

operated on. They take on flesh more rapidly after the operation. It has been, and is still, recommended to splay milk cows four or five months after calving, and it is said that they will give milk four or five years and take less food. It was advocated in Scotland some twenty-five years ago, but I think it proved a failure. But lately it has been practiced and recommended, especially in the southern part of the United States. One way of operating is to cut into either side, the same as the pig. Another is to cut into the abdomen. The way it is now performed is to pass the hand into the vagina, dilating it carefully (but it cannot be performed until the animal is from six to twelve months old), make your incision through the walls of the vagina about one and a half or two inches from the os-uteri, get the fingers through and get hold of the ligament of the ovaries and pull them down and remove them. The ecraseur is, perhaps, the best mode of removing them. First examine a dead animal and operate for experiment. The ovaries were removed from a mare by one of our students, and she lived for several days, and was getting along nicely, when she was taken to the dissecting room.

PERPETUAL BULLING is due to an abnormal condition of the ovaries, and, in well-bred cattle, to tubercular disturbance. The best treatment, perhaps, is ovariectomy. It sometimes occurs in the mare. A good sedative, in some cases, may allay the irritation.

THE CLITORIS may be enlarged or lacerated, due to irritation of some kind or other. Use local and constitutional remedies; touch with nitrate of silver, carbolic acid, etc. If there is an enlargement remove it.

MELANOTIC TUMORS may be present, especially in a white mare. They are a kind of a black tumor, and may be in other parts also.