

physician of early times, did not disdain to practise indiscriminately upon both the horse and his rider.

History mentions a time when the dissection of a human subject, for the purpose of anatomical information, would have been looked upon as an act of sacrilege, and would have cost any one his life who would have dared to do such a thing. Therefore, the lower animals were the only general source from which medical men, in those days, could learn any knowledge of the structure and functions of the animal economy; and the nomenclatures of the two professions are nearly if not identically the same. Also, the whole host of experimentalists, who have studied and investigated the laws and functions of animated nature, have, in most cases, made their operations upon domestic animals.

And when any new and uncertain medicine is brought into notice, its powers and effects are generally first tested upon some of the domestic animals, before it can be trusted in human practice. Yet, with all these facts before them, the human physician is generally too much of the gentleman to be a very successful veterinary practitioner. He will seldom condescend to do the drudgery and dirty work of the profession, but will entrust it to be done by others, who very frequently neither know nor care how it is done; such conduct will seldom fail of rendering the best medical treatment of no effect. This is an error also with many young men who have studied and passed as veterinary surgeons, but because of the dandified gentleman, they were unable to follow their profession, either with credit to themselves or benefit to their employers.

Young men who have got a liberal education, and been accustomed to manage and handle horses and other domestic animals from their earliest years, make the best veterinary surgeons, as their patients in the most of cases require to be subdued per force, before the simplest operation can be performed upon them; not so with the human patient, who is generally got over by persuasion and flattery. I may probably revert to this subject at some future day, and, in the meantime, the above remarks are humbly submitted for your consideration and publication, in such a manner as you may think proper.

And I shall remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SYLLABUS.

(For the Agricultural Journal)

THE DAIRY IN 1637

"The houres of milking, the ordering the milke, and the profits arising from the same," extracted from the 2nd Book, of the 3rd part of the "Way to get Rich," "A work generally approved, and now the fifth time much augmented, purged and made most profitable and necessary for all men."—London, 1637.

The best and most commended houres for milking, are indeed but two in the day, which is betwixt five and sixe in the morning, and sixe and seven a clocke in the evening; and although nice and curious housewives will have a third houre betwixt them, as betweene twelve and one in the afternoone, yet the better experienst doe not allow it, and say as I believe, that two good meales of milke are better ever than three bad ones. Now touching the milking of the cow, the woman must sit on the neere side of the cow, shee must gently at the first handle and stretch her dugges, and moysten them with water that they may yielde out the milke the better, and with lesse paine. She shall not settle herselfe to milk, nor fix her paille firme to the ground till she see the cow stand sure and firme, but be ready upon the motion of the cow to save her paille from overturning; when she seeth all things answerable to her desire, she shall then milk the cow boldly, and not leave stretching and straining of her teats, till not one drop of milke more will come from them, for the worst point of *Housewifery* that can be, is to leave a cow halfe milkt, for besides the losse of the milke, it is the onely way to make a cow dry and utterly unprofitable for the Dairy: the milke-maid whilst she is in milking shall doe nothing rashly or suddenly as the cow, which may affright or amuse her, but as she came gently, so with all gentlenesse shall she depart.

Touching the well ordering of milke after it is come home to the Dairy, the maine point that belongeth thereunto is the housewives cleanlinesse in the sweet and neate keeping of the Dairy House, where not the least moate of any filth may by any means appeare, but all things either to the eye or nose so void of sowernesse or sluttishnesse, that a prince's bed-chamber must not exceed it: to this must be added the sweet and delicate keeping of her milke vessels, whether they be of wood, earth or lead, the best of which is yet disputable with the best housewives; only this opinion is generally received, that the wooden