

the movements of the intestines during the process of digestion, prevents any mechanical injury from one part of the membrane rubbing continuously against some other. Once this surface becomes inflamed, the more it is exposed to friction the greater and more persistent will be the inflammation. Therefore, any measure that causes an increase of movement in the intestines, such as the action of purgatives, only aggravates the evil instead of remedying it. In cases of inflammation of this membrane, the object should be to diminish the movements of the intestines, instead of increasing them. By treating the case on this principle, the inflamed membrane is less exposed to the irritating effects of friction to its surface, already rendered highly sensitive by increased action, and a greater chance is thus given for recovery. Instead of purgatives, opiates should be given. The former medicines should not be given until the acute inflammatory stages of the membrane shall have had completely passed away.

The chief symptoms by which this inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdomen can be distinguished from gripes, colic, and ordinary inflammation of the bowels are, that the affected animal does not knock itself about, nor roll over from side to side; the pain does not come in paroxysms, but is persistent; the belly is sore to pressure; the pulse is quick, and, in the early stages, hard to the finger. The writer's object is to explain the injurious effects of purgatives in such cases—not to enter into a dissertation on all the other measures necessary in conjunction with opiates or other medicines producing similar effects.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W., WHITECHURCH.—“Please give me your advice on the following case. I have a horse about ten-years old that now and again for some time past, has had what appears to me to be inflammation in the eyes, sometimes in one eye which will get suddenly better, and in a short time the other eye becomes affected, the eyelids are swollen accompanied by a discharge of watery matter.” We consider your case to be one of Specific Ophthalmia or moon blindness, and in all probability will terminate in partial or total loss of vision. This disease is notoriously hereditary, and is also engendered by impure air and foul stables. As regards treatment, give a dose of laxative medicine, apply poultices to the eye, if there is much fever use small doses of extract of belladonna and colchicum, place the animal in a comfortable well ventilated and darkened loose box, and at the same time allow soft and nourishing food.

W., SCARBORO.—“A cow of mine has been lying for sometime and is becoming greatly emaciated, her left side appears swollen and feels hard when pressed, appetite is also al-

most gone and she appears dull and stupid, and shows a great disinclination to be moved.” Your cow appears to be suffering from distension of the Rumen or Paunch, caused by indigestible food. Give large doses of purgative medicine, combined with stimulants, encourage her to take plenty of liquids, and also give injections of soap and water.

ERSON'S WORM POWDERS FOR HORSES AND DOGS.

The horse and the dog, sharers in our imperfect civilization, are also participants in most of “the ills to which *human* flesh is heir”—ills which apparently arise out of that civilization, but, in reality, spring from our inability to make surrounding circumstances harmonise with the inflexible law of nature. The progress of science and social improvement is helping us gradually out of this awkward dilemma, but in the mean time, the diseases occasioned by this transitory condition must be encountered and overcome; and our best thanks are due to those who aid us in combating those diseases, whether in man or beast.

The Parasites which infect our domestic companions—the horse and the dog—are eight or nine in number, and their expulsion has been a task of no ordinary difficulty to the veterinary profession. Happily, of late a new remedy of singular efficacy has been brought under the notice of the public. “Erson's vermifuge powders for horses and dogs” have superseded all other remedies for this purpose, owing, doubtless, to the rapidity and certainty with which they perform the office of scavengers, and clean off all the noxious matters contained in the bowels, poisoning the worms at once, or wounding them till they die, and become no longer able to resist the purgative action of the medicine, which carries them completely out of the system. We do not pretend to know what ingredients are employed in these celebrated powders, but experience proves them to be safe and harmless in their mode of operation, and they possess one other merit which no other powders can boast of, viz. that of improving the digestive powers of the animal, and thus preventing the reproduction of the worms, after a cure has been effected.

Domestic.

Ox-Cheek Soup.

INGREDIENTS.—An ox-cheek, 2 oz. of butter, 3 or 4 slices of lean ham or bacon, 1 parsnip, 3 carrots, 2 onions, 3 heads of celery, 2 blades of mace, 4 cloves, a faggot of savoury herbs, 1 bay-leaf, a teaspoonful of salt, half that of pepper, 1 head of celery, browning, the crust of a French roll, 5 quarts of water.

Mode.—Lay the ham in the bottom of the