

kick both of its elbows but would stagger and fall in the attempt. When down a muscle twitching was noted in the front limbs. A rolling inward of the eyeballs was noted as well as several subcutaneous lumps on the left side of the head. A blood picture was as follows:

R.B.C. ....	8,550,000
W.B.C. ....	28,400
Stabs .....	5,800
Segments .....	16,400
Lymphocytes .....	6,200

On the second day the animal showed the same symptoms together with expiratory dyspnea. Finally she could not stand at all although kicking movements at the left elbow could be initiated if a spot about 12 in. posterior to the point of the elbow on the thorax was rubbed.

The patient expired on May 9, and necropsy revealed the following lesions:

(1) Abscessation at the base of the brain involving the medulla and pons, (2) Impaction of the omasum and acute catarrhal enteritis, (3) Lungs were 30 per cent atelectatic from a former bronchitis, (4) Six chronic abscesses in the subcutis on the left side of the head, (5) An 11 cm. embryo indicating about a 2½ months pregnancy. The frontal sinus showed no gross infection although the patient had been recently dehorned.

The nervous symptoms noted and cause of death were probably due to the abscessation eventually spreading to the base of the brain. The etiology of the abscessation was not determined.

**Russell H. Anthony '53**

**6**

#### **Suppurative Pododermatitis.**

On July 17, 1951 a one-year-old Guernsey heifer was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic. She was lame on the left front leg. Further examination of the affected leg revealed a fistulous opening on the lateral side of the claw just above the hoof. The owner suspected a foreign body, possibly a piece of glass, to be the causative factor.

An x-ray picture was taken. No marked evidence of suppurative arthritis

could be seen, nor did any foreign objects show up in the picture. The foot was cleaned and a phenol-formalin pack (0.18 per cent phenol, 0.12 per cent formalin) was put on the foot. On July 20, the patient was placed on the operating table, in a right lateral recumbency, for an examination. The condition of the claw was worse and it was deemed necessary to amputate. The left front leg was clipped, shaved, scrubbed and painted with a tincture of iodine. Two per cent procaine hydrochloride was infiltrated into the area of the second phalanx. The left claw was amputated through the middle of the second phalanx and a tourniquet was applied. A sterile pack with sulfathiazole powder was put on the wound and the leg was bandaged before returning the heifer to her stall. The tourniquet was removed one half hour later.

Two days after the operation, the pack and bandage were removed. The wound was clean and appeared to be healing properly. A sulfonamide-urea-lactose powder (10 percent sulfanilamide, 5 percent sulfathiazole, 20 percent urea, 65 percent lactose) was applied to the wound and the leg was bandaged again. The next day, the wound was irrigated with KMnO<sub>4</sub> 1:3000. Sulfonamide-urea-lactose powder was again applied and the leg bandaged. By July 31, the heifer was beginning to use the left foot quite well and she moved about freely.

On August 6, the wound was irrigated with KMnO<sub>4</sub> 1:3000 and sulfanilamide powder applied. The wound was healing by granulation and the epithelium was growing toward the center of the wound from all edges. A durable bandage was placed on the foot and the heifer was discharged from the clinic.

**Robert E. Gamble '53**

**7**

#### **Separation of the Symphysis Mandibulae.**

A mixed Collie, one-year-old, was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic on July 12, 1951. Early diagnosis supposed a broken jaw. The dog was placed on the operating table in left