siders that the complaint is caused by enormous dis­tension of the stomach ; in a marked case, sixty pounds of hard and imperfectly-masticated food having been found in the viscus, the coats being stretched and attenuated ; and an approximation to this state being seen in many others. The horses most liable to the disorder are such as have been exhausted by hard work, unwholesome food, and old age. The disease often makes its appearance first after a long fast, and over-work, but frequently also when the horse is at grass. Hence it has been supposcd that the quality of the food acts as a cause, especially rank grasses, and nox­ious weeds, such as the common rag-weed. It has often been regarded as infectious, but perhaps is only endemic. It ap­pears most commonly among agricultural and cart horses, which sometimes have fallen victims in scores. In a few cases. It seems to proceed to regular *Hoven.* The most prominent symptoms are the horse’s hanging his head, or resting it in the manger ; appearing drowsy, and refusing food ; the mouth and eyes being tinged of a yellowish co­lour ; there is twitching of the muscles of the chest, and the fore-legs appear suddenly to give way, though the ani­mal seldom falls ; the pulse at first is not affected, but in four or five days inflammation of the bowels or lungs su­pervenes ; the belly is costive, and the dung hard and slimy. Lockjaw frequently occurs before death. The best treatment is to endeavour first to empty the stomach of its load, and then to excite the process of digestion. For the former of these intentions, the stomach-pump should be employed, though it is not so applicable in animals as in man ; or tepid water should be administered in large quan­tities, which, passing speedily from the stomach, is supposed to remove much of the load. Searching and stimulating laxatives are also indicated ; most of all croton ; also such as aloes and calomel, with ginger or carbonate of ammonia. To these means should be added enemata, and, by and bye, some slight cordial. If the head symptoms are prominent, the temporal artery or jugular vein may be opened, and blood drawn with advantage. Finally, there must be steady exercise, and frequent and careful feeding, under which treatment many cures are effected. The Fardlebound of cattle and sheep is, we believe, nothing more than a mo­dification of this disease. In this variety it has been ascer­tained that the *maniplies* are most involved. Its secretions are suspended, and its contents become dry, hard, and caked, one solid mass. Though the constipation is great, yet there is sometimes the appearance of a slight purging, which may deceive the practitioner.

Inflammation of the Stomach is not a common complaint in any domestic animal, and is induced chiefly from over-doses of purgatives, and mineral poisons, espe­cially arsenic and corrosive sublimate. In these cases the pulse is rapid, sharp, and small, the extremities cold, the respiration quick ; there is also the appearance of dulness and dejection, with great debility. After the bowels are freely evacuated, oily and mucilaginous liquids should be prescribed, with a little opium ; and the food should be very soft and spare. Arsenic was formerly given very free­ly to horses ; and corrosive sublimate is still administered for a variety of complaints. In the case of an over-dose of the latter poison, white of eggs is an effectual antidote, if given in time. Without this albumen, inflammation is soon induced. For arsenic no antidote has yet been discovered. In the horse it cannot be vomited, which aggravates all the symptoms. The pain of the abdomen is made very manifest by the wistful looks of the sufferer directed to his flanks ; and by the profuse perspiration, thready pulse, great weak­ness, violent straining and purging, terminating in convul­sions and death. The stomach-pump should be used as speedily as possible: after this we must boldly use the antiphlogistic regimen, latterly somewhat supporting the strength, by bland food and anodynes.

The Peritoneum, as is well known, is a membrane which lines the walls of the abdomen, and invests all its viscera, forming the external covering of the stomach, intestines, liver, &c. Hence it bears a principal share in the acute inflammation of all these organs, which inflammation is very ready to spread from one to another, till all the inflec­tions of the continuous membrane are involved. Acute Peritonitis, then, is a very dangerous affection, attended with marked symptoms of severe general pain in the abdo­men, with high fever, quick pulse, great costiveness, scanty urine, &c. Of all domestic animals, the disease occurs most frequently in the dog. It is produced by sudden chills and damp, after being over-heated, by wounds, sometimes after castration, by the introduction of air into the abdomi­nal cavity, or by irritating substances, as happens in the escape of the contents of any of the viscera, in which case it is almost necessarily fatal. The treatment required is the antiphlogistic, in its greatest rigour, and especially at the commencement, with large bleeding, strong purging, as with croton oil, the free action of the mucous very much relieving the peritoneal membrane ; also large enemata, and strong counter-irritation rubbing the abdomen with some powerful epispastic.

Besides appearing as an acute disease, peritonitis of­ten shews itself in a chronic form, and in both of these aspects it is a common cause of Ascites, Dropsy, or an effusion of serous fluid into the abdominal cavity. When this follows a violent inflammation. It is usually accompa­nied with an effusion of coagulable lymph, which more or less agglutinates the parts together, and it is highly dan­gerous under this form. When the inflammation is mode­rate, the dropsical affection is not so dangerous. Its symp­toms are marked; there is tension of the abdomen, with a feeling of undulation when struck, great thirst, short breath­ing, and scanty urine. Together with the internal effu­sion, there is sometimes present anasarca of the abdominal parietes, sheath, and other parts. Here laxatives and diu­retics@@1 are the most appropriate remedies. In many other cases, dropsy is purely a symptomatic affection, arising not from any complaint of the peritoneum itself, but from watery effusion, the consequence of impeded circulation towards the heart. Enlargements of the liver and spleen, anomalous tumors in the abdomen, and various diseases of the heart and lungs, operate in this way. The complaint is not very common in the horse, but we have frequently witnessed it in mules and donkeys. Nor is it uncommon in cows and sheep, being often in them conjoined with a si­milar affection in the chest. The dog, when labouring, as he often does, under the complaint, loses his appetite, the countenance is haggard, the appearance dejected, abdo­men distended, and perhaps he is finally suffocated. In these cases, temporary relief may be afforded by tafγino with the trochar; when, from cattle, five or six gallons may be drawn off, and sometimes with permanent relief. In conducting the operation, care must be taken that the ab­domen be swathed, and kept compressed. When dwelling upon the peritoneum, we must not omit to mention that both it and its folds, as in the ομεντομ and mesentery, are peculiarly liable to a variety of anomalous tumors, and

@@@, Nitre, dose from half an ounce to an ounce ; foxglove or digitalis, dose one to two drachms of the powder ; cream of tartar, dose one or two ounces; sweet spirit of nitre, *Spiritus Etheris Nitrοsi,* dose one or two ounces; oil of juniper, dose one to two drachms, are useful, cooling diuretics, given once or twice a-day : Oil of turpentine, and the powdered resin, are somewhat stimulant, and therefore not employed where there is fever ; they are however more commonly and extensively used than any of the others, and are more certain in their effects, dose two or three ounces of the oil, and from half an ounce to an ounce of the powdered resin, formed, with half a drachm of ginger and linseed meal, into a ball, by means of palm or other oil, or of soap.