

middle of the flank and form of it a wrinkle of the requisite elevation, and running lengthwise of the body. We then direct an assistant to seize with his right hand the right side of this wrinkle; we then take the bistoury that we held in our teeth, and we cut the wrinkle at one stroke through the middle; the wrinkle having been suffered to go down, a separation of the hide is presented of sufficient length to enable us to introduce the hand; thereupon we separate the edges of the hide with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and in like manner we cut through the abdominal muscles, the *ilias* (slightly obliquely) and the *lumbar*, (cross) for the distance of a centimetre from the lower extremity of the incision made in the hide; this done, armed with the straight bistoury, we make a puncture of the peritoneum at the upper extremity of the wound; we then introduce the buttoned bistoury, and we move it obliquely from above to the lower part, up to the termination of the incision made in the abdominal muscles. The flank being open we introduce the right hand into the abdomen and direct it along the right side of the cavity of the pelvis behind the *cul de saurumen* (punch) and underneath the rectum, where we find the *cornes de l'uterus*, (matrix); after we have ascertained the position of these viscera, we search for the *ovaires* (organs of reproduction), which are at the extremity of the *cornes*, and when we have found them, we seize them between the thumb and forefinger, detach them completely from the ligaments that keep them in their place, pull lightly, separating the cord, and the vessels (uterine or fallopian tube) at their place of union with the ovary, by means of the nail of the thumb and forefinger, which presents itself at the point of touch; in fact we break the cord and bring away the ovary. We then introduce again the hand in the abdominal cavity, and we proceed in the same manner to extract the other ovary.

"This operation terminated, we, by the assistance of a needle, place a suture of three or four double threads waxed at an equal distance, and at two centimetres, or a little less from the lips of the wound, passing it through the divided tissues, we move from the left hand with the piece of thread; having reached that point, we fasten with a double knot, we place the seam in the intervals of the thread from the right, and as we approach the lips of the wound, we fasten by a simple knot, with a bow, being careful not to close too tightly the lower part of the seam, so that the suppuration which may be established in the wound, may be able to escape.

"This operation effected, we cover up the wound with a pledget of lint kept in its place by three or four threads passed through the stitches, and all is completed, and the cow is then led back to the stable.

"It happens, sometimes, that in cutting the muscles, of which we have before spoken, we cut one or two of the arteries, which bleed so much that there is necessity for a ligature before opening the peritoneal sac, because, if this precaution be omitted, blood will escape into the abdomen, and may occasion the most serious consequences.

CARE AFTER THE OPERATION.

"The regimen that we prescribe during the first eight days following the operation, is a light diet, and a soothing lukewarm draught; if the weather should be cold, we cover the cow with a woollen covering. We must prevent the animal from licking the wound and from rubbing it against other bodies. The third day after the operation, we bathe morning and evening about the wound, with water and mallows lukewarm, and in default of this we anoint it with a salve of hog's lard, and we administer an emollient glyster during three or four days.

"Eight days after the operation we take away the bandage, the lint, the fastenings and the threads; the wound is at that time completely cicatrized, as we have observed that a re-union takes place almost always by the first intention, as we have only observed suppuration in three cows, and then it was very slight. In this case we must use a slight pressure above the part where the suppuration is established, so as to cause the puss to leave it, and if it continues more than five or six days, we must supply emollients by alcoholized water, or chloridized, especially if it be in summer. We then bring the cow gradually back to her ordinary nourishment.

"We have remarked in some cows a swelling of the body a short time after the operation, and state that we attributed it to the introduction of cold air into the abdomen during the operation; but this derangement has gradually ceased within twenty-four hours after the operation. If the contrary should occur, we administer one or two sudorific draughts; such as wine, warm cider, or a half glass of brandy, in a quart of warm water; treatment which suffices in a short time to re-establish a healthy state of the belly, the animal at the same time being protected by two coverings of wool.

"The operation which we have been describing, ought to be performed as we have said before thirty or forty days after calving, upon a cow which has had her third or fourth calf, so that we may have a greater abundance of milk.

"The only precaution to be observed before the operation, is, that on the preceeding evening we should not give so copious a meal as usual, and to operate in the morning before the animal has fed, so that the operator shall not find any obstacle from the primary digestive organs, es-