(ordinary farm buildings) necessitated rather rapid and rough surgery.

Three or four weeks later, according to the owner's testimony, he noticed an enlargement again appearing slightly forward of the operation site; and, deeming the case a hopeless one, killed the sow. During the time the sow was affected she maintained herself in good condition.

A similar case was seen by the writer when a student at the Iowa Agricultural College, the difference being that the growth was spread over the surface of the mammary gland, and did not hang down as in the case reported. The Iowa sow died from shock within a few hours after the operation, which was not surprising, as she was a Poland China, a breed whose vitality is said to be inferior to the large white.

A CASE OF THROMBOSIS OF THE ILIAC ARTERIES.

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THE subject of this note was a grey mare, fourteen years old, in regular work on a milk round.

On the 16th March last, after going about 2 miles on her first round, the driver found that she was unable to go on, being in great pain and very lame in the near hind-leg. When allowed to stand she would swing the leg backward and forward without touching the ground.

On returning to the stable she was given an ordinary colic draught, and the horsekeeper, thinking she was suffering from colic, led her about in the yard. I was called in to see her, but did not arrive until about three hours after she showed the first symptoms.

On arrival I found her being led about in the yard, but the pain had left her, though she was still going lame on the near hind, and the muscles covering the tibia (near) appeared to be slightly swollen. I ordered her to be put into the stable, and the leg to be fomented, and did not see her again until the 4th April, but the horsekeeper informed me that she regained free use of her leg in four days, and was allowed to stay in a box until the 4th April, when she was sent out to work. This time she did not go a quarter of a mile before the same symptoms again came on, but more severely. She was walked back to the stable and put in a loose box. She was in great pain and could not be kept on her feet, kept rolling on her back and kicking. Again I did not see her until about three hours after the onset of symptoms. On arrival I found her free from pain, but moving rather stiffly on her hind-legs, and I concluded that she must have had a slight attack of azoturia, as she had been taken straight from resting to work. I gave her a physic ball, and ordered her to have a little walking exercise after the physic had operated, before putting her to work.

About the 14th April I met the horsekeeper, who informed me that on taking her out for walking exercise she very soon began to knuckle at the hind fetlocks, and that he was glad to get her back into the loose box. I told him to persevere with the exercise, and that I should like to see her when showing these symptoms.

On the 20th April I was sent for in great haste, as she was worse than ever before. She had been led out, and had made a circle of a quarter of a mile. This time I arrived about half an hour after the onset of the attack, and found her down in the box, unable to rise, in great pain, rolling on her back, sweating all over the body except the hind-legs, respirations 20, pulse 60, temperature normal, urine normal in colour. After about half an hour I managed to get her on her feet with a little help from a couple of men at her tail and a good support from the head collar, but she could not stand on her hind-legs, and went down in about two minutes. I gave her an anodyne draught, and fixed her head so that she could not knock it up against the wall.

I informed the owner that she was useless, as I was confident of thrombosis of an iliac artery (near), and would be glad if he would give me an opportunity of making a *post-mortem*, which he did four days after. During the four days he kept her, she did not stand up more than two hours altogether.

The *post-mortem* examination showed thrombosis of the left internal and external iliac arteries, and of the right internal iliac artery. The termination of the aorta, between the roots of the external iliacs, was also occupied by thrombus material, continuous with that in the above-named branches. These three branches appeared to be completely obstructed.

In conclusion it may be added that while resting in the stable from 16th March to 25th April the mare gained rapidly in flesh, and when walked in the yard she would kick and jump on her own account.