

tion with a continuous suture. The skin and muscles were sutured with 13 interrupted through and through sutures and the skin was finally sutured with a continuous suture. Nylon, No. 00, suture material was used for all of the above sutures.

The artificial respirator was gradually suppressed, the patient allowed to practice normal respiration which it did with no difficulty and the tracheal tube was then removed.

The patient recovered from the anesthesia seven hours later. At this time 1000 cc. of 5 percent dextrose solution was administered intravenously.

On the following morning the patient exhibited mild discomfort and 5 mg. acetyl salicylic acid were given per orum as a sedative.

On the following days the patient manifested no discomfort, respiration was normal, the wound healed uneventfully and the patient was discharged on Nov. 20, 1949.

William Fennessy, '51

2

Unusual Bovine Horn Studs.

On Jan. 17, 1950, the ambulatory clinicians at Iowa State College were called to see a 2-year-old Shorthorn heifer with a history of having been dehorned about 18 months previously, but horn stubs had grown out on the right side of the poll since that time.

The two horn stubs resembled miniature goat horns, being approximately 4 in. long, and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. in diameter, and adjacent to each other. About 1 in. of the shell on the end of one of the horn stubs was broken off, thus causing continuous hemorrhage. The hair on the right side of the head was almost completely matted with blood.

It was decided to remove the horny growths and the animal was restrained in a stanchion with a nose lead. A local anesthetic of 10 cc. of 4 percent procaine hydrochloride was injected midway between the orbit and the base of the horn stubs and about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. lateral to the edge of the frontal bone with a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 16 gauge needle in an attempt to block the cornual

nerve. The horn stubs along with the skin in which they were imbedded were removed with ranch-type dehorner. Hemorrhage was controlled by clamping off the larger blood vessels with hemostats.



Fig. 1. Horn stubs.

Horn stubs are a common sequel of dehorning operations due to the failure to destroy or remove all of the germinal epithelium surrounding the base of the horns.

Donald H. Crawford '50

3

A Suspected Congenital Cardiac Deficiency.

On Jan. 12, 1950, a 9-month-old female bovine of the Angus breed was admitted to Stange Memorial Clinic. Accompanying history stated that recently the animal showed weakness in the shoulders and had an enlargement in the area of the umbilicus. One year previously, two calves in the same herd exhibited similar symptoms. One of these two animals died; the other was slaughtered. No post mortem results on the slaughtered animal were obtained.

Clinical examination of the patient revealed slightly accelerated respirations and a normal temperature. Edema of the brisket was quite evident. The front legs and shoulders were turned outward and the animal showed considerable respira-