from their horns, a year being allowed for every ring, an­swering to the shedding of their coat; and three additional in the ox, for the space between the oldest ring and the tip.

The Diseases of the Teeth attracting attention are but few. The edges of the grinders, at all ages, are apt to get rough, wounding the inside of the cheek, and so inter­fering with mastication. These asperities must be filed down with the rasp. Not unfrequently the growth, especially of the grinders, is irregular; a process of one of them often projects, injures the opposite jaw, and interferes with the proper discharge of their functions. The cure is to reduce this tooth to the level of the others by means of the rasp, forceps, or chisel, or, if loose, to remove it.

Proceeding to the Mouth, we remark, that its lining membrane, including the tongue, is apt to be affected with Aphthous Thrush, a crop of small vesicles or pustules, which may go on to ulceration. This would appear to be a disease of the mucous follicles, and requires the greater at­tention, as it is sometimes associated with strangles. These symptoms are seen in the horse, and also frequently in cattle and sheep, commencing with small blisters, and the peeling off of the cuticle of the tongue and mouth, whereby much difficulty is experienced in taking food ; and fever is sometimes present. In these cases, laxatives, antacids, such as chalk and diaphoretics, should be prescribed, and an astrin­gent wash to the parts, as of borax and alum. Lampas is often described as a painful swelling of the lower bars of the palate, projecting above the surface of the front teeth, and interfering with feeding, as a disease of young horses, con­nected with the shedding of their teeth, and occasioning fever. It is not, however, so much a disease, as a natural and salutary process, which, in general, is best let alone, and in which cruel remedies, such as firing, should never for a moment be thought of.

The Tongue is liable to various injuries. Frequent trouble is given in all the domestic animals, from the lodgement of sharp irritating substances about the tongue, throat, and teeth. The offending body may be a needle, thorn, or sharp bone ; and in consequence, the animal de­clines his food, appears sick, and may froth at the mouth ; so that in the dog we have known this accident mistaken for *rabies.* In cases of this sort, the parts should be care­fully examined, and on the removal of the offending body, the cure is readily accomplished. Inflammation of the tongue occurs spontaneously in the lower animals, as sometimes in man ; but is more frequently seen as the result of accident. Awkwardness and violence in ad­ministering balls and drenches are frequent causes ; and the horse, in sleep, sometimes severely bites his tongue. From the violence used in administering physic, we have seen the inflammation run so high, as to terminate in gan­grene. The disease is characterised by great swelling and prolongation of the organ, thereby impeding breathing. Free bleeding from the part, by scarification by a sharp knife, and general bleeding, are the most efficient remedies, and sometimes a part of the organ must be cut off. If only a couple of inches are removed, no alteration is pro­duced in feeding ; but if double or more be removed, the animal cannot drink till it gets its nose under water, when it can produce a vacuum, and employ suction. From the same kind of rough handling, the frænum is often torn, so occasioning ulceration and soreness; but with mild dressing, the sore soon heals. Sometimes we have seen the injury so extensive, that amputation of a part of the member became necessary. The hemorrhage from excision is seldom trou­blesome. The Blain, as originally described in cattle, consisted, we believe, in an obstruction of the ducts of the sublingual glands, whereby the saliva was confined, occa­sioning a tumour at the root of the tongue, which pro­duced protrusion of that member, and threatened suffoca­tion. This disease is likewise known in man. All that is

required is to make a free opening with the lancet. By an extension of the term, the name is applied to the occurrence of vesicles, or small blisters in this locality, which pervade the frænum and the gum. They occur in the horse as well as in cattle, going on to troublesome and protracted inflam­mation, sometimes threatening mortification. Scarification may be used, and strong solutions of alum and borax, with tincture of myrrh, and Friars’ balsam.

The Parotid is the most important of the salivary glands, largely secreting this important fluid, and pouring it, through its duct, into the mouth. With the situation of the gland, and the course and termination of the duct, every veterinarian must be familiar, that he may avoid in­juring them, and be able to heal them ; no easy task, when they have been divided. The principle of cure is suffi­ciently evident. In the case of the duct. It is to bring the divided ends as closely together as possible, and to keep them there, at the same time preventing the escape of any saliva from the wound. This may be tried by the skilful application of a fine pin, scarifying the edges, if fistulous, and keeping the integuments closely approximated. To rouse these parts to the adhesive inflammation, the cautery is sometimes used ; but we have found a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, (ten grains to the ounce,) more effica­cious. If we fail in this method of cure, an artificial opening or canal, as much as possible in the natural course, must be made between the divided part and the mouth ; and when this is thoroughly established, we must connect with it the part of the duct coming from the gland, healing up the su­perficial parts. Concretions sometimes occur in the duct. We have seen them occasionally as large as marbles, rattling in the cheek like dice. If troublesome, and requiring to be removed, this must be effected from the inside of the cheek, or if from the outside, the wound must be dressed very carefully with a pin, as in bleeding. In certain cases of cold and sore throat, the gland may inflame and swell, becoming conspicuous, when it forms Mumps; as do also the other salivary glands, especially the submaxillary, con­stituting what the farriers call Vives. For these com­plaints cruel modes of treatment used to be adopted, which happily are abandoned. Reduced feeding, possibly bleed­ing, blistering, and time, are all that are required. Some­times these glands become involved with others, in stran­gles, when they will again come under notice.

Concerning the Œsophagus, to which we next proceed, the only complaint to which we shall allude is that of Obstruction. This may arise from tumours and schirrus, to which we may subsequently advert ; now we shall insist only on what is called Choking, or obstruction of the pas­sage by a large morsel of food, witnessed more in cattle than in horses, and most frequently when they are feeding upon turnips, potatoes, carrots, and such like. The obstruction usually occurs at the bottom of the pharynx and commence­ment of the gullet, not far from the lower part of the larynx, which we have seen mistaken for the foreign body. The ac­cident is much more serious in ruminating animals than in others, as it immediately induces a suspension of that ne­cessary process, and of digestion, followed by a fermenta­tion of the food, the evolution of gases, and all those fright­ful symptoms, which will be noticed under the disease *Hoven.* The difficulty in breathing, and the general un­easiness of the animal, usually direct at once to the nature of the accident, which examination brings under the cog­nizance of the eye and hand. No time must be lost in en­deavouring to afford relief ; and the first thing to be tried is, by gentle friction, and pressure of the hands upwards or downwards, to see and rid the animal of the morsel. Failing in this, we mention first, the great virtue we have frequently found in the use of mild lubricating fluids, such as warm water and oil, well boiled gruel, &c. The gruel is grateful to the animal, which freely tries to gulp it, and