

them and the blood clots contained a thickish, slightly blood-stained fluid, which escaped on section.

The gall bladder and the bile ducts were free, but the glands in the portal fissure were affected.

The carcase was very little emaciated, and showed no signs of jaundice.

A microscopical section through a small nodule showed typical "cell-nests," epithelial in character, enclosed in a well-marked vascular network of fibrous tissue.

The entrails had been destroyed, so that it was impossible to make a careful examination for cancerous deposits in other organs. The liver is the organ most liable to secondary cancer, and the probabilities are that in this case the growths were of that nature.

I have to thank Mr J. K. Crawshaw, our Meat Inspector, for bringing this case to my notice.

MAMMARY TUMOUR IN A SOW.

By A. G. HOPKINS, B.Agr., D.V.M., Vancouver, B.C.

DURING the weaning period the mammary gland of a pure-bred Yorkshire sow was noticed to be increasing instead of decreasing in size at the posterior part. The use of a home-made irritant dressing tended to reduce it temporarily to the size and hardness of a baseball. As the sow approached another parturition, the gland again enlarged to a very great size, and again after parturition was over subsided to some extent, although it did not become as small as at the weaning period first mentioned.

The sow was approaching a parturition when the writer's attention was first called to her; therefore Nature was allowed to take its course, and eleven pigs were delivered. Their subsequent deaths were due to other causes, I believe, than the presence of the tumour.

The tumour impeded the sow's movements to a considerable extent, and its under surface became abraded from friction with the ground (as shown in the photograph). Six weeks after the parturition, removal was attempted with the knife and écraseur. The tumour on section showed a considerable amount of very firm tissue, enclosing many large pockets of an ill-smelling pus; the growth was well supplied with blood by one main vessel. The weight of the tumour after removal was estimated to be about 30 lbs.

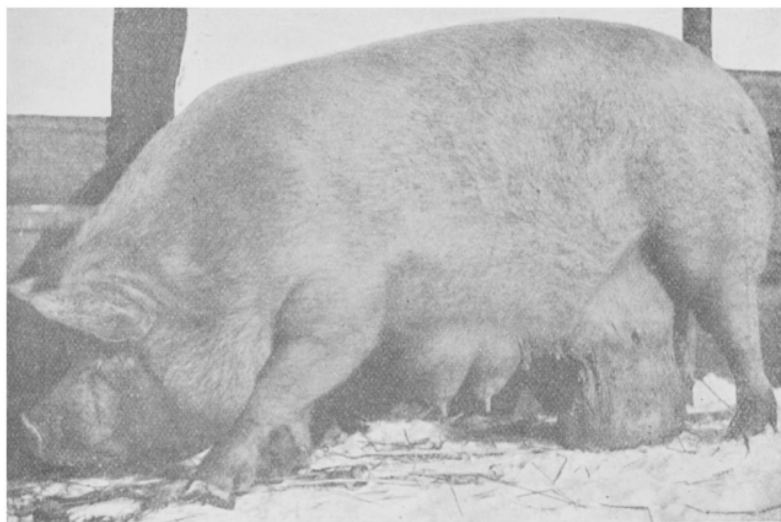
After the edges of the skin had been brought together by sutures (an overplus of skin had to be removed) the sow was let up and was able to run around the barnyard, although stepping high with the hind legs, which had not become accommodated to the loss of the tumour.

The operators looked carefully over the wound site for fugitive portions of the growth, but were unable to find any. They were endeavouring to be as conservative as possible in the removal of the gland and teats, and deemed the growth completely excised, but subsequent events showed they were mistaken.

The coldness of the atmosphere (winter) and the surroundings

(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.

By W. J. WATT, M.R.C.V.S., LONDON.

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.