led and painful state of the gums, especi- of the upper jaw. Eating in consequence mes difficult and painful. This state of ers is known as lampas, and is nothing than the fulness and tenderness of the s accompanying in all animals the eruption ie teeth. The simple malady is, however, uently considered as an abnormal growth, the enlarged palate is cruelly torn away, idely burnt with a hot iron. The appro- te treatment is to bruise the animal's oats, it for a time soft and easily masticated and relieve the swelling and tenderness ancing the gums.

asitic Dyspnœa or Wheeze in Cattle.

R—Through the columns of your influen- journal, I beg to offer the following few arks on a subject that might probably be ed with interest—dyspnœa or wheeze in le—by those who may be more immediate- ncerned, and to this end I would advance all young animals are the subjects of pa- es to a greater or lesser extent, the nature amount of disease produced by them va- g according to their location, habits, and ber; for example, the *Cœnurus cerecralis* ie sheep, by reason of its situation, while lucing staggers, causes infinitely more dis- ance than the *Œstrus evui*, or bot, in- ting the cuticular portion of the horse's ach; the *Distoma hepaticum*, or liver , in consequence both of its situation and bers, does more harm than the *Hydatis losæ* inhabiting the cellular tissues of cles, which create in pigs the disease cal- measles. The entozoon *Filaria branchi-* so called from its thread-like appearance habitat, the bronchial tubes, especially of g cattle, generates in them the disease ing the appelations of "Parasitic dyspn- wheeze, or husk."

e bronchial filaria are chiefly *oviparous*, is, egg-producing, in contradistinction e *viviparous*, which bring forth their g alive; they are of distinctive genders; emales seek the remotest portions of the assages to deposit their eggs, which they vast numbers. The males, even when grown, are less numerous than the fe- ; and the latter present the ova-ducts the centre of their bodies; the mouth th cases is alike. A description of the es wrought in the egg during its deve- nt into the young though perfect filaria, , no doubt, be uninteresting to the eoretical, and, therefore, shall be passed noticed. The ova deposited develop ving entozoa, which in their turn, gen- ikewise, and so on, *ad infinitum*, there- ounting for the multitude found on a *rtem* examination of the diseased ani- mal, and the general emaciation and difficulty of breathing observable during life.

This disease in the ox tribe is almost entirely confined to animals under the ages of eighteen months, at which time the system seems favor- able to the vitality and development of the ova. No doubt, the germs of these parasites reach the system of the aged, because both young and old are placed under the same cir- cumstances, the former becoming the subjects of the disease, whilst the latter entirely escape by reason of their non-susceptibility to nou- rish and favor the growth of the ova. Occa- sional cases, do occur, however, in the old ani- mal, when debilitated from any cause, such as privation, exposure to inclement weather, or protracted disease.

This affection is mostly prevalent on soils badly drained, naturally retentive of moisture, or after a hot, dry summer, the latter being antagonistic to the generation of most para- sitic diseases.

Out of many theories accounting for the spread of the malady, the following is probab- ly the most correct. The Filaria gives rise to a countless number of eggs lodged in the mu- cus (which they themselves by their irritation produce) of the bronchial tubes, the animal coughs frequently, and discharges a large quantity of this mucus (which by the micros- cope may be demonstated to contain thou- sands of eggs) upon the surrounding herbage. Another beast whilst feeding deglutates a portion of food upon which the mucus so impregnated fell; and as the application of a little heat (such as is afforded them by the mouth) is sufficient to liberate the young worm from its protecting envelope, there is no reason why some left on the back of the mouth and fauces may not at once seek their proper habitat. This explanation seems true when we remember that two of these ento- zoa, male and female, in consequence of their immense propagating powers, will be sufficie- ent, having entered the bronchial tubes, to lay the foundation for a future attack of this disease.

It is impossible to err in diagnosing the affection, the symptoms are so characteristic. A wheezing cough, discharge of mucus from the mouth, rattling noise whilst breath- ing, heard plainly on auscultation, respiration hurried, with emaciation proportionate to the previous duration of the malady, all point to its pathology.

In treatment, the object should be two-fold: firstly, support the strength of the patients; secondly, if possible dislodge the *entozoa*.

They should be provided with nitrogenous food, and protected from the debilitating in- fluence of inclement weather; tonics, vege- table or mineral, may be administered; genti- an and sulphate of iron are perhaps the best. —*Veterinarian.*