

1959

Book Review: Veterinary Ophthalmology

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ping you can remove material that will allow your infusion treatment to get well up into the udder. Each infected quarter is then infused with 2.5 to 5 cc. of a combination of penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin in 250 cc. of sterile, distilled water. The volume is important and this method is not generally available to the farmer. The treated quarters are not milked for 24 hours unless it is a fresh cow in full production. If the quarters are hard, bathing in hot water and epsom salts is recommended. Mastitis tubes are left with the farmer to be repeated in 24 hours if the case warrants. Those containing the cortical steroids are used if the quarters are hard. I seldom make a repeat call on an ordinary acute mastitis.

"Gangrenous mastitis, our most difficult problem, is treated 12 hours apart with triple sulfa and erythromycin I.V. Also six million units of penicillin is given I. M. The teats that are blue and lack circulation are immediately amputated at the base of the udder for drainage. Like any acute cases I feel antihistamines are of definite value. The farmer is instructed to bathe the udder in hot water and epsom salts for a minimum of two hours a day. To emphasize my point I try to leave the impression that this might mean the difference in the man having a live cow and not having one. I've tried many other treatments and I think there is much to be desired from all.

"Mastitis in dry cows is usually treated by the farmer. I instruct him to milk the quarter out thoroughly, infuse the quarter with a commercial tube, repeating this twice at 3 day intervals. In some cases I use the large volume of sterile, distilled water with antibiotics in it."

Dr. R. Pawlisch, Brodhead, Wis.

BOOK REVIEW

Veterinary Ophthalmology

The second edition of this book, printed in less than two years after the first, contains more illustrations and some of the pictures have been redrawn. A few more photographic plates are included.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part is on anatomy and physiology of the eye and the second part is on clinical ophthalmology. The section on anatomy and physiology is very good with a lot of emphasis placed upon comparative veterinary anatomy. The chapters on animal vision and the optical system contains much interesting and helpful information. The second part on clinical ophthalmology would be more useful to the average veterinary practitioner. For example, a method of restraint used when examining the eye of a cow is illustrated on page 142. This section also gives attention to congenital abnormalities of the eye.

The chapter on therapeutics is primarily based upon information from *The British Veterinary Codex* and *British Pharmacopoeia*. The average American veterinary practitioner would have to supplement this chapter with other available information.

This book would be of some benefit to those veterinarians engaged in general practice and definitely should be available to the teacher and student of veterinary medicine.

Veterinary Ophthalmology. By R. H. Smythe. 379 pages. Williams and Wilkins Co., Mount Royal and Guilford Aves., Baltimore 2, Md. Exclusive U. S. agents. 1958. Price \$8.50.

Chris Oelberg '59

(Diseases and Care of Parakeets, continued from page 74)

MANAGEMENT PRECAUTIONS

1. Do not use phenol or phenol derivatives around these birds.
2. All new cages should be thoroughly rubbed with a steel brush to remove all loose metallic particles.

3. If you use a dusting powder, use only a powder with a pyrethrum base.
4. Do not use DDT preparations.
5. Thoroughly remove all insecticides from green food.
6. Do not leave any lindane where birds can come in contact with it. *End*