

low dosage of 1-2 tenths of a cc that we use for many cases.

Answer: European dosages are extremely variable, ranging from .025 mg/lb. to as much as 3, 2.5 mg/lb. either I.V. or I.M., but those dosages are various actions, whether you want recumbency or whether you want just sedation. With the results we've shown here, our maximum dose is pretty much in the ballpark.

Question: Do you know where the abortion rates start?

Answer: It has nothing to do with dosage as much as the point in pregnancy.

### Practice Tip

**Robert Scott, D.V.M.**  
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Everyone stand up. The mind can't absorb any more than the seat can withstand and you can listen while standing up. We are going to talk about people for about three minutes, and I am going to change your income. You see, I never had a cow write me a check and the Creator gave you a marvelous and wonderful example of how you should use the instruments on your head when you get out of that car in the farmer's yard. You have two eyes and two ears and nostrils and one mouth and that's the proportion in which you should use your mouth when you are standing in front of that farmer. Secondly, I have six honest serving men. They taught me all I know. Their names are what, where, when, how, why, and who. I can promise you that these six serving men can make you a whole lot smarter because your clients will teach you more than you'll ever learn in college. Not that I want to berate the college at all, but the man who is people-oriented has more fun out of life and he has a more rewarding practice.

Someone else covered what I was going to talk about, so I thought we'd talk about something else and give you a stretch. Thank you.

### Urethral Calculi Surgery

**John Collamer, D.V.M.**  
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In our range practice, when doing urethral calculi operations on steer calves up to yearlings, we have found that using a very small, half-curved, atraumatic needle with 4-0 silk suture has been the most successful.

Using cutting needles has given us leaks and makes it very difficult to make a small stitch without cutting out the wall of the urethra.

When using catgut in the past for suturing, we had a number of operations that the urethra scarred closed from the reaction to the catgut.

Since going to the use of silk about four years ago, we have not had any scarring problems.

The sutures are put in place by going down through the wall of the urethra, bringing the needle out the top edge of the mucosal lining, and then entering the opposite side of the incision at the top edge of the mucosa and coming up through the wall of the urethra. A simple continuous suture is used to close the incision in the urethra with a second layer of simple continuous sutures used to close the fascia.

### Use of a Tape Recorder in a Large Animal Practice

**G. R. Mitchell, D.V.M.**  
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A tape recorder has several uses in our practice on a daily basis:

1. Record calls right after they are made. Information is fresh in your mind and it saves time—no writing before or while you are driving.
2. Sudden ideas you have about something while driving can be recorded.
3. Can dictate letters between calls.
4. Can turn cassette over to secretary for office recording of calls, medicine used, etc.
5. Very useful at meetings on continuing education sessions and information can be brought back for associates or partners to hear.

Type of tape recorder required:

1. Pocket-sized or at least small and compact.
2. It should conveniently fit into glove compartment of truck or car and microphone can hang on dashboard.
3. Acceptable recorders available: a. Popular Science, Nov. 1975 issue, and b. Craig, Sony, Superscope and Wollensak, to name a few, have good recorders, moderately priced between 50 and 150 dollars.

Give it a try—you'll like it.

### A Technique for Sampling the Bovine Respiratory Tract

**Arthur E. Sutfin, D.V.M.**  
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Respiratory disease is one of the most commonly encountered disease processes of the bovine animal. Accurate diagnosis of lower respiratory disease is extremely difficult. Successful treatment is oftentimes completely dependent upon selection of the proper antimicrobial agent and/or supportive therapy. Early accurate diagnosis and instigation of proper therapy can reverse many cases of respiratory disease which, when treated with whatever may "work" at the time, would result in great economic losses.

In human medicine several methods of obtaining specimens from the lower respiratory tract have been used. The transtracheal aspiration technique is currently considered the safest and the one that gives