pearances this female's mammary glands were non-existent even the nipples were smaller than those of a normal female and the owners who were most pleased, wanted to know if treatment could be discontinued.

During the four month period the dog had been given an average of three tablets weekly, a total dosage of about 500 mgrs. methyl testosterone at a cost of approximately $8.00.

When examined at the conclusion of treatment this female showed no signs of any male characteristics and the owners claimed no change in temperament or habits had been observed.

A more efficient method of administration is available in the parenteral solution and this will be used on future cases at about the same rate of dosage.

The product used in this case was Orchisterone (Frossts)

A Survey of Deer Herds in South-Eastern Saskatchewan to Determine the Extent of Brucella Infection

By R. Waechter*

During the winter of 1948-49 an opportunity was taken to conduct a serological survey by using the tube agglutination test to determine the extent of Brucella infection in deer in south-eastern Saskatchewan. This area lies south of township 15 to the United States border, and east of range 19, West of the 2nd Meridian, to the Manitoba border.

During the past three years Brucellosis infection in cattle has become a serious problem in this area. As deer herds range almost continually with cattle herds in this area, the survey was undertaken to determine if deer were infected with Brucellosis.

Blood samples were collected by hunters who carried a supply of sterile blood vials. After shooting the deer the hunter severed the jugular vein and filled the vial with the free-flowing blood. The blood sample was then shipped to the Veterinary Laboratory for testing. No attempt was made to isolate Brucella abortus from the animals shot.

Seventy-five blood samples from deer were collected. Of this number fifty-eight gave a negative reaction, fifteen arrived hemolyzed, and two were broken. Freezing temperatures and poor transportation facilities from the area in which the samples were taken were responsible for the large number of samples arriving at the laboratory hemolyzed. All the samples collected were from animals two to six years of age.

It is evident from this survey that deer are not likely to be a menace to cattle in this area as far as Brucellosis is concerned.

Four to seven cysts were found to be lying in small depressions close to the surface of the liver in eight of the deer shot. These cysts contained *Cysticercus tenuicollis,* the larval stage of the tapeworm, *Taenia hydatigena.*

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