minuting process, and a paucity of saliva, and hence the evil of the dental apparatus being impeded in its play. Another, and if taken singly, perhaps the most important cause, is a surfeit, overloading the stomach with more than it can manage, especially after a long and fatiguing fast, exhausting the vital powers. White mentions three cases he had known where a horse had got to the corn chest during the night, and was dead before morning. Other causes, however, are to be added, one of which is over-drink­ing. If the horse drinks largely at the time when he feeds, it washes the food from the stomach ere it has undergone the salutary changes above alluded to, and thus is prone to fermentation. Sudden change of food is another cause, as from soft to dry ; and some articles more than others, tur­nips, carrots, potatoes and grass, more than hay or oats, and peas more than barley. Another cause is being put to hard work on a full stomach. When from such causes as these the stomach is oppressed, indigestion arises, and under one of two forms ; the food either undergoing no change, forming a dangerous load, or running rapidly to frightful fermentation. The former is less alarming, and treat­ment will do much : purgative drenches and injections are to be administered. It is in this state of matters that *acute foot founder* is apt to arise, as noted above, where its appropriate treatment is mentioned. In the latter alternative, where fermentation occurs, one of the most fatal and fearful diseases of our domestic animals is produced. The horse may be seized on the road, and if pushed to a fast pace. It is often certain death. He slackens his pace, wishes to stop, and attempts to lie down. Sometimes he falls down as if shot, the moment he is stopt ; at slow work he sometimes quickens his pace, and is unwilling to stand. In the stable he paws the ground with his fore-feet, lies down, rolls, sometimes quite over, or lies on his back. When the distension is not great, he may lie tolerably quiet for several minutes, but when consider­able, he neither stands nor lies a minute, and is no sooner down than he rises again ; he generally starts all at once, and again throws himself down with great violence. He strikes the belly with his hind-feet, and often looks an­xiously to his flanks, sits up as a dog, and sometimes at­tempts to vomit. As the disease proceeds, the pain be­comes more and more intense, the horse darting himself about with terrible violence ; every fall threatens to be his last ; perspiration runs off in streams, and his agony ap­pears extreme. The belly is always swollen, and the girth may be torn. On dissection, the stomach is frequently burst, the belly full of its contents, and of gas, and the diaphragm ruptured. When death is delayed, the bowels are found inflamed, often twisted, and sometimes burst. The treatment consists in arresting the fermentation, and re-establishing the process of healthy digestion, which is to be effected by the most powerful stimulants and car­minatives. Several formulae we supply below.@@1 These must be administered as a drench ; the abdomen should be rubbed ; the animal should be walked slowly about, and supplied with a good bed, and room to roll about. If there be no relief in half an hour, a second dose may be given, and ere long, if still required, a third. The probang too may sometimes be introduced, and the relief it affords, is some­times considerable. In the majority of cases, this treatment will succeed, if the bowels have not been previously inflam­ed or burst. This form of the disease is nearly confined to heavy draught horses, which are long in the yoke, have keen appetites, and devour greedily, and with them it is very com­mon. The complaint has received various names in dif­ferent places, such as *Gripes, Colic, Flatulent Colic, Spasmodic Colic, Frett, Batts, Enteritis,* or *Inflamed Bowels,* and *Acute Indigestion,* &c*.* This superabundant, not to say confused nomenclature, is annoying not only to the ignorant, but even to the well-informed, and should be rectified. The disease corresponds to *Tympanitis* in man, and the old name Hoven is perhaps the best.

Hoven. Blown. Fog-Sickness. The name Hoven universally expresses the occurrence of the above disease in cattle and sheep, the structure of whose digestive or­gans renders them peculiarly liable to the complaint ; while the sudden changes to which they are exposed in feeding, prove exciting causes. Thus it is often witnessed in ani­mals removed from confinement and winter feeding, to the luxuriance of the clover field ; and in house-fed cattle, from the exhibition of rich food, such as pease meal and beans, often supplied to enrich their milk. We have al­ready mentioned that it sometimes proceeds from obstruct­ed gullet. The symptoms bear so close a resemblance, both in their progress, and termination in rupture and death, to those so fully described above, that we shall not repeat them. The treatment mostly corresponds, and it must be equally prompt. The mixture of the oils of linseed and turpentine is nearly a specific. In addition, the pro­bang is often used with advantage ; but so violent and rapid are the symptoms, that recourse must sometimes be instantly had to the operation of Paunching, which, though apparently a desperate remedy, is generally attend­ed with success. The place for puncturing the paunch is on the left side, in the central point between the lateral processes of the lumbar vertebræ, the spine of the ilium, and the last rib. Here the trochar may be introduced with­out fear. If air escape rapidly, all is well. The canula may remain in for a day or two, and on withdrawal, little or no inconvenience will usually manifest itself. If no gas escapes, we must enlarge the opening freely, till the hand can be introduced into the paunch, and its contents removed, as we have sometimes seen in prodigious quantities. This done, we should close the wound in the divided paunch with two or three stitches of fine catgut, and carefully approximate and retain the sides of the external wound, and with rest, wait for a cure, which is often as complete as it is speedy.

The Braxy, so fatal in sheep, comes to be considered here. It has been divided into several varieties, as *bowel sickness, dry braxy,* &c*.* The disease particularly attacks sheep when in good condition ; and when they are suddenly deprived of their wholesome food, and forced to feed upon coarse grass and heather, &c. Constipation appears the ex­citing cause; violent inflammation succeeds, with much agony to the sufferer ; great tendency to swelling, so that the viscera and the abdominal cavity sometimes burst ; and withal, a tendency to mortification and sinking, so that af­ter speedy death, the touch of the viscera, and even the car­case, is intolerable. The disease is often stated to be hope­less ; but if met early, and treated on the principles al­ready laid down, this gloomy view should not be taken.

Associated somewhat with the last disease as to cause, yet differing materially as to symptoms, is the Stomach Staggers, whose immediate cause is usually stated to be in the stomach, while some of its most conspicuous symp­toms affect the brain, which we are persuaded is decidedly implicated ; hence its compound name. Mr White con-

@@@, Linseed oil raw, one pound ; oil of turpentine, from two to three ounces ; laudanum from one ounce to two ounces ;—the whole administered as a doze. Or hartsborn, from half-an-ounce to an ounce; or chlorate of lime, half-an-ounce given in two pints of tepid water. The following tincture may sometimes be kept in readiness :—Take good spirits, whisky or brandy, two pounds ; ginger, three ounces ; cloves, three ounces ; digest for eight days, and add sweet spirits of nitre, four ounces. Half a pint of this tincture is a dose, in a quart of warm water. In cases of pressing urgency, from one ounce to two ounces of tar may be added to half a pint of spirits, and given diluted, with great prospect of advantage, especially to cattle.