

be carried out in several ways:

1. The involved vein can be dissected out.
2. Sodium morrhuate, a sclerosing agent, can be injected to cause obliteration of the vein.
3. The tumor or swelling that is exerting pressure on the vein can be removed.

R. R. Rognes, '47

4 **Mandibular Osteoma.** A 2-year-old Belgian horse was admitted to Stange Memorial clinic. The horse had been injured when only a few months old. The patient had become tangled in a halter rope, the lower jaw being caught in a loop of the rope and 7 lacerations resulted.

At this time a large mass of bone-like tissue had grown from an attachment on the dorsal surface of the mandible.



Extent of tumor

An attempt was made to remove the growth surgically, but the hemorrhage was so severe that it could not be controlled and the animal died. Necropsy revealed that the lateral incisors were greatly displaced and deformed. These involved teeth were imbedded in the mass of osteoid tissue.

The rope injury to the colt's jaw in early life could logically be an explanation of the etiology in this case; however, many similar cases are found where no such injury has occurred.

R. T. Howard, '47

The incidence of bloat in lactating and non-lactating cows on alfalfa pasture was reduced to a minimum by feeding Sudan grass hay at night. Alfalfa hay was also tried out but was found to be less effective, and this is attributed to the finer consistency of this hay in comparison to Sudan grass hay. The theory is that belching in cattle is a reflex stimulated by the presence of fiber in the rumen and that lack of sufficient fiber produces a condition in which gas cannot escape from the rumen as belching is not stimulated.

In large scale field trials in Africa, in treating African sleeping sickness, use has been made of the drug gamma-(p-arsenosophenyl)-butyric acid which seems to be active against trypanosomes. When used in the early stages cures have resulted in less than 2 weeks—other drugs so far tried require 12 to 15 weeks to effect a cure. Gamma-(p-arsenosophenyl)-butyric acid was administered intravenously and there was very little toxic reaction.

Investigations carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry have shown that *Sarcocystis* of swine is actually a fungus, a member of the plant kingdom. It was thought for some time that this parasite was a protozoan.