water and envelope it in blankets. This produces a reaction, by opening the pores of the skin, which immediately relieves the internal congestion. This treatment in Pneumonia would be presumptuous, as the lungs are so sensitive by reason of their peculiar organization. The Turkish bath is peculiarly adapted to the treatment of pneumonia, as the object should be to draw the blood away from the lungs gradually, without subjecting the system to any severe shock. This I think might be done by the application of a heavy blanket,

wet in quite warm water, followed by a dry. The first would tend to draw the circulation to the surface, opening the pores of the skin, and the second would retain the caloric, and establish a vigorous circulation. This established, let the blankets be taken off and as quick as may be, a couple of pails of cool water dashed over the animal, to be followed immediately by very thorough friction until nearly dry, when it should be again enveloped in blankets and placed in a comfortably warm place, which is well ventilated.

Indeed, there is little use of attempting to treat pneumonia unless there is a good supply of *pure air*, with cleanliness in every respect. Thorough and continued friction of the extremities is of untold benefit in treating pneumonia. Another important point is to keep the animal fasting for some time after the more prominent symptoms disappear, say from one to three days after which, commence by giving very small quantities of light food, increasing the quantities gradually for some days.

I would sooner trust to the starvation principle along with pure air and cleanliness, than the most approved method of drug medication. My apology for the length of this article is unfeigned pleasure which I should enjoy seeing the ruinous (to the constitution of live beings) drug system superseded by the more natural, and consequently, rational system of Hygienic medication. And the growing interest that is felt in stock raising, with the certainty that it must continue to occupy a prominent position in agricultural science, assures me the experience as well as the thoughts of one, however unpretending, may be of service.

Yours, &c., ISAIAH R.

Pleasant Hill, Port Hope, C. W.,  
Aug. 16th, 1860.

### Queries.

EDITOR AGRICULTURIST.—The following subjects having been brought before the Gwillimbury and Georgina Farmers' Club discussion, I have been requested to forward them for insertion in your paper, hoping to the benefit of your remarks, or the opinion of any of your readers who have had experience in these matters. It is certainly as a medium for promoting discussion that an agricultural paper is of most service to a farmer.

#### SUBJECTS:

PLASTER USED AS MANURE.—Any mode of analysis?

Is it deteriorated by age, if kept dry?

Does it prove as beneficial to cereals, green crops, and to meadows as well as to clover?

How does it act when ploughed in, compared with the dressing?

Are its good effects felt on the second year?

Which is the best kind for manure?