

GLOSSARY

Caecum or cecum: It is a pouch connected to the junction of the small and large intestines. The main functions of the caecum are to absorb fluids and salts that remain after completion of intestinal digestion and absorption and to mix its contents with a lubricating substance, mucus. The internal wall of the caecum is composed of a thick mucous membrane through which water and salts are absorbed.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD): FMD is a highly contagious virus disease of animals. It is one of the most serious livestock diseases. It affects cloven - hoofed animals (those with divided hoofs), including cattle, buffalo, camels, sheep, goats, deer and pigs.

Lard: Rendered animal fat from pigs

Mad cow disease: Mad cow disease, also known as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), is a fatal disease that causes degeneration of the brain tissue in infected cows.

Mucosa and Submucosa: A mucosa or mucous membrane is that lines various cavities in the body and surrounds internal organs. It consists of one or more layers of epithelial cells overlying a layer of loose connective tissue. Submucosa is the layer of dense irregular connective tissue that supports the mucosa and joins it to the muscular layer, the bulk of overlying smooth muscle (fibers running circularly within layer of longitudinal muscle).

Neatsfoot oil: It is yellow oil rendered and purified from the bones and feet (but not the hooves) of cattle. "Neat" is the oil's name and the term is from an old English word for cattle.

Oesophagus (or Esophagus): It is the part of the gastrointestinal system between the mouth and the stomach. It connects the pharynx and the stomach.

Offals: They are variety meats or organ meats and refer to the internal organs and entrails of a butchered animal. The word does not refer to a particular list of edible organs, which varies by culture and region, but includes most internal organs excluding muscle and bone.

Ossein: The collagen (protein) component of bone is referred to as ossein.

Serosa: The outer lining of organs and body cavities of the abdomen and chest including the stomach.

Tallow: Tallow is rendered animal fat from beef or mutton.

Titer point: The titer point of oil is the temperature, in degrees Celsius, at which it solidifies.

Trachea: The trachea, colloquially called the windpipe, is a cartilaginous tube that connects the pharynx and larynx to the lungs, allowing the passage of air.