

the veterinary schools of France, at Alfort and Lyons, in which living horses are subjected to the most torturing vivisection, which we give in the Professor's own words, as extracted from "The Veterinarian":—

"The facts are these: at Alfort, which I visited, and still more I hear at Lyons, the pupils are instructed in surgery by cutting up living horses! Oh, then, is surgery fiendhood? Two days a week, at nine o'clock in the morning, the doomed horse is cast; and then he is subjected to all sorts of surgical operations, such as firing, neurotomy, cutting away pieces of the cartilage of the foot, operating as for stone in the bladder, extirpating the parotid and other glands, or the eye, or any organ that forceps can pull, or that knives and saws can reach. Steel and fingers, guided by stony hearts, invade the poor animal at all points. These operations, on the same horse, last from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon; unless, indeed, he becomes unfit for the diabolism by dying in the meantime. Now, that is what we went over to France to expostulate against. I fear, however, that our deputation made but slight progress towards effecting what I think you will all admit was, on the part of the society, a most benevolent object. To talk of the necessity of these horrors for the purpose of teaching surgery is, I contend, utterly absurd. Here, I am bold to say, we can operate when it is needful, quite equal to the French veterinarian, though we have not learned the art by these direful practices. Our human surgeons, too, are many of them men of consummate skill, though they have not learned it by cutting and slashing living human beings. The same, indeed, may be said of human surgeons all over the civilized world; and yet if there is any necessity for it in one, surely there is the same necessity in the other here is not, in fact, a pretext for these acts, but they stand revealed as naked fiendhood; and hesitate not to say, that every one who has systematically pursued them has become of necessity enamoured of cruelty, and is out of the possible pale of the healing art.

"I hope, gentlemen, the voice of indignant humanity will rise far and wide, from our profession and from the excellent society to which I am alluded—nay, and from all England, where compassion is ever quick to flow towards suffering—until this bloody spot on the veterinary schools of France is wiped away for ever. It is most painful to me to be forced to comment upon the proceedings of our neighbours in forms so harsh, when a very high form of friendship ought to reign between us. But there is no help for it; and I feel that I should be doing the profession in France an injustice did I not with all my heart, with all my mind, and with all my might contend against acts which are destructive of the best interests and tendencies of society, as well as shameful to civilization, and utterly hostile to every pretence of any maxim to human-
-ity.

"Vivisection for physiological exploration may or may not be justifiable, in rare instances; but, if practised, it always ought to be done under some anæsthetic influence; and the doing of it should be avoided by every conscientious physiologist, whenever possible. I may add that physiological schools of vivisection, in which all sorts of animals are cut, and slashed, and sawn open, for mere repetition to the eyes of students, are as infamous in cruelty as Alfort or Lyons. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals must keep its eyes open to check the tendencies of these horrid practices, which, it is to be feared, are budding forth in this country, and bring the public opinion, and the law of England, to bear, if necessary, to root them out."

We fear that vivisection has got into England also, if we may believe some reports come to our knowledge. Let us hope that such an abominable blot will not, by any means, be introduced into this country, under any pretence whatever.—*Irish Farmer's Gazette.*

LICE ON CATTLE.—Justus G. Lewis writes the *Prairie Farmer* that if animals are washed all over with soft soap of about the consistency of very thin batter, it will not take the hair off nor injure the animal in the least, and it will destroy the lice. One application is usually enough. It is the best remedy he ever tried or read of.

REMEDY FOR CHOKED CATTLE.—As soon as you discover that the creature is choked, take hold of the windpipe, below the potato, or whatever it is, with both hands, having one thumb on each side, and work out. If that fails, take a horseshoe and put into the mouth to hold it open, then run the hand down the throat and take it out. I knew an ox once that was choked with a potato to throw it out by giving him two or three spoonfuls of Cayenne pepper.

TREATMENT OF RINGBONE.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says, that he cured this very obstinate disease within a month, with the following recipe:—

- ½ pint spirits turpentine.
- 1 ounce oil oreganum.
- 1 ounce oil amber.
- 1 ounce oil of spike.
- ½ an ounce aqua fortis.

Mix in a bottle, and apply daily (Sundays excepted) with a swab.

CRACKS IN HORSES' HOOF.—The following is Dr. Dadd's mode of treatment of this troublesome complaint, consisting essentially in sewing the parts together, by means of a strong waxed cord:—

"The best practice would be, first, to poultice the foot, (supposing the shoe to have been removed,) with a view of softening the hoof and removing any extraneous matter that may have insinuated itself into the crack. When the hoof