

profession improve with the progress of agricultural pursuits, districts are opening up for the Veterinary practitioner, in which at one time every sick animal was believed to be bewitched, and the tricks of the sorcerer were trusted by credulous and timid people.

Agricultural Literature is improving so much, and farming in the remotest districts is being carried on with such intelligence and enterprise, that there is now profitable employment for Veterinarians, where, certainly, a few years back they could only have expected to starve.

Veterinary science is more appreciated on the Continent of Europe than anywhere else. In France, there are upwards of 3,000 Veterinarians, and the Emperor grants £20,000 to support the French Veterinary Colleges.

Veterinary Science is to the lower animals what Human Medicine is to man; and it must, therefore, be highly beneficial to the lower orders of creation: and it can only be properly attained by a regular course of study. Facts in Medicine can only be discovered by patience and industry. The duly qualified Veterinary practitioner enters upon the duties of his profession with an understanding of Anatomy, Physiology, Nature of Diseases, Chemistry, &c., the same as the Medical practitioner. The Medical man often experiences a difficulty in coming to a correct diagnosis of disease, although he finds a useful guide in conference with his patient. How much more difficult must it be for the Veterinary Surgeon—whose patients are dumb animals, and therefore, he can only judge of the state of their health by physical examination? Hence the greater need of a proper system of training. Even supposing a correct diagnosis cannot be come to, such rational treatment can be adopted by which, upon a second examination, symptoms may be developed by which the precise nature of the disease is detected; and not in that hap hazard method which is practised by many, who attempt to prescribe for the sick and dying, without the least idea of the disease, and the nature of the drug which they are giving, supposing, perhaps, they have inherited medical skill from their ancestors.

The Veterinary practitioners are in a much better position for prosecuting their studies along with the practice of their profession than were the practitioners in the Medical Department, as from their class of patients, they have ample opportunity of prosecuting Physiological and Anatomical studies, and when cases prove fatal, of making post mortem examinations. But to make a post mortem examination, it is necessary to be conversant with the state of the different organs of the animal body when in health. To treat any organ when in a diseased state, it is also essential to know the structure and functions of that organ, or organs, and therefore, in the first place, before undertaking the treatment of diseases of the lower animals, we must study their Anatomy and Physiology.

The Veterinary Surgeon is now convinced that no surer way lies open to him as broad and accessible one through the dissecting room. In the Medical profession, the eminent trace their success to their Anatomical acquirements, and it is owing to this that science so triumphantly exercises the sway over the Medical world at large. By learning Anatomy we become acquainted with the situation, for connexion, use, and structure of every part of the body.

Percivall says:—"A Professor of Medicine with a mind unfurnished with a knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology, is precisely in the situation of a mechanic who undertakes to repair a deranged or broken machine without acquaintance with its mechanism or operation. Both such persons are impostors in their profession, either of them perchance may do good, but there is ever much to be apprehended that they may be working some irreparable mischief. We hear of wonderful cures being performed by persons having no pretensions whatever to medical science, and in this manner, it cannot be denied that some very valuable discoveries have been made. Could, however, but set against these discoveries, as cellent as some of them may have turned out to be, a true catalogue of the failures attendant upon the experiments in which they had their origin, we are sorely afraid that the pretence would exhibit a complexion, which even discoverers themselves could not regard without mingled dissatisfaction and remorse.

The Veterinary profession, I am glad to find has progressed equally with other professions in fact more so than many, as it ranks equal with professions which can boast hundreds of years' standing, and is still improving. I do not mean to say it has reached the same degree of perfection, but it is recognized as a science and can claim kindred with human medicine. They spring from the same source. To the Agriculturist, and especially to the owner of Stock here in Canada, where qualified Veterinary practitioners are few, a knowledge of diseases most common to Cattle and Horses of great advantage, not only as to treatment but what is better, prevention, especially as there is much quackery carried on. In fact, a person ignorant of the nature of disease, has better trust more to nature than to resort to such severe measures as are sometimes resorted to which instead of relieving only aggravate disease. Some poor animals receive too much treatment, and I have met with not a few of such in Toronto.

In Britain, teaching the farmer how to treat Stock does not do away with the services of the Veterinary Surgeon. He may help him when no other means are at hand, but he is too vain enough to think that he can supersede a regular professional man. On the Continent of Europe and in Britain, the services of the