

inguinal hernia. Symptoms consisted of a hot, hard, and painful bilateral enlargement of the scrotum. The right side was larger than the left. The animal was depressed and weak.

Due to the acute nature of the symptoms, immediate surgical intervention was necessary. Anesthesia was produced by 1.5 cc. Sparine (Wyeth) I.V. and 30 cc. of Equitol (Pitman-Moore Co.) I.V. The animal was placed in dorsal recumbancy and the legs and immediate area were draped. A three inch incision through the skin of the scrotum was made on each side to expose the testicles and their tunics. The testicles were enlarged and the tunics thickened and edematous. The presence of an inguinal hernia was confirmed. The spermatic cords were ligated with #3 chromic catgut. The cords were divided and the testicles were placed in a container to be saved for subsequent bacteriologic examination. Each inguinal ring was sutured with three interrupted #2 chromic catgut sutures. Tetracycline powder was dusted into each incision and the incisions were then closed with continuous sutures of nylon.

Further examination revealed a pervious urachus, which was cauterized with 90 per cent phenol. The pervious urachus was characterized by dribbling of urine plus an opening surrounded by inflammation and edema.

The animal was given 1500 units of tetanus antitoxin and 1,500,000 units aqueous penicillin I.M. The animal was discharged with instructions to the owner to remove the skin sutures in five days. Later inquiry of the owner revealed that the colt made a complete and uneventful recovery.

Bacteriologic examination of the testicles revealed a *Streptococcus* of undetermined species as the causative factor of the orchitis.

Robert Challoner, '60

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Bilateral Hare Lip and Cleft Palate in a Calf. On September 25, 1959, a Holstein bull calf was presented at the Stange Memorial Clinic. The history given by the client pointed out that the

calf had been sold at a sales barn at four days of age because it could not successfully nurse its dam. Milk would run out of the nostrils while it attempted to nurse.

In three short weeks it exchanged hands an equal number of times. The present client purchased the animal, hand fed it, and plans to sell it for veal.

The diagnosis *Schistocephalus fissipalatinus* and *S. fissilabrus* was made. This is classed as a simple monstrosity because it is an abnormal division of the body, or its parts, in this case the palate and upper lips.

Jerry Hicks, '60



Note the tongue protruding through the calf's left nostril, and the lower teeth appearing at the right nostril.

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Experimental Suppression of Granulation Tissue in the Equine.

Excessive granulation tissue (proud flesh) is a common sequela of traumatic injuries, especially in the equine species. The presence of proud flesh delays healing time and it also prevents the practitioner from achieving the desired cosmetic effect in the injured area. Many techniques have been used in efforts to control the formation of granulation tissue. Pressure bandages have merit if properly used. Excessive irritation of a wound, as with irrigation, should be avoided unless one de-