

In a previous article I intimated, that where animals were subjected to the beneficial influences of Hygeian, in its various departments, they were not liable to be attacked with the disease; and the various articles on the subject which have appeared since, most of which convey the idea that it is contagious, have not changed the opinion which I then expressed. In the transmission of disease by contact two things are to be considered; first, the condition of the animal which transmits, and secondly, that of the animal which contracts the disease. If the effete matter, which is cast off from the system of a diseased animal by the depurating organs, is extremely poisonous, and the vitality of an animal, which exhibits no symptoms of disease, is impaired by impure blood, the latter would be likely to contract disease by contact with the former; but if the blood of the latter was in a healthy condition, containing no impurities, excepting what naturally results from the wear and tear of the system, it would not be likely to become diseased by contact with the former. Thus, *in proportion as the blood of an animal is vitiated will it transmit disease, and vice versa, in proportion as the blood of an animal is vitiated will it contract disease.*

The reason why Pneumonia appears like contagion in cattle, while it does not in horses and humans, is, that in the former more putrid or poisonous matter accumulates than in the latter. Their other habits being good, horses and labouring men digest their food better, and the exercise which they take makes respiration more thorough, and they exhale a greater amount of carbonic acid gas, their circulation is better, and their skin and other depurating organs expel more effete matter. This being taken away, their digested food is properly assimilated; and, as they are kept in a healthy condition. The necessary exposure to which they are subjected by times, not unfrequently, produces pneumonia: but as soon as the circulation becomes vitalized, there being little foreign matter in the system, the disease disappears, and there is no contagion to alarm the people.

Animals thus treated acquire large, well developed muscles, or a large amount of lean flesh and little fat. They have a slow and regular, strong pulse; and the young produced by animals thus treated, are valuable for the large amount of vitality or life principle which they possess. If animals were thus treated from generation to generation, pneumonia, as well as other diseases, would soon become extinct, and elasticity and gracefulness of motion would lend their aid to a natural beauty, which no sculptor painter could surpass.

On the other hand, cattle that are fed a superabundance of carbonaceous or fat producing food, with little exercise, and consequently a small proportion of oxygen, presents the following picture: they do not take sufficient exercise; consequently their circulation is poor. Want of a vigorous circulation the effete

matter, which results from the wear and tear of the system, is not carried off. This being left undone, proper assimilation is impossible, and the circulating system becomes full; the animal has a poor appetite and does not eat. Then, apparently to make the matter worse, it is given a dose of Thorley's, or other condition powders, which stimulate the digestive organs, creating an unnatural desire for food, while at the same time it diminishes the action of the depurating organs. Now the animal eats, looks plump, and is supposed to be well. Go back to where the animal has a poor appetite, and the following portion of the above scene is played over an indefinite number of times, with the conditions mentioned previous to that being nearly the same.—Now the system is full; nature will suffer such things no longer; natural function ceases; and the vital or life forces are set to work to expel this offensive and putrifying matter from the system. The circulation becomes rapid; breathing is short and quick; pure air, that great necessity is withheld, and the animal is forced to breathe the same viscid atmosphere over and over again. The internal organs become congested, with cough husky, eyes dull, extremities cold, hide bound, nose (with a view to furnish the lungs with oxygen) protruded, and the animal dies—by interposition of Providence—I suppose. Or it may have been killed by order, for there are certain bipeds clothed with authority; but of course none have been killed but those that have been knocked on the head.

Then follows the post mortem examination. The animal is opened; and what are the grand discoveries that are made? Did I say before the death of the animal that the internal organs were congested? How is a person expected to know that? Or that the *heart* has become *enlarged* by pumping such a current of filth through and through the system; or that the *lungs* had become *tubercalised*; or that there was *gangrene in various parts* of the system; and that there would be, almost immediately, a *general effusion* from all the *internal viscera*. Notwithstanding, it is found to be the case when the examination takes place. The above is no exaggeration of what has happened in more instances than one, in the year of grace 1860.

When animals that are hygeianically treated are attacked with pneumonia it is the result of a disturbed circulation; but when treated as previously described, it is the result of putrid filth, that has been suffered to accumulate in their life domain. Cattle in the same herds, and not unfrequently in the same neighborhood, are generally treated alike. And when one becomes attacked, what reason have we to expect that all will not be? If any do escape, it is because of their superiority of constitution; or, probably, some accidental hygeianic advantage with which they may have been favoured.

But let us examine the results, supposing that this unphysiological treatment is not carried to