should have taken place from the last service on or about the 29th January.

At this time she was thin, weak, feverish, very listless, and in considerable and continuous pain.

Upon manipulating the abdomen a swelling, apparently the size of an average felt "bowler" hat, could be distinctly felt, and a mild pressure caused a flow of purulent viscid fluid from the vulva. Treatment consisted in frequent antiseptic (chinosol solution) irrigations and the administration of nutrients, tonics, and anodynes.

During the next week the patient became much worse, in fact, quite prostrate and scarcely able to drag herself along; then the temperature fell to almost normal, the appetite returned, and the swelling inside the abdomen became palpably smaller. The discharge became less, and eventually (in about three weeks) almost ceased, although a little came away occasionally. At the end of two months the uterine enlargement appeared to be about the size of an ordinary breakfast cup.

On the 5th July, under chloroform and strict antiseptic precautions, the abdomen was opened and the operation of ovaro-hysterectomy performed. The tumour was about as large as an average-sized orange, and situated on the body of the uterus, close to the junction of the two horns. The weight of the uterus and tumour immediately after removal was 1 lb. 6½ ozs.

Recovery was absolutely uneventful, the abdominal wound never requiring any attention beyond the removal of the sutures on the eighth day, and on this day she journeyed home (about 80 miles). She is now quite lively and herself again.

Professor M'Fadyean examined the tumour and found it to be a myoma, and the whole specimen has now been added to the Royal Veterinary College Museum.

INJURY DUE TO A RUBBER RING.

By ALFRED BROAD, F.R.C.V.S., and FREDERICK HOBDAJ,
F.R.C.V.S., LONDON.

THE patient, a small Yorkshire terrier, was admitted into the Infirmary on 26th February, suffering from three or four small discharging sores round the neck, which the owner thought were

caused by a whip lash. Whilst in the Infirmary, the breathing was noticed to be laboured, and it appeared to get worse from day to day. The animal also had occasional fits of semi-asphyxia. On the third day after admission it could hardly breathe, making a shrill wheezing

sound at each inspiration. Deep exploration of one of the sores revealed the presence of a thin rubber ring, which had evidently been slipped over the head (probably by some children), and had gradually tightened, burying itself in the muscles of the neck and causing pressure on the trachea. The ring was exposed, snipped through, and withdrawn without any difficulty. The skin had united again over it, except in three or four places where the rubber had formed ulcerating sores. The accompanying figure shows the exact size of the rubber ring.

It was about three weeks after the removal of the ring before the breathing became normal again, any excitement bringing on the shrill whistling inspirations at once.

AN INTERESTING INSTANCE OF PROLIFERATION OF OVARIAN TISSUES.

By FREDERICK HOBDAV, F.R.C.V.S., Kensington.

THE subject, a female cat aged six months, having become a nuisance, was brought for oöphorectomy in September 1900, and, having been anæsthetised with A.C.E. mixture, had the abdomen opened at the median line in the usual manner. Instead of ligaturing the horns and removing the ovaries, the former procedure was dispensed with, the horns being left intact and the ovaries themselves separately snipped off with scissors. To all appearance in each case this was done completely, and the cat was sent home a week later, primary union of the abdominal wall having taken place.

Five months afterwards I received a message to say that she had had two kittens. As soon as they were weaned the abdomen was again opened in a fresh place, a little nearer the umbilicus than the previous operation wound, and upon exposing the uterus the ovaries were found to be quite twice as large as they had been on the previous occasion, and cystic. In fact there appeared to be very little solid substance in either of them. On this occasion the horns were carefully ligatured above and below each ovary, and the whole of the intervening tissue removed. The patient made an uneventful recovery, primary union of the abdominal wound again taking place.

The case is of interest because it shows that even if a very small portion of ovarian tissue is left pregnancy is possible, and it also shows to what an extent the ovaries may be injured without the destruction of their function and activity.

GASTROTOMY ON A DOG.

By W. H. CHASE, M.R.C.V.S., Tutor, Royal Veterinary College,
London.

Subject.—A three-year-old collie bitch brought by the owner to the College Out-patients' Free Clinique on 11th August 1902.

History.—Two days previously some children, when playing with