

The Veterinarian is content, at least for the present, with a simple record of the fact, and Gamgee goes elaborately into the subject as a question. It is not merely a critical question of dairymen, butchers, or cattle dealers; the vital interests of the community are at stake. With the spread of the disease will have a proportionate extension of the diseased meat and milk. The sale of diseased beef and mutton has often ere now reflected upon, and by no one with more than Mr. Gamgee himself. "Within a comparatively recent period" let us here see the so-called murrain" has done amongst dairies:—"The eruption occurs in the teats, and on the feet. If calves are permitted to suckle cows, or if pigs drink from milk, they are seized with violent irritation of the throat and alimentary canal, and it would not be to the dairyman's profit to permit to consume such poisoned produce from premises; while as we fear is but too probable, should he dispose of it in the manner to the public, it may be with such consequences as these:—"Many instances, but my experiments by Jacob and by Professor Virchow of Berlin, have shown that an eruption develops in man after drinking such milk. Infants, who should have an abundant supply of this nutritious product, receive it thus, and what must be the result? Admitting that it may be very rare that a child has been injured from such a cause, we certainly cannot allow any practice likely to inflict the pain or injury on tender babies."

There is matter for some very serious consideration and calling for some as immediate investigation. The disease in the dairy is spreading. It is not from any known cause? Simply because the most certain means are adopted for prevention, but contagion. When a dairyman finds a cow affected he feeds her up, and sends her into the open market, where she is mixed with herds of others, amongst which are fresh, country cattle are the most susceptible subjects. The very obvious common cause of such a course is that it should be attended by due inspection and careful selection, so that no suspected animal should be allowed to mix with others until properly passed, either killed or cured. How can Mr. Gamgee to this? "The inspectors are found in our large towns, and who have no other duties (butchers), weavers, servants, &c., are unfit for such duties, which only men can alone accomplish. To accuse men that they do not do their duty, when they do not check the traffic in diseased meat, is equal to accusing a man of a crime when he won't jump over the moon. I can only say, what I have repeated a thousand times over, that the whole system of inspection is a farce." As regards any remedy, Mr. Gamgee spoke out quite as strongly against

the members of his own profession. We are by no means anxious to pit one "school" against another; but when, with the disorder raging as it is now admitted to be in London, we are told what our London authorities are, or rather are not doing, becomes us to ascertain how far the charge is warranted. If neglect is thinning our dairies and poisoning our people, amendment is at least to some extent in our own hands. Mr. Gamgee indignantly asks: "Is it not monstrous that with diseases so dangerous and so rife in our land, there is no infirmary in the whole length and breadth of her Majesty's dominions where half-a-dozen diseased cattle are ever seen—a stray case occasionally? I believe I saw three diseased cattle in three years that I was at the London Veterinary College, and so eager was I for practical instruction, that I hunted the dairies myself to see, to treat, and of course to kill perhaps oftener than I could cure. What would the public and our medical men say if medical schools had no hospitals? A scanty variety of patients, chiefly a few lame horses, are not likely to teach our students how to benefit the farmer; and, as the Principal of one of our Veterinary Colleges, I attack the system which condemns the public to eat diseased cattle, whilst no effort is made to teach men how to control or prevent disease."

How to Choose a Farm Horse.

John Brunson, in a late issue of the *Ohio Cultivator*, lays down the following rules to be observed in the choice of a horse for the purposes of the farm:

"The farmer requires a horse that can take him to market and around his farm, on which he can occasionally ride for pleasure, and which he must sometimes use for the plow and harrow. First to notice are the eyes, which should be well examined. Clearness of the eye is a sure indication of goodness. But this is not all—the eyelids, eyebrows, and all other appendages, must be considered; for many horses whose eyes appear clear and brilliant, go blind at an early age: therefore, be careful to observe whether the part between the eyelids and eyebrows is swollen, for this indicates that the eye will not last. When the eyes are remarkably flat, sunk within their orbits, it is a bad sign. The iris or circle that surrounds the sight of the eye, should be distinct, and of a pale, variegated cinnamon color; for this is a sure sign of a good eye. The eyes of a horse are never too large. The head should be of good size, broad between the eyes, large nostrils, red within, for large nostrils betoken good wind. The feet and legs should be regarded; for a horse with bad feet, like a house with a weak foundation, will do little service. The feet should be of middle size and smooth; the heels should be firm, and not spongy and rotten. The limbs should be free from blemish-