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EXTRACTS

A Coincidence or What? This year I was asked to remove a growth from the upper eyelid of an Ayrshire cow. The growth, which was the size of a cricket ball, was removed and the surface cauterised and dressed with an ordinary wound lotion; but after a time the growth recurred, and also the lower lid became affected. The cow being very old and nearly due to calve, the owner did not have the growth removed a second time, but said that as soon as she had calved he would have her destroyed. A good heifer calf was born, but here comes the coincidence—the calf had only one eye. There is no doubt but that the growth was malignant. (*The Veterinary Journal*, Vol. 93, No. 9, September 1937.)

A Treatment for Swallowed Needles. A Mastiff puppy, six months old, when playing with its mistress, was seen to swallow a needle and cotton at 10-30 p. m. The treatment consisted in taking a large handful of cotton wool, teasing it out and mixing with butter into pills the size of a large walnut. The puppy was fed with these and swallowed about sixteen or eighteen of them. This was followed two hours later with two ounces of liquid paraffin, being repeated every two hours, until the bowels acted. At 6 a. m. the next day the puppy had a large evacuation which contained the needle and thread entangled in large ball of the cotton wool. I have also found this very satisfactory for safety-pins and jagged pieces of bone. It is always better to use long-fibre cotton wool. (*The Veterinary Journal*, Vol. 93, No. 9, September 1937.)

ABSTRACTS

Feeding Experiments with Canned Food Packed in Aluminium Containers by Gulbrand Lunde, Valborg Aschehoug, and Hans Kringstad. (*Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, September 1937).

When sardines and other foods are canned in aluminium containers, small quantities of the metal will be dissolved by the food during storage. When storage continues over a period of several years, the metal content of the food may rise to about 100 mg. per kg., i. e., not more than may be dissolved by certain foods during domestic cooking in aluminium utensils.

Experiments with mice fed on canned food containing about 0.05 mg. of aluminium per animal per day were carried out during the most rapid period of the growth of the animals; the animals developed normally and showed no abnormal signs to indicate that aluminium in canned food has any injurious effect. No accumulation of aluminium in the animals could be found.