In a recent study, a total of 133 dogs were used to determine the efficacy and toxicity of a new anthelmintic—VERMIPLEX.

At the recommended therapeutic dosage, Vermiplex was found to be highly effective against canine ascarides, hookworms and tapeworms. Repeated therapeutic doses showed absence of toxicity (therapeutic index greater than 10) plus a very low rate of emesis.

Vermiplex combines the activity of methylbenzene against nematodes, with the taeniacidal action of Di-Phenthane-70.


Two dosage forms:

- **Capsule Number 1**—
  0.433 Gm. (6.7 grs.) methylbenzene and 0.5 Gm. (7.7 grs.) Di-Phenthane-70.

- **Capsule Number 2**—
  0.866 Gm. (13.4 grs.) methylbenzene and 1 Gm. (15.4 grs.) Di-Phenthane-70.

Usual dose—one capsule number 1 per five lbs. body weight, or one capsule number 2 per ten lbs.
The Deshler-Wallick Hotel, located in the heart of downtown Columbus, is the largest hotel in the city. It has 1000 rooms, each with bath, and meeting and banquet facilities to accommodate groups ranging in size from 10 to 1000 persons.

Columbus being the third leading convention city in the nation, it goes without saying that the Deshler-Wallick serves as headquarters for more conventions than any other hotel. In 1949, over 367 conventions have already met or will meet before the year is out at the Deshler for sessions ranging in duration from one day to an entire week.

The new owners of the Deshler, who assumed managership about two years ago, have been busily engaged in a remodeling and redecorating program unparalleled in the history of Columbus. Public space, sleeping rooms, and the main lobby of the Deshler have taken on the “new look,” and while the program is still in progress many travelers, as well as local patrons, have marveled at the improvements which have already been accomplished.

New public dining rooms have been added, the most recent of which is the Hour Glass, which now occupies a portion of the main lobby, formerly a wasted and unused area.

Supervising and directing all of the Deshler’s operations is Palmer R. Suddaby, General Manager, while directing the convention activity is Richard H. Frey, Director of Sales, and Clyde C. McBee, Sales Manager.

The hotel being a focal point for local business entertaining and social amusement, it is felt that Columbus’ citizens may be proud of the facilities provided for the comfort and convenience of visitors from other cities.

The management is indeed happy that the Deshler has again been chosen as headquarters for the 66th annual convention of the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association. It has been our pleasure to serve this association for the past several years. We have enjoyed our role as host to this group. The management would appreciate any comments which would aid us in better serving this group. We would like to take this opportunity to extend our sincere wishes for a successful convention and continued progress in the future.
The school year 1949-50, starts a new era in Veterinary Medicine, since this marks the beginning of the six-year training program, in most of the veterinary colleges. It is doubtful if any of you who graduated under the three-year program ever dreamed when you were students that you would see the day when six years would be required for the degree, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Yet when one considers the changes and the advances which have been made in the field of veterinary science over the past forty years, it is readily apparent that the need for a longer training period is only a natural sequence which might logically be expected. We are frequently asked whether the additional year requirement is necessary. It is a good thing for the profession? Do we actually believe the new curriculum will result in better practitioners? All of these questions are most pertinent, and have been given a great deal of thought. First of all, we must recognize that regardless of the number of years we might require for training veterinarians, we could never hope to turn out a finished product. The most any course in veterinary medicine can hope to do is to provide a good sound foundation and the inspiration to build a successful professional career on that foundation. Certainly a much broader fundamental training is required for veterinarians today than was required forty years ago, and the present educational program is designed to meet that need. The young men graduating under this program should have a much broader understanding of the intricate problems of animal disease and the scientific skill with which to render a more complete veterinary service. Whether the change will be good for the profession and will result in better practitioners, time alone will tell. Many of our veterinary graduates (and I might add some of our most successful) have worked to finance most of their college education. How many of them would have been discouraged from taking veterinary medicine by the present requirements? Certainly we must not get these requirements beyond the means of the young men who have learned to work during their formative years, to help supplement the family income, and in so doing have developed a resourcefulness and a sense of human kindness and understanding, if we are to maintain the high standards and ideals expected of professional men.

Some have questioned and rightly so, if six years college training will tend to discourage the graduates from going back to small communities to engage in general practice; thus leaving many rural areas without veterinary service. Time alone will furnish the answer; most assuredly this would not be in keeping with our basic professional ob-
ligation to assure a healthy, prosperous livestock industry, which in turn means a vigorous, healthy society. No doubt similar questions were raised when previous changes in educational requirements were made and yet our profession has marched steadily forward, gaining prestige among the allied professions with each change. It is our feeling that we have every reason to expect similar progress as a result of this change.

Another item of importance to the veterinary profession is the establishment of a Division of Veterinary Medicine in the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. This association originally began as an organization of agricultural colleges with their various ramifications in teaching, extension and research. Later the Division of Engineering, Home Economics and Arts and Sciences, were added. This year Veterinary Medicine was organized as a fifth division in the association.

In addition to the recognition which comes from being invited into an association of this kind, we in educational fields look upon this as an opportunity to work through the various councils and committees to iron out some of the controversial problems which sometimes arise between the veterinary profession and allied fields. Furthermore, it affords an opportunity for those engaged in veterinary education to discuss their many problems, profit from each others experiences, thus resulting in mutual benefit to all.

The Conference for Veterinarians held this past June was one of the most successful ever held. The one-day program devoted to nutrition is becoming increasingly interesting and popular with the veterinarians. This year's audience seemed particularly interested and there were very few empty seats in the auditorium, when the meeting was adjourned late in the afternoon. For our conference this coming year we plan to devote some time to Beef Cattle Nutrition. Should any of you have suggestions for speakers, or ways in which we can improve our programs, we are always glad to receive them. With your help we can make the programs just what you want. The dates for the meeting will be announced later.

At this time I want to thank all of you who so kindly answered the post card questionnaire which was recently sent out from the college relative to your interest in poultry practice. Well over three hundred replies were received which we consider especially gratifying. Many worthwhile suggestions have been received which should be helpful to the entire program. Since there was (Continued on Page 13)

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**NAPRYLATE**

**OINTMENT**

**POWDER**

**LIQUID**

For ringworm infections of the skin.

For the Graduate Veterinarian

Write for Folder

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS SINCE 1886

ROCHESTER 4, NEW YORK
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DAIRY HUSBANDRY

JAMES H. ROSENBERGER, Veterinary Medicine II

The Dairy Husbandry Department of The Ohio State University is undergoing much the same type of revolutionary growth as is our own school of veterinary medicine. Under the able chairmanship of Dr. Fordyce Ely, this department has been reinforced with new staff members, bringing with them new research ideas and teaching techniques. Significantly, the enrollment of the department has increased some 62% in the short time since these changes and additions have been made, mute testimony to the success of this new movement.

It behooves veterinary aspirants to keep abreast of new developments in all of the allied fields, and it is with this belief that this article attempts to present a general picture of the present trends and activities of dairy production at Ohio State University.

Under the direction of Dr. T. M. Ludwick, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, the fields of Dairy Cattle Breeding and Reproduction are being given considerable attention. Particularly is the field of artificial insemination emphasized, with a considerable number of new ideas undergoing testing procedures.

The need for determining the breeding efficiency of bovine semen in vitro as a criterion for its worth in vivo is as yet an unmet challenge in this field. Dr. Ludwick has developed a procedure of incubating the diluted semen samples at approximately 39.5°C, accompanied by periodic microscopic checks on certain visual characteristics found to be most closely associated with fertilizing ability, which has shown promise of being useful in helping with this problem. A criterion of judgment, based on such characteristics as the percentage of living spermatozoa, concentration of living spermatozoa, and their motility; mathematically weighed as to their relative diagnostic value and transposed to a single percentage figure, has been developed in compiling data on this subject. Preliminary data has shown a definite correlation between this microscopic diagnostic test and actual performance based on 60-90 day non-returns.

An allied problem also receiving consideration by the department, and also in the preliminary stages, is the search for an improved semen diluent, one which will prolong life and enhance the conceptional ability of the contained sperm. The amino acid content of the semen of various animal species has been known for some time and, with that as a basis, the inclusion of certain amino acids in experimental diluents has been tried in an effort to determine their effects on semen sample characteristics. Specifically, the amino acid arginine has been used with, as yet, inconclusive results; however, complexities of the problem have by no means been solved and technical difficulties have, up to this time, somewhat hindered any attempts at drawing valid conclusions. A ramification of this amino acid idea is the possible use of the urea content of the original semen sample as the basis for a chemical quick test for semen evaluation. The idea is only in the embryonic stage but superficially certain chemical reactions, known to occur in the body in urea for-
mation, i.e., the arginine phase of amino acid breakdown, combined with the relatively high content of arginine in the semen of most animal species at present investigated, makes it certainly worthy of further investigation; a proposed "problem for further study" by this department. The advent of chromatography technique in amino acid assay work appears as an expedient impetus to investigation of this field.

Recent periodical publicity of the work of certain investigators in the field of ova transplantation and the apparent initial success of some has kindled an interest in this intriguing possibility in this department. Any attempt at discussing the problems or technique of this procedure, other than to state that preliminary experimentation in this field is being considered, is beyond the scope of this writer, suffice it to say that success in this endeavor would be one of the greatest triumphs of dairy science.

Especially interesting has been the development of new breeding techniques in the field of artificial insemination. Every veterinarian engaged in a "cattle practice" realizes the tremendous problems of present day reproductive anomalies. In our own zealous attempts to "push" the dairy cow to new productive heights, we have simultaneously somewhat lowered her breeding efficiency and have uncovered a host of new breeding difficulties. The economic loss accompanying such problems makes one wonder if the dairy cattle breeder has not, in many cases, "cut off his nose to spite his face"; nevertheless, these problems are with us, and attempts must be made to solve them. Specifically, the problem of mature non-breeding heifers has been considered by this department. Many apparently otherwise reproductively normal virgin heifers fail to conceive with repeated natural service, and upon rectal examination accompanying attempts at artificial insemination are found to have a contracted, apparently impenetrable, cervical canal. Predominantly, the ovarian cycle, uterine morphology, and tone are normal; with the cervical canal the apparent impasse for normal impregnation. Thus, the idea was conceived to totally bypass the cervix, passing the semen in per rectum, and hypodermically introducing it through the rectal wall into the uterine cornula, with the theory that the subsequent normal dilation of the cervical canal at time of parturition would preclude future reproductive inefficiency, other things being equal. The objections of such technique are, of course, many and varied, and yet the idea does suggest possibilities. Again only preliminary data have been obtained on this activity, with, as yet, no reportable results.

Another phase of the departmental work under Dr. Ludwick, which might be of interest to the veterinarian, is the Federal Breeding Project of Ohio, sponsored by a Congressional appropriation. Some 1200 head of Holstein cattle are enrolled in this project, with the object of amassing data on productive and reproductive features of dairy cattle in general. A multitude of problems are being considered, but of particular interest are growth and mammary palpation studies being conducted on calves. Vital body measurements and mammary tissue growth measurements, gathered chronologically throughout the early life of the animals, are shedding new light on age old ideas concerning these phenomena. Through the use of multi-line chart analysis, the various mammary measurements are transposed into predicted future production levels, a proc-
FRESHMAN
DICK BURN, Veterinary Medicine I

The class of '53, the first class of veterinary students at Ohio State University to undertake the newly designed six-year curriculum, began its embryonic way toward its goal amidst an atmosphere perhaps not unlike one's first day in the army. Though our confusion was possibly at a minimum, our anxiety to fit into our new role and our fears toward the idea of being guinea pigs for the school's new curriculum, kept our noses pretty well to the grindstone those first few weeks.

But things seem to have settled down now since we can find our way around schools and know our instructors fairly well, and also understand pretty well what is expected of us. Getting to know our classmates has been a great help, and an important factor in this has been our Jr. A.V.M.A. meetings that have brought a near 100% turnout of our class. Credit to our Jr. A.V.M.A. Auxiliary and its leaders should be given for their aids in acquainting cur wives with each other and with the wives of the upperclassmen and faculty. From their first meeting this year, reports were brought home that it was a splendid time and that very good information was dispensed.

We find some interesting statistical information about our class. Our percentages of married and single men are fairly near equal, with 48.5% of the class married. We find also that these married men have an average of 0.73 children, the oldest child being 7 years of age. We ourselves have an average age of 24 years, having a 19-year-old and several 32-year-olds among us.

Scholastically, we have two men with accumulative point hour ratios of 3.7, and we are additionally proud of our 21 others who are above 3.0. Our class point hour average is 2.84. Fifty-eight and one-half per cent of our have had some college work before entering our pre-vet work, the average number of years of college being 1.5 years. Colleges attended are the Universities of: Arizona, Bowling Green, Cincinnati, Colorado A. & M., Davis-Elkins, Denison, Earlham, Eastern Kentucky State, Findlay, Fordham, Greenbrier Military, Indiana State, International, Iowa State, Kent State, Kentucky, Wake Forest, Miami, Missouri, Muskingum, Ohio State, Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan, Purdue, Western Kentucky, West Virginia, and Wilmington. We have 13 men who hold college degrees in fields ranging through Biology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Zoology, Business Administration, Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Husbandry, Arts, and Mathematics.

Our class boasts 75.7% veterans with lengths of service averaging 2.6 years and up to 6 years. Sixty-six per cent of these men were in the Army, 26% in the Navy, and 8% were in the Marines and Coast Guard. Sixty-six per cent of all these were first three graders and 19% were officers up to the rank of major.

Eleven of our classmates are from states outside Ohio: 2 from West Virginia, 3 from Kentucky, and 6 from Indiana. Only one member of our class was reared in Columbus. Our average daily commuting distance to school is 3
miles, but one student lives as far away as 23 miles.

Congratulations to our newly elected class officers: President John A. McClain, Vice President Paul L. Reischman, Secretary James C. Taylor, and Treasurer Jerome Gigliotti. Elected as our Jr. A.V.M.A. representative is John L. Anderson.

SOPHOMORE

HERB BERNSTEIN, Veterinary Medicine II

Fall quarter this year finds the sophomore class just a little changed from fall quarter last year. Eight more boys have lost out on the race to remain happy bachelors. In fact, yours truly is getting tired and will drop out about Thanksgiving vacation. The most recent loss to the ranks was Fred Opfer's—last marriage to date. The other half of the partnership is Joyce Givens, who is employed as a telephone operator. The wedding took place on September 18 in the Glenwood Methodist Church. Statement to the press, "Had to get through school somehow."

Of course, the whole class is watching the Ronald Matchett affair. His woman of choice lives right next room to him. Ronny has been heard mumbling, "Walls are such a nuisance."

Other changes in the class amount to a little quieter, a little more reserved, and a whole lot BUSIER. In fact, first-time greetings are still being exchanged as we go from class to class. Of course, there are a few who were able to absorb the increased schoolwork and take it right in stride, such as the dignified Henry "Brain" Stevens, but most of the rest of us were—uh—slightly flustered.

Summer activities were varied, as usual. The one place of employment best represented was the Ohio State Fairgrounds. Putting their "wisdom" to work was Ladd Heldenbrand, Mar-shall Hubbard, Victor Humm, Ted Queen, Carl Boise, James Denham, and Forrest Cutlip.

Dan Thomas was employed with the Ohio State Veterinarian doing field work on the milk ring test for Bang's disease.

John Hamilton worked for Armour's here in Columbus. According to John, "A meat inspector must be on the proverbial ball."

Jim Bratton was employed by the State of Ohio, helping to work out problems of feed and nutrition for Ohio livestock.

Harold Power was employed by the State of Indiana on a survey of beef cattle production, value, and testing.

Harry Heath and Ronny Matchett spent the summer doing custom baling in their respective neighborhoods.

Naturally many boys passed the summer working with practitioners. All of these boys are ready to admit that there is a lot to learn in this profession.

Ward Winkler relates the incident of being present when a monkey patient was brought in his father's hospital. It seems the monkey was a bit unappreciative of human endeavors. Restraining devices were promptly undone and thrown across the room. When pills were placed far back in the monkey's mouth he merely reached back, removed them, and sailed them across the room. After this routine occurred a few times, the pills were handed to the owner with instructions to see that they were administered.

It sure is great to hear of a little monkeying around every once in a while.

JUNIOR

PAUL MYERS, Veterinary Medicine III

During the vacation period, the net of matrimony was cast upon the waves
During the past few months, much has been printed about the curative values of chloromycetin for a number of heretofore difficult to control human diseases. Typhoid fever, brucellosis, typhus fever, bacterial and atypical pneumonias, enteric fever and dysentery, gram-negative bacillurias, and Rocky Mountain spotted fever are some of the diseases known to yield to chloromycetin. These reports bring up the questions, "What is this antibiotic, and what are its possibilities in the field of veterinary medicine?"

Chloromycetin is a neutral pure crystalline antibiotic initially obtained from a new species of soil organism isolated in Venezuela, and now designated as Streptomyces Ve ne zue lae.\(^1\) It has a bitter taste, is stable in neutral and acid solutions over a pH range of 2 to 9 for more than 24 hours, and is unaffected by boiling in distilled water for more than five hours. In water at room temperature, solubility is 0.25%. It is soluble up to 15% in propylene glycol. Chloromycetin has been identified chemically and is the first antibiotic to be produced synthetically on a practical basis. It has specific therapeutic activity against a wide variety of pathogenic organisms.

Assays in experimental animals and in man show that chloromycetin is rapidly and almost completely absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Blood serum concentrations of the active form of the drug reach a peak within two hours after a single oral dose. Small amounts are present at eight hours, and at the end of 24 hours chloromycetin cannot be detected in the blood. Maximum serum concentrations obtained tend to be proportional to the dose administered.\(^2\)\(^3\)

In normal men, 2 gm. doses resulted in blood levels of 15 and 32 micrograms per cc. at one-half hour, 22 and 15 micrograms per cc. at two hours, and slightly above 5 micrograms per cc. at eight hours.\(^4\)

Chloromycetin is found in the bile of dogs in concentrations comparable to those in the blood. Cerebrospinal fluid levels are lower and are attained more slowly, reaching 2.5 micrograms per cc. after a single dose of 75 mg. per Kg. of bodyweight, and 3 to 4 micrograms per cc. after the second such dose, given twice daily.\(^5\)

Chloromycetin is excreted largely in the urine. Appreciable amounts are found within one-half hour after a single oral dose, and maximal urine concentrations are reached at two to eight hours in dogs.\(^6\) Chemical assay shows that 80% to 92% of the administered chloromycetin is excreted in 24 hours, largely in the form of inactive nitro compounds.\(^7\)\(^8\)

Chemical analyses for total chloromycetin content of tissues of rats and dogs show high concentrations in kidney and liver, and progressively smaller amounts in lung, spleen, heart, muscle, and brain. Incubation with rat liver slices in vitro results in inactivation of the antibiotic, forming nitro compounds and small amounts of aryl amine.\(^9\) This observation suggests the liver as a probable site of degradation.

The rapidity of inactivation and excretion of chloromycetin apparently is responsible for lack of its accumulation in the blood, even with prolonged medi-
What the Veterinary Profession Means to Mankind

Disease says . . .

"Bet You a Billion"

It looks like hog flu . . . But IS IT? If they're YOUR hogs, you may be betting your entire year's profit on that question. Because it may be erysipelas, enteritis, or even hog cholera. They look alike . . . but the methods of prevention and treatment are entirely different. That's why it pays to ALWAYS get a veterinarian's diagnosis when disease symptoms appear. Other symptom similarities occur among cattle, horses, sheep, poultry. All these diseases cost farmers upwards of a Billion a year. What will YOUR 1949 stake be in this huge loss? ALWAYS call your veterinarian first . . . always KNOW what you're fighting. It may mean hundreds of dollars difference in your 49 profits.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

THIS MESSAGE is appearing in leading farm magazines this month, sponsored by ASSOCIATED SERUM PRODUCERS

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The first group of veterinary students to attend a Medical R.O.T.C. Summer Camp since the war, convened at the Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas, on August 1. They stemmed primarily from Ohio and Pennsylvania colleges, with only a minority from the Iowa, Kansas, and Cornell schools. These men constituted the third platoon, the “veterinary platoon.”

Other platoons, to the number of five, likewise drawn from all sections of the country, were composed of medical, dental, and pharmaceutical students from many schools. All were present for the single purpose, however, of learning the “army slant” on their professions, and to get such knowledge as might be beneficial in later military or civilian life. And a large amount of information was dispensed, from which they could draw. It was a high-powered, fast-moving course!

The first week of the six was spent in organizing the class into military units, familiarizing them with the different classroom and demonstration areas, and orienting the class as to its present status in the army. To add a more military note to the training, the principles and practices of guard duty were set forth, and in the course of time everyone had the dubious pleasure of standing “fire and security guard” for the night.

In direct opposition to the paperwork and academic lectures, an “on-the-spot” map-reading course of practical nature was given. Maps were oriented and fingered from hilltops in the Texas plains, eyes strained for a certain dry creek bed or knoll, and necks craned to see if the “Joe” to the left had found just where the unit in question was located. It was refreshing to take part in a live demonstration. And, thusly, the first week passed.

During the following weeks, outdoor lectures or movies were given on three days, and field trips taken on the other two days of the week. The potentialities of atomic destruction were discussed, and movies of the blast damage at Hiroshima were shown. Medical care and evacuation at the time of such crises were outlined, and America’s course in event of future disaster was explained. Of interest to the veterinary groups were the talks about insect control, water purification, radioactivity, and psychoneurosis. Discussions after these lectures were spirited.

The field trips were varied to suit the needs of each platoon. Thus, the veterinary platoon took rather lengthy tours to far parts of southern Texas. One week found them far southward at the Luling Foundation in Luling, Texas, where the vision of agriculturists and husbandmen has built a ranch upon which diversified farming operations are profitably conducted. The Foundation is self-supporting and serves the dual purpose of an institution of learning and a farming model of diversification. Here, practical things such as soil improvement, terracing, proper fertilization, crop rotation, animal improvement, and the benefits derived from the use of good seed and intensive tillage are stressed. And here, amid cool pecan groves in lush river valleys, Santa Gertrudis and Braford cattle grow sleek on abundant grass and water.

Another week saw the platoon out at Tom Slick’s “Essar Ranch.” The ranch is dedicated to science and research. Experiments in botany, electronics, bi-

(Continued on Page 14)
Jr. A.V.M.A. Meets with National Officers

The Ohio State Junior Chapter of the A.V.M.A. got off to a royal start this year by having many of the national officers present at its October 12 meeting in Hagerty Hall. It was a fortunate coincidence that the United States Livestock Sanitary Association held its annual meeting in Columbus this year, and it was primarily due to this that the student chapter was able to secure the services of so many distinguished men.

A large number of the students and the faculty were present to hear Dr. W. M. Coffee, President-elect; Dr. C. P. Zepp, Sr., President; and Dr. W. G. Brock, Chairman of the Executive Board. These officials centered their speeches on the topic of ethics and personal advice attained from their experiences in practice. Also attending the meeting were Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh, Executive Secretary of the A.V.M.A., and Dr. R. C. Klussendorf, Assistant Executive Secretary.

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has been modernized by the use of these albumin tannate compounds:

TANASUL TABLETS

for scours, enteritis and intestinal catarrh in calves and foals.

Each tablet contains:
Albumin tannate . . . . . 25 gr.
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Supplied in:
Bottle of 25 . . . . . $2.00
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Sulfathiazole acts systematically as well as in the intestine to devitalize bacteria.

TANAMIN HEXTABS

for controlling intestinal upsets characterized by diarrhea in pet animals.

Each tablet contains:
Albumin tannate . . . . . 5 gr.
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Protein hydrolysates (Amino acids) correct the negative nitrogen balance resulting from diarrhea.

ALBUMIN TANNATE is split up slowly in the alkaline medium of the intestine, thus liberating tannin along the full length of the bowel.
Our featured alumnus for this edition is Dr. Roy E. Nichols, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the State College of Washington, who received his Master of Science degree from Ohio State in 1934 and his Doctorate of Philosophy in 1941.

Dr. Nichols was born on a small farm in Leonardsville, New York, on July 10, 1909. After leaving high school he attended New York State College for Teachers at Albany for one year. The following year, he entered Ontario Veterinary College at the University of Toronto, from which he was graduated with highest honors in 1933. It was upon the advice of Dean Brumley that Dr. Nichols came to Ohio State for his advanced degrees. While here, he was in charge of small animal surgery and occasionally assisted in physiology and other phases of clinical work; in addition, he acted as consulting veterinarian for the Columbus Zoo.

In 1941, Dr. Nichols transferred to the Department of Veterinary Science at Purdue University as Associate Physiologist in the experiment station and Assistant Professor in the College of Agriculture. He was called into active duty with the Army in October, 1942, and after a few months in the reserve pool was assigned to the Army Medical Center in Washington, D. C. He remained there until his discharge in December of 1945. His duties during this time included the instruction of both officers and technicians, as well as the administrator in charge of the Animal Unit of the Center. Dr. Nichols returned to Purdue and remained there until May 1, 1947, when he was called to his present position.

Dr. Nichols' special interests are animals, hunting, fishing, and machinery. He is married and is the father of Bruce, aged 10, and Janice, aged 5.

Dr. Nichols' description of the territory in which he is now located is so enthusiastic that we should like to quote almost directly from his letter to us, in order that you, too, may feel the spirit of it:

"The College of Veterinary Medicine at the State College of Washington, Pullman, is situated at the edge of the rolling Palouse Hills, which contain what is probably the best producing wheat and pea soil in the world. It is located close to the Idaho border and near some of the only remaining primitive hunting and fishing territory in this country. Also it is very close to the Columbia Basin area which has received much publicity lately as being the last major agricultural frontier of this country. This area embrace nearly a million acres of new land which will be irrigated from the Coulee Dam and offers great potentialities for the production of livestock and livestock products and, therefore, is a new area to develop from the standpoint of veterinary medicine. This is not a dream since the dam is already built and many of the canals are already constructed and in use. The state of Washington has quite (Continued on Page 36)
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN MEXICO
STANLEY TSCHANTZ, Veterinary Medicine II

On my recent trip to Mexico I was amazed at the thorough job the Mexican government is doing in the quarantine against the shipment of any cattle from Mexico into the United States. We passed three inspection and disinfection stations from Mexico City to Monterey. The car and trailer was thoroughly sprayed with a strong cresote-base disinfectant and we had to get out of the car with the dog and walk through a disinfectant solution.

Contracts have been made between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Mexico for purchase of 133,200,000 pounds of canned meat and meat products in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949. The meat is bought for an average of 28 cents a pound. It will be exported to foreign countries.

The meat purchases are made as a part of an agreement for the control of hoof and mouth disease of cattle of Mexico. The outbreak of that disease was followed by the establishment of a quarantine against the shipment of any cattle from Mexico into the United States. An outbreak in hoof and mouth disease in the United States might cost $1000 for every one dollar spent in controlling the disease in Mexico.

The control of this disease is very difficult in Mexico because so many of the cattle are allowed to roam at large on the roads and highways. It is very common to see a dead cow or calf lying along the road being watched over by vultures and crows.

Much of the meat in Mexico is killed, cut up and hung on racks along the street to be sold to the wandering customers who come in from the countryside around. However, some of the best meat on the 7200-mile trip was some roast kid (young goat) we had in Monterey. I also had a filet of mignon steak in Mexico City for 45c.

Dean's Letter
(Continued from page 3)

such marked interest expressed in favor of a short course on poultry diseases, we are now trying to work out the ways and means of carrying this out. Any suggestions as to time for such a short course would be appreciated.

We will be looking forward to greeting you at the State meeting.
First Round of Vaccination for Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Completed in Mexico

The Mexican-United States Commission for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease announced in Mexico City today the completion of the first vaccination of all susceptible animals in the quarantine zone of Mexico. The United States share in the program is administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To reach this milestone in the Mexican program, Commission technicians vaccinated 13,071,533 cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. The quarantine zone comprises more than 200,000 square miles. Vaccination brigades were forced to overcome many natural hazards such as almost impenetrable jungles and mountains. Opposition to the program has been violent at times, but has lessened in recent months.

A second round of vaccination has covered about 55 per cent of the quarantined zone in recent months. A third vaccination is starting four months behind the second as experience and testing have shown that the Mexican vaccine gives immunity for about that time. Although a number of animals vaccinated only one time have come down with the disease, so far there has not been a single break of animals vaccinated a second and third time. This is considered a hopeful sign that the disease eventually will be eradicated.

The present plan calls for thorough inspection before and after vaccination, continuing quarantines, slaughter of all diseased animals and exposed animals that have not been vaccinated, and disinfection of premises where the disease is found.

(Continued on Page 33)
PROMPT CONTROL OF PNEUMONIA HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA FOOT ROT

Merameth®
sterile solution

Sodium Sulfamerazine 5% and Sodium Sulfamethazine 5% Combined in a Sterile Solution for Parenteral Administration

Prompt control of acute bacterial infections such as pneumonia, hemorrhagic septicemia (shipping fever), foot rot in cattle and septicemias is accomplished by parenteral administration of MERAMETH Sterile Solution, a combination of sodium sulfamerazine 5% and sodium sulfamethazine 5%.

MERAMETH Sterile Solution may be injected intravenously, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally, or subcutaneously. It also may be administered by intramammary infusion for the treatment of mastitis.

Supplied: No. 2324—Bottles of 500 cc.
Dispensed only by or on the prescription of a veterinarian.

This new, highly effective sulfonamide combination provides the following advantages:

1. Prompt therapeutic blood levels after parenteral administration.
2. Effective blood levels for 24 hours after a single intravenous dose.
3. Antibacterial action equal to total concentration of both drugs.
4. Marked decrease in acute and chronic toxicity.

VETERINARY DIVISION Sharp & Dohme PHILADELPHIA 1, PA.

Branches: Atlanta • Baltimore • New York • Denver • Memphis • Los Angeles • Columbus • Boston Chicago • Portland • San Francisco • Kansas City • Dallas • St. Louis • New Orleans • Minneapolis
Some of our top-notch men were lost to the field last June. However, our new pledge class of approximately 20 men not only promises to keep up our numerical strength but to continue the achievements of this chapter. We met these men at two informal smokers at the beginning of the quarter, and they are what we consider to be the cream of the crop. OTS will stay big.

As has been our past custom, “open house” was held after each home football game. These functions have been well attended and enjoyed. Our social committee has been enlarged over last year’s to give bigger and better house parties and social affairs. We were especially pleased to meet so many of the alumni at the dance after the homecoming game with Illinois. Visit us any time—the newly decorated living rooms alone are worth the trip.

In keeping with the general trend at Gamma Chapter, our athletic program has been enlarged and improved. The football team, though lacking in practice, closed the season with a satisfactory record. The annual Alpha Psi-Omega Tau Sigma game remains to be fought. It is one of the factors deciding whose mantle shall be graced by the Keg Trophy. At present, OTS is the custodian of this prize and will fight to keep it. The boys inclined toward the hard court are limbering up and promise to finish in the money. Four bowling teams are on the line regularly, practicing stance, stride, and delivery. Later when this season opens, watch for OTS in the win column. No regular intramural ping-pong series is scheduled but we have men waiting a challenge in this department. Interest runs high in these methods of departure from the lab and clinic; nearly every member of the chapter participates in one or more.

In the weeks and months ahead, melodious sounds will drift from our basement music room. Going into its third year, the choral club will again function for the entertainment of the chapter and college. We look to the pledges to replace our graduated performers.

Ask the gang to describe their activities on the eve of October 14. They cite—pounds of wieners, dozens of marshmallows, round and square dancing, and Edgewater Park. Webster wasn’t there, but he cites—enjoyment. The Halloween festivities were observed with a hayride. Eight wagons, loaded with OTS guys and their gals, departed from “Mallory’s Farm” and made a circuit through the country, the exact route known only to the lead driver. But who cared? The night air, songs, and merriment tempered appetites, and though it was “Beggars’ Night” in Columbus, refreshments were free for the taking at the tables, piled high. All this around a roaring fire that only Mallorie can build.

(Continued on Page 20)
Solulexin 10-unit folic
desiccated liver extract and
high potency B vitamins

- INJECTABLE
- POTENT
- STABLE
- EFFECTIVE

Each vial contains:
Liver Extract, dried, derived from 10 U.S.P. Units (Injectable)
Folic Acid ........................................ 5 mg.
Thiamine Hydrochloride ..................... 10 mg.
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Pyridoxine Hydrochloride ...................  5 mg.
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Nicotinamide ...................................... 250 mg.
Phenol, negligible but not more than 5 mg.

Solulexin* 10-Unit Folic is of therapeutic value in all species of animals whenever injectable liver and B vitamins are indicated. Solulexin 10-Unit Folic exerts a marked supportive effect in such disease conditions as leptospirosis, distemper, parasitic infections, nutritional anemia, and intestinal infections. In addition, Solulexin 10-Unit Folic is useful in those nonspecific infections where anorexia is a problem and during slow convalescence. Available in boxes of 5, 25, 50, and 100, 10cc. size vials with 5 cc. ampoules sterile water for injection from Upjohn branch offices or through your local sources of supply.

Write for the veterinary Solulexin leaflet.
THE OHIO STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The 66th Annual Meeting of The Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association

FRED J. KINGMA, Secretary

The Executive Committee of The Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association again wishes to extend to all veterinarians a cordial invitation to attend the annual meeting to be held at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel in Columbus January 4-6, 1950. Practically all of the program material has been arranged for this meeting. Many out-of-state speakers, who are authorities in their field, have consented to appear on the program. The meeting will begin at 1 o’clock Wednesday, January 4. The Mayor of Columbus has consented to welcome the group to Columbus. Some new features to the opening session have been added which will be apparent to those attending the meeting Wednesday afternoon. The women as well as the men are invited to this opening session.

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a discussion of “Diseases of Small Animals.” Dr. C. C. Wagner from Cleveland, Ohio has full charge of this afternoon program. He has promised that there will be speakers of outstanding ability in the field of small animal medicine on the program. Plenty of opportunity will be given those in attendance to ask questions which have confronted them in their every-day practice.

On Wednesday evening from 5 o’clock until 7 o’clock, Omega Tau Sigma will hold its annual cocktail party for its alumni and their wives. The business meeting will be held on Wednesday night. Entertainment will be arranged for the ladies, while the men are attending the business meeting. This entertainment has not been definitely worked out but there will be at least three or four alternatives for the ladies in attendance. There may be arranged a theatre party, television show, cards or almost anything in which the ladies would be interested.

The Thursday program is one of the most ambitious that the organization has put on for some time. An attempt will be made to limit presentations to approximately one half hour with approximately a ten minute period for questions. The following is a list of the individuals who have already accepted the invitation to appear on the program:

DR. W. M. COFFEE, President-elect of the A.V.M.A., a practitioner from LaCenter, Kentucky. He will discuss “General Practice,” emphasizing bovine stomatitis problems similar to the ones which have confronted Ohio practitioners this past summer. He has promised to show some films along with his discussion.

DR. DAVID E. BARTLETT, from the University of Minnesota, will discuss “Reproductive Diseases in the Bovine.” Dr. Bartlett is looked upon as one of the foremost authorities in this field of veterinary medicine.

DR. J. F. BOLLARD, from Purdue University, will show movies and discuss “Surgical Procedures in Swine.”

DR. GEORGE W. LIES, past President of the Association, has consented to give a presentation concerning “Feeder Cattle Problems.” Those of you who heard Dr. Lies’ presentation at the national meeting realize that he has a tremendous amount of information which is applicable to everyday practice.

DR. V. L. THARP, Director of Clinics at The Ohio State University, is going to discuss and show films on “Traumatic Pericarditis.”

DR. L. W. PRICE, Assistant State Veterinarian in Ohio, will present a short discussion concerning “Observations in Working with Foot and Mouth Diseases in Mexico.” It is believed that Dr. Price’s presentation will bring the problem of foot and mouth disease a little closer to home so that we can realize the
mendous problems which the veterinary profession is facing in Mexico.

Dr. E. D. Martin, from the Division of Wildlife in Ohio, is going to discuss his work in this division. Those of you who have heard Dr. Martin discuss his work will realize that he has some interesting as well as informative material to present to the veterinary profession.

Dr. Joseph H. Drayer, from the City Health Department of Columbus, Ohio, has consented to give a discussion concerning the part the practitioner plays in public health. He has promised to answer the questions with which the average practitioner engaged in public health work is daily confronted.

Dr. Walter R. Krill will give a brief report oil the results of the questionnaire which was sent out recently regarding the poultry diagnostic service rendered by the University. Your replies concerning a short course in poultry diseases will also be discussed at this time.

At 12 o’clock noon, Omega Tau Sigma will hold a luncheon for its alumni. Thursday night will again prove to be as fine a social evening as it has in the past. Festivities begin at 6 o’clock with the social hour in the Hall of Mirrors. Flowers will be presented to the ladies at this time. At 7 o’clock the banquet will be held in the main ballroom. The Committee on Local Arrangements has contacted a speaker for the banquet, who will no doubt prove to be just as entertaining as the last two speakers who have appeared on the banquet program. Shortly after the banquet a dance will be held in the main ballroom. For the benefit of those who have not attended a State Association meeting, the fact might be mentioned that while the affair is informal, most of the women do wear formals Thursday night.

The Friday morning program is tentatively set up as follows:

Professor Damon Catron, from the Department of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, has consented to appear before the group and discuss various phases of swine nutrition. He is going to emphasize particularly the animal protein factor in swine nutrition.

Dr. Bruce H. Edginton will discuss the research work which he is carrying on, relative to the use of “M” vaccine in controlled experiments.

Dr. B. J. Killham, from Michigan State College, will discuss “The Field Use of ‘M’ Vaccine.” He will have available the results of the use of that agent in the field. A comparison of its use in controlled experiments as compared to the field use should be interesting.

Dr. H. G. Geyer, State Veterinarian, will discuss “New Rulings Concerning Brucellosis Control in the State of Ohio.” He is willing to answer any questions which may confront the practitioner, in so far as these new rulings are concerned. Some time during this morning session there will also be a discussion of the milk test for detecting animals infected with Brucella abortus. The technique for running the test will be described, as well as its effectiveness for detecting positive animals. Dr. Geyer may have some information available at the time of the meeting concerning the use of this test in various parts of Ohio.

As in the past, a fine program of entertainment for the ladies will be arranged by the Committee on Local Arrangements. This will include the Wednesday night party which has already been mentioned. It will also include the luncheon which is given to all ladies who register before noon on Thursday, January 5. Favors will be given the ladies at this time. This, plus the entertainment Thursday evening, will round out the ladies’ entertainment.

ATTENTION MEMBERS

One of the matters to be discussed at this meeting is the possibility of having the annual meeting in a city other than Columbus. Will you please consider this and be ready to discuss it in January.

DR. F. J. KINGMA
ALUMNI MEET

On July 13, 1949, the Ohio State University Veterinary Alumni Association held its annual meeting. The meeting took place in the Book-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, Michigan. The business transacted was preceded by a banquet served to the 250 who were in attendance. President T. W. Craver, Youngstown, Ohio, presided at the meeting which began with a welcome from the president. Dean W. R. Krill presented a short discussion concerning the affairs at the College of Veterinary Medicine. He extended a welcome to all those in attendance to visit the institution. A brief discussion was held relative to the status of the Alumni Prize Fund which was inaugurated two years previously.

New officers elected were: President, Dr. C. C. Wagner ('26), Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-President, Dr. J. G. Fish ('21), Jacksonville, Florida; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. F. J. Kingma ('38), Columbus, Ohio; Executive Board Member, Dr. V. G. Crago ('42), Youngstown, Ohio.

Following the business meeting, the film, "Buckeye Ballad," was shown.

The next meeting will be held in Columbus, in conjunction with the Annual Veterinary Conference in June, 1950. The meeting following that will be held in Miami Beach, Florida, in August, 1950.

Gamma News
(Continued from Page 16)

The following officers have been installed since the last publication:

President, Paul Meyers; Vice-President, Richard Bixler; Secretary, Tom Freas; Treasurer, Chester Paulus.

THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS, KEYSTONES OF AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICINE

Generated—in the sense of state aid—by successive Acts of Congress since 1862, the agricultural experiment stations, without slighting the agrarian arts, have participated so generously in researches on animal pathology that much of the success of American veterinary medicine is owed to their labors.

Their inter-station cooperations, their ecological orientation, their creative personnel, their willing collaborations with federal and commercial pathologists, their informative publications, and their common purpose signalize more than meets the eye of the general public in its quest for subsistence and security.

Since the nebulous past, the experiment stations, in working out the right plan of utilizing the knowledge created, have welcomed the policy of consigning technical work to college graduates only.

THE CORN STATES SERUM COMPANY
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Page Twenty
There are two new members of the faculty this school year. They are Dr. R. F. Cross, who came to the Pathology Department in June, and Dr. David O. Jones, who started the fall quarter in the Preventive Medicine Department. Both of these men are former graduates of O.S.U. and well liked by all.

Dr. Cross, who is a member of Omega Tau Sigma Fraternity, graduated in 1946. He worked at the Reynoldsburg State Laboratory before entering the army. He was with the Veterinary Corps in Germany. Dr. Cross is married and has a daughter.

Dr. Jones, known in his school days as "Davy," graduated in 1943. He is a member of Alpha Psi Fraternity. After graduation, he practiced two years in Camden, Ohio, before entering the navy. After two years of navy life, Dr. Jones taught at Iowa State College in the obstetrics and radiology departments. Dr. Jones is married and has a son and a daughter.

Dr. Cole and the pathology department did some very interesting research work this summer on the transfer of tumors and histoplasmosis in dogs. Dr. Cole also taught three graduate courses of Veterinary Pathology to seven graduate students. Two movies were made in the department: "Allergic Encephalomyelitis of Dogs and Sheep" and "Canine Allergies." A transcription containing information of swine diseases was produced and distributed to some of the broadcasting stations. Dr. Cole was in charge of the Pathology Section of the August meeting of the American Poultry Science Association which was held at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Dr. Cole visited the Canadian Veterinary College and Dr. Boyd's Laboratory at Toronto. He spoke in June at the Alumni Veterinary Conference.

Members of the faculty who attended the National American Veterinary Medical Association Conference in Detroit were Dr. Krill, Dr. Rebrassier, Dr. Cole, Dr. Venzke, Dr. Grossman, Dr. Diesem, and Dr. Kingma.

During the July A.V.M.A. Conference, Dr. Grossman was elected President of the American Association of Veterinary Anatomists. After the meeting, Dr. Grossman spent a week fishing in Michigan.

Dr. Mauger has compiled a new histological guide that is being used by freshmen anatomy students for the first time.

Dr. Ferguson, of the Department of Bacteriology, is continuing the research program on cellular antigen blood groups. He is making studies on a method of testing blood of twin calves where there is a bull and a heifer to determine whether or not the heifer will be a free-martin. Dr. Ferguson is anxious to have blood samples from such animals.

Dr. Bohl did work this summer on outbreaks of hemorrhagic dysentery in swine which occurred at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. W. G. Venzke and Dr. C. Roger Smith wrote a chapter for Dr. Selman A. Waksman's new book on streptomycin.
Death came to Dr. Frank Erskine Murray, 81, of Salt Lake City, Utah, at his home on July 23, 1949. Dr. Murray was former inspector in charge of the U. S. B.A.I., and directed the research which brought about the discovery of "big head" in sheep. He led campaigns to eradicate bovine tuberculosis in the intermountain area, and instituted the brucellosis eradication program in that area. Dr. Murray was instrumental in organizing the Intermountain Livestock Sanitary Association, and served as its president. He retired as head of the Salt Lake City B.A.I. in 1938.

Class of '02
Dr. C. H. Sater, of Hamilton, Ohio, passed away May, 1949.

Class of '07
Death claimed Dr. Howard H. Sparhawk, 64, of Akron, Ohio, on May 15, 1949. Dr. Sparhawk was chief veterinarian for the city of Akron, and had been affiliated with both federal and local government work throughout his 42 years of practice. Along with his government work, the doctor conducted a large general practice. Dr. Sparhawk's death was due to a cerebral hemorrhage.

Class of '11
Dr. C. B. O'Harra (Cin '11) passed away at his home in Eaton, Ohio, August, 1949.

Col. Harold E. Egan, VC, will retire this month after serving more than 30 years with the U. S. Army Veterinary Corps. He is currently serving as chief veterinarian of the European command.
New!

Norden

Sulfatose Bolettes

Sulfatose in Bolet form

Sulfatose Bolettes, smaller than Bolets, are well adapted to calf, swine, and sheep medication for treating shipping fever, pneumonias, pneumonia-enteritis complex, and other conditions where sulfa therapy is indicated.

Each Bolette contains 2.0 grams Sulfamerazine and 2.0 grams Sulfathiazole. An excellent follow-up therapy after parenteral administration of Sulfatose (Improved).

Jar of 50 .................. $5.95  Doz. 50's .................. $69.25

Sulfatose
(Improved)

Patent Pending

Practically neutral (pH 7.0-7.5) — for parenteral use. Sulfatose (Improved) contains 7.5% Sulfamerazine, 7.5% Sulfathiazole, and dextrose.

Non-precipitating.

Packaged in 250 cc and 500 cc.

NORDEN LABORATORIES
"The Mark of Quality"
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Page Twenty-three
As a result of a county health ordinance requiring that all dogs in Trumbull County be vaccinated against rabies, the veterinarians in Trumbull County have organized the Trumbull County Veterinary Medical Association to cooperatively conduct this work. This is similar to the procedure that was followed among the veterinarians a year ago in Mahoning County. The officers of the newly formed Trumbull County Veterinary Medical Association are: Dr. J. V. Crago (Ohio ’21), Warren, Ohio, President; and Dr. W. A. James (Ohio ’29), Warren, Ohio, Secretary-Treasurer. It is needless to say that the cooperative work of both the veterinarians in Trumbull County and Mahoning County is highly complimentary.

Dr. L. H. Brenner (Ohio ’45), 3615 Grand Avenue, Middletown, Ohio, is in charge of veterinary material to be presented over the “Keep ‘Em Healthy” program on Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio, through the cooperation of Mr. Roy Battles, Farm Program Director of that station, and the following are subjects and personnel that Dr. Bremer is presenting over this station:

July 2, 1949—Dr. Harry G. Geyer, State Veterinarian, Columbus, Ohio, spoke on the topic, “Detecting Bovine Brucellosis Carriers through the Milk Test.”
Oct. 5, 1949—Mrs. Neil H. Myers, Wilmington, Ohio, who will speak on the topic, “The Veterinarian’s Wife.”
Jan. 7, 1950—Dr. F. J. Kingma, who will speak on the topic of rabies control.
April 8, 1950—Dr. Robert L. Knudson, Veterinarian in Charge, Field Diseases Control, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, who will speak on the topic, “Control of Tuberculosis in Livestock.”

This program, as you perhaps know, is on at 12 noon, on the dates noted.

Dr. Bremer is to be highly complimented for his fine piece of public relations work as well as the personnel who will appear on these stipulated programs over WLW.

At a meeting held November 10, the following officers were elected for the coming year for the Southwestern Ohio Veterinary Medical Association:

Dr. H. S. Starr, Wilmington, Ohio, President.
Dr. D. E. Mossbarger, Bloomingburg, Ohio, Vice-President.
Dr. H. F. Ehlerding, Port William, Ohio, Secretary-Treasurer.
Dr. L. W. Walker, Lynchburg, Ohio, Representative to the State Association.

The Northwestern Ohio Veterinary Medical Association held its summer meeting and clinic at the Lugbill Sales Barn, Archbold, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 26, 1949.

The main feature for the morning was a Small Animal Clinic presented by the Toledo Veterinary Medical Association at which time the following subjects were discussed:

“Ear Trim” (Surgery) . . . Dr. M. Custer, Toledo
“Cataract Removal” (Surgery) . . . Dr. R. Batchelor, Toledo
“Identicode System” (Demonstration) . . . Dr. W. Strawn, Toledo
Interesting X-rays” (Review) . . . Drs. Garling, Batchelor, Alvanos; Toledo

The afternoon program featured the following:

(Continued on Page 32)
When you think of

HOG CHOLERA TISSUE VACCINE
(BOYNTON METHOD)

—think of

FORT DODGE

FORT DODGE

Hog Cholera Vaccine
TISSUE ORIGIN
(Boynton Method)

Field proven for dependability and established safety.

Fully protected by patents—insuring its sale to graduate veterinarians only.

Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc.,
Fort Dodge, Iowa
Chloromycetin

(Continued from Page 8)

cation. Except for its antibiotic potential, chloromycetin appears to be essentially inert from the pharmacodynamic standpoint in the usual therapeutic dose range.

In man, the following organisms are killed or inhibited by concentrations of chloromycetin easily obtainable in blood and urine following recommended peroral dosage: Bacillus mycoides, Borrelia recurrents, Brucella abortus, Br. suis, Br. melitensis, Salmonella typhosa, Escherichia coli, Hemophilus pertussis, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pasteurella tularensis, Proteus vulgaris, Salmonella schottmuelleri, Shigella paradyserteriae (sonne), Staphylococcus aureus, and Streptococcus pyogenes. Chloromycetin is 7 to 36 times as active as penicillin and 2 to 16 times as active as streptomycin against the gram-negative organisms tested. Further studies have shown sensitivity of Aerobacter Aerogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and vibrio comma to chloromycetin.

One of the remarkable antibiotic characteristics of chloromycetin is its antirickettsial potency. Its antirickettsial activity is greater than that of methylene blue, p-amino benzoic acid, or streptomycin. Further studies have shown sensitivity of Aerobacter Aerogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and vibrio comma to chloromycetin.

Virus infection experiments show chloromycetin to have some degree of activity against psittacosis, Newcastle disease, and lymphogranuloma venereum.

Chloromycetin represents an epochal achievement in chemistry and medicine. It is neither identical nor similar to any other antibiotic chemically, and in therapy is of unusual importance, due to its rapidity of action and range of usefulness. The scope of action of chloromycetin is extremely broad—rickettsiae, certain viruses, bacilli, staphylococci, streptococci, gonococci, pneumococci, brucelae, and certain salmonellae, including typhosa. It is particularly effective against scrub typhus and typhus fever.

Owing to the great demand for chloromycetin, supplies are not a present available for additional clinical evaluation. It is hoped however, that new projects may again become possible in the not too distant future.

Although no controlled veterinary studies have been made with chloromycetin, members of the veterinary profession have been using it in controlling the secondary invaders that nearly always accompany canine distemper. While no authoritative data have yet been published, practicing veterinarians have reported remarkable recoveries from canine distemper in a limited number of dogs. It has also been clinically reported as of value in treating pancytopenia of cats.

In tolerance studies carried on by the research department of Parke, Davis & Company, dogs receiving chloromycetin intramuscularly during a 24-day period in daily dosages ranging from 72 to 88 mg. per kg. per day in two divided doses, gained slightly in bodyweight. A minor transient rise in temperature occurred together with an increase in pulse rate. An anemia developed in various degrees in these animals on this dosage. One animal was given 143 mg. per kg. daily of chloromycetin orally. This animal lost some weight but experienced no changes in temperature or pulse rate which could be associated with the drug, and no changes in red cell count or hemoglobin value occurred.

Dogs have been maintained for periods up to 133 days on oral doses of chloromycetin of 50 to 100 mg. per kg.
bodyweight twice daily, occasional vomiting occurring with the higher doses. Hematologic studies showed no significant change and no abnormality developed in the blood, blood non-protein nitrogen, blood sugar or bromsulfalein liver tests, nor were alterations in behavior due to drug toxicity noted. The urine of all animals remained consistently free of albumin, reducing sugar, and the urinary pH and specific gravity were within normal limits.²

Since there have been no studies to determine the practical application of chloromycetin to animals, it is only possible to refer to the dose for the human patient. In general, wide clinical experience, in acute and chronic conditions in adult persons, indicates that the majority respond rapidly to a dosage of 50 mg. per kg. of bodyweight per day, given in divided doses until the signs and symptoms of the disease being treated have been definitely and completely controlled. In many infections the afebrile or recovery stage is usually reached in two to three days after the administration of chloromycetin has been instituted.

When the afebrile period is reached and convalescence follows, reduction in the dose of 25 mg. per kg. of bodyweight as a daily dose in divided portions will usually suffice. The therapeutic results from many sources tend to show that the method of giving the daily calculated doses has little influence on the results. Patients taking the drug around the clock show a comparable response to those taking daily divided doses at three, four, or six hours intervals, omitting the night doses. The interval between doses, however, should never be longer than eight hours in order to prevent a drop in the concentration of the drug in the blood below a minimum effective level (about 10 micrograms per cc. of serum.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY


ADDRESSES UNKNOWN

Anyone having the addresses of any of the following alumni please notify Mr. Joe Theyerl, Circulation Manager, The Speculum, Veterinary Laboratory, O.S.U.

Dr. Herman J. Kroger ('25), O.S.U.
Dr. Payton D. Atkins ('04), O.S.U.
Dr. John L. Cox ('28), O.S.U.
Dr. Clarence A. Johns ('10), O.S.U.
Dr. John R. Simione ('41), O.S.U.
Dr. Alan Smith ('44), O.S.U.
Dr. Lewis E. Schweizer ('25), O.S.U.
Dr. Paul A. Rainey ('35), O.S.U.
Dr. Charles O. Williamson ('20), O.S.U.
Dr. R. R. Mason ('48), O.S.U.
Dr. Elza Curtis Vice ('12), O.S.U.
Dr. Earl E. Watson ('16), O.S.U.
Dr. Robert C. Sweetser ('39), O.S.U.
Dr. Lincoln P. Hedeman ('41), O.S.U.
Dr. Donald W. Hott ('40), O.S.U.
Capt. Robert O. Linder ('44), O.S.U.
Dr. Clifford Cox ('16), O.S.U.
Dr. Claude A. Henley ('25), O.S.U.
Dr. Ross K. Knighton ('12), O.S.U.
Dr. C. D. Bashore —.
Dairy Husbandry
(Continued from Page 5)

ess developed by Dr. Swett of the Bureau of Dairy Industry. The age old problems connected with sire selection, production cycles, persistency, and the like are also being considered here from the masses of accumulated data.

Under the direction of Associate Professor L. O. Gilmore, various studies are being conducted on the skeletal measurements of dairy cattle, in an effort to relate them to certain phenotypic characteristics. Various genetic studies, particularly on the inheritance of color patterns and the use of identical twins in various experiments to minimize the effects of genotypic variation and conversely to enhance environmental differences as they might affect the experimental results in question, are being carried on.

Under the tutelage of Dr. L. C. Ferguson, a comprehensive study of the blood antigen picture of dairy cattle is being conducted. Graduate students in the department are engaging in various research problems involving various phases of the dairy production field, such as the bacteriology of bovine semen and the effects of season, age, and breed of bulls on their conception rate, under conditions of artificial insemination.

In the field of dairy cattle nutrition, graduate students are conducting experiments to determine the riboflavin requirements of calves and the newly developed field of rumen inoculation in calfhood, as it affects growth and other vital characteristics of the immature animal, is being further investigated.

With this short summary, it can be seen that this department is indeed engaged in a variety of investigational undertakings. Future years, with its continued growth, both mentally and physically, will undoubtedly see a concurrent increase in its contributions to the field of dairy production.

Likewise apparent is the interdependency between Dairy Husbandry and certain phases of veterinary medicine. The continued close cooperation of these two educational phases would seem most beneficial to the common interests of both.

Editor’s Note: Mr. Rosenberger, although a student in the College of Veterinary Medicine, is at the same time pursuing a Doctor of Philosophy degree in the Department of Dairy Husbandry.

An usher is one of the few people who can really put you in your place.

The way to tell if girdle sales have increased is to look at the figures.

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GRAIN BELT
Supply Co.
Producers of
“GRAIN BELT” ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM
★
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★
“Quality Products” for the
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Home Office — OMAHA, NEBRASKA
FOR OHIO SERVICE:
Dr. R. B. Rice — Kenton
Student News
(Continued from Page 7)

of life and happened to entwine three of our classmates. The three prize catches of the season were Lewis B. Huff, Harold E. Burroughs, and Otho Miller. They say two heads are better than one, therefore we look for bigger and better things from these men in the future.

The junior population of the junior class was increased by two. Congratulations are in order to the Meixners, Mary and Ed, who are the proud parents of a new bouncing baby boy, Charles Frances. The stork also presented Richard and Adaire Clemens with a daughter on September 4, 1949. The summer season found our men well scattered over the state and surrounding states. We kissed 12 of them good-bye when we left in the spring, as they remained at the University to serve their clinic time and to keep in A-1 physical shape on the old Scarlet and Gray golf course.

The class was represented in the Bureau of Animal Industry by Joe Ralston as a field man and Harold Burroughs on serum and virus control. Jim Moore enticed Murat Kennet to look at some of the short-legged cows in West Virginia, and they both ended up by working for

(Continued on Page 37)

Our entire staff wishes you a
Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year
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Vice-President.......Warren L. Jones
Secretary..........Jesse F. Gregory, Jr.
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Pledge Master........Philip Leib
Corresponding Secretary
Robert G. Whiteus
Sports Director.....Robert L. McClelland

Pledge News
The beginning of the autumn quarter was marked by a highly successful rush week. The rush committee, composed of Mel Doerr, Bob Whiteus, and Charlie Armstrong, is to be congratulated for their capable job which was climaxed by the addition of 27 pledges to the fraternity. Those now wearing pledge pins are:

Ned D. Abbott, New Holland; Robert K. Arnold, Granville; Robert F. Behlow, Euclid; Jack H. Bennett, Findlay; Robert L. Craib, Urbana; Robert D. Daniels, Columbus; Richard A. Deck er, Findlay;

Albert J. Fleck, Findlay; Norman C. Good, Miamisburg; Richard Haxby; John J. Headlee, Columbus; Waldo F. Keller, Hicksville; Irwin M. Lanning, Harrison; Omer W. McClung, Zenith, West Virginia; Joseph A. McVicker, Belington, West Virginia.

Homer R. Monfort, Spencerville; Thomas E. Powers, Sabina; Alvin David Rees, Columbus; Paul L. Reischman, Ravenna; Dale E. Smith, Lertonia; Charles R. Taylor, Sullivan, Indiana; Elmer R. Taylor, Maple Heights; William J. Weber, Cleveland.

Sophomores
Donald E. Davis, Troy; Raymond Edward Jacobs, Findlay; Stuart L. Nelson, Columbus; Raymond C. Reuter, Pomeroy.

At the last meeting of the pledge class, the following pledge officers were elected:

President..........Paul L. Reischman
Vice-President.....Richard Haxby
Secretary..........Alvin David Rees

Social News
George Davis, sophomore from Hardinsburg, Indiana, recently accepted the job of planning the social functions for the fraternity. George is a capable and untiring worker. Since taking office, he has kept social activities swinging at a rapid pace. Social events planned for the near future include a buffet and house dance for homecoming, and another gala house dance on December 3.

Athletics
The Alpha Psi football squad is off to a good start in winning its last two contests. After dropping the first one against Delta Sigma Delta by a 7-6 score, they came back to win 26-6 from Phi Delta Chi and 27-18 from Theta Tau. Coach Bob McClelland stated the team has a terrific amount of offensive power and shows a great deal of promise. The last game of the season is scheduled against our traditional rival, the OTS fraternity. Let's stay in that win column, boys.

Bill Miller, sophomore from Fre-
mont, who is antithetically called Tiny, has proven that he knows how to use every ounce of his 230 pounds. Last year, he received varsity letters in football, wrestling, and track. These achievements warranted the Ohio State Lantern to comment that, “Bill is fast becoming one of the best all-round athletes in the country, and one of the most outstanding guys ever to wear the scarlet and gray.” This year, Bill is again doing outstanding work on the gridiron as first string defensive guard.

Warren Jones, captain of the O.S.U. wrestling team and Big Nine champ two years ago, is out again this year to repeat his exploits on the mat.

Bill Weber, freshman pledge from Cleveland, won the “varsity O” last year in wrestling, and is also out for the team this year.

Wally Keller, freshman pledge from Hicksville, is trying out for the basketball team.

Faculty

Dr. David Jones, Alpha Psi alumni and member of class of 1943, recently joined the faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine as a member of the Department of Preventive Medicine. Prior to coming to Ohio State, Dr. Jones taught obstetrics and radiology at Iowa State College.

In Recognition

Nick Endrizzi, a little guy with a mighty smile, was selected by the fraternity as the outstanding member, at the final meeting of the spring quarter. This award is made annually to the member who has given most unstintingly of his time and energy to the organization. This, Nick has done. Last year, he had one of the most difficult jobs in the fraternity, that of house steward, and he handled it in a super-excellent manner. Whenever there was a job to be done, he was willing to do it. It’s men like Nick who make fraternities great.

Dick Pliske, from Michigan City, Indiana, fraternity steward and house manager, has been elected vice-president of the junior class of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

J. Guthrie Blue, senior from Flora, Indiana, is rightfully achieving renown as a statesman. In addition to his activities as campus politician and as member of the Student Senate from the College of Veterinary Medicine, Gus represented the Ohio State Student Branch of the A.V.M.A. at the national convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association in Detroit last August.

Paul Reischman, pledge from Ravenna, has been elected vice-president of the freshman class. Last year, Paul was a member of the livestock judging team. In individual scores at the American Royal Livestock Show, Paul ranked 15th out of 110 contestants from every part of the country.

Alumni

We were very glad to welcome several of the alumni to the Ohio State-Minnesota football game. Dr. C. A. Barry, class of 1911, made the trip from California for the game. It was the first time since graduation that he had seen State play. Others seen at the house, listed with their present residence, include: Dr. Milwood Custer, class of 1946, practicing in Toledo; Dr. Thomas White, class of 1946, practicing in Pine Village, Indiana; Dr. Donald J. Meyers, class of 1948, practicing in Elwood, Indiana; Dr. Richard Dill, class of 1949, practicing in Kentucky.
Faculty News
(Continued from Page 21)

The chapter was entitled, “The Use of Streptomycin in Small Animal Medicine.”

Dr. Venzke presented a speech on “Relationship of Hormones to Lowered Fertility in Dairy Cattle” at the A.V.M.A. meeting in Detroit. He also was an instructor at the summer clinic and continued his work at Reynoldsburg on brucellosis control.

Dr. Smith spent the summer at Purdue University enrolled in the graduate school. His work was done on antibiotics in the field of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. Smith presented a discussion concerning “New Antibiotics in Veterinary Medicine” to the Northwestern Indiana Veterinary Medical Association’s meeting.

Dr. F. J. Kingma was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Ohio State Veterinary Alumni Association at the July meeting. He presented a discussion of “Sulfonamides and Antibiotics in Veterinary Medicine” before the West Virginia Veterinary Medical Association. He also presented a discussion of new drugs in veterinary medicine over Station WOSU October 28.

Dr. Clark spent his summer attending classes at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Dr. F. R. Koutz continued work on coccidiosis at Reynoldsburg. He has compiled a bulletin, “Check List of Parasites of Domestic Animals Reported in Ohio,” which may be obtained by writing Dr. Koutz, care of the Veterinary Clinic, O.S.U.

Col. Holycross, D.V.M., has 99 of the veterinary students in the Veterinary Corps reserve training program. There are six seniors who will receive reserve commissions in the Veterinary Corps after graduation. This summer, several of the students spent six weeks in training at summer camp.

Dr. Tharp and Dr. Catcott conducted a summer clinic. There were 34 students in the clinic this summer. They felt that much was gained in knowledge and experience. The boys got a better chance to follow a case through and got to spend more time on specific cases.

Regional Associations
(Continued from Page 24)

“Poultry Clinic” Conducted by Dr. Frank Tucker, Claypool, Indiana

“Horse Clinic” Conducted by Dr. A. G. Madden, Madera, Ohio

“Swine Clinic” Conducted by Dr. R. F. Baker, Spencerville, Ohio

“The Cattle Clinic” Conducted by Dr. G. E. Downing, Waukesha, Wisconsin

The North Central Ohio Veterinary Medical Association attracted much attention this past summer with its exhibits on brucellosis, measley pork, and mange mites. These exhibits were shown at the Wyandotte County Fair (Upper Sandusky) from September 12-15 and during the following week at the Crawford County Fair (Bucyrus).

The Franklin County Veterinary Medical Association held its regular meeting on September 7, 1949. The program featured a movie by the American Air Lines.

The President of the Franklin County Association is Dr. H. H. Kettler of Milford Center, and the Secretary is Dr. D. H. Bradley of Columbus.

At a meeting held November 10 at Marion, Ohio, the North-Central Veterinary Association elected Dr. M. E. Epperson of Galion President, and Dr. W. R. Henson, Shelby, Secretary-Treasurer, for the coming year.
Army Training
(Continued from Page 14.)

While not a champion in equine longevity, Pat is believed to be the oldest horse to stay persistently in such fine condition.

While it would seem likely that such weekly travels might tend to dull the groups’ roaming instincts, this was not so, and indeed these instincts must have been whetted, because Saturday morning found them trekking out towards the “Streets of Laredo,” Corpus Christi, or further into the interior, as well as down to old Mexico. Here, many of the men saw their first bullfight, with the graceful matador carefully teasing the bull into a charge, and finally severing the spinal cord in a last show of bravado. Here in Villa Acun, or Monterrey, the cadets observed the quaint customs of the natives, ate of their food, rummaged through little sidewalk shoppes, saw the exotic native dances, and paused to have their shoes shined by a dyed-in-the-wool Mexican! Many were the stories told back at the officers’ club, or in the game rooms!

In the last week of camp, the veterinary platoon alone was privileged to take a three day trip to the King Ranch at Kingsville, Texas.

Camp termination was heralded by the trainees in battalion parade, and the receipt of their graduation certificates. To most of them, the San Antonio venture had been worthwhile, replete with vivid memories of army training.

Practical Tip:
Quartinary Ammonia compounds will remove mineral oil from stomach tubes and pumps.

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Alumni News
(Continued from Page 22)

sonburg, Ohio, have a daughter, Mary Beth, born on June 29, 1949.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Jones (KSC), of Akron, Ohio, have a son, Kent Charles, born on March 22, 1949.

Class of '42

Dr. and Mrs. John C. Ramge, of Reynoldsburg, Ohio, have a son, William, born on July 8, 1949.

Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Glover, of Evanston, Illinois, have a daughter, Laura Anne, born on August 23, 1949.

Class of '43

Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Carr (MSC), of Lyons, Ohio, have a son, Thomas, born on July 7, 1949.

Dr. David Jones has been appointed to the staff of the Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine at Ohio State University.

Class of '44

Dr. and Mrs. Fred Clayton, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, have a daughter, Debora Sue, born on October 16, 1949.

Class of '46

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Barth, of Litchfield, Ohio, have a daughter, Beatrice Lynn, born on October 3, 1949.

Dr. Robert Cross has been appointed to the staff of the Department of Pathology here at the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Joseph H. Gainer, of Urbana, Ohio, formerly an Instructor in Pathology at O.S.U., has been granted a fellowship in Pathology at the Mayo Foundation at Rochester, Minnesota.

Class of '47

Dr. J. P. Bailey was reelected Secretary-Treasurer of the West Virginia Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. Bailey practices in Bluefield, Virginia.

Class of '49

Dr. V. G. Alexander is in practice at 319 Sycamore Road, Lexington, Kentucky.

Dr. John R. Allen is in practice at Waverly, Ohio.

Dr. Ella A. Apple is in practice with her husband at 1600 West Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Derwin Ashcraft is associated with the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Richard Ashcraft is associated with the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Edson Bachey is in practice at Salem, Illinois.

Dr. Robert Barnett is in practice at 146 Monroe Street, Warren Ohio.

Dr. Max Barth is in practice at Richland Center, Wisconsin.

Dr. Homer Beavers is with the New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca, New York.

Dr. Taylor Bragg is in practice at Pinehurst, Georgia.

Dr. Deane Chamberlain is in practice at Alton, New Hampshire.

Dr. Harry Crawford is in practice at Seymour, Indiana.

Dr. Lauretta Dennis is in practice at Richmond, Indiana.

Dr. Edward Donovan is in practice at North Canton, Ohio.

Dr. George Ely is in practice at Galion, Ohio.

Dr. T. D. Freeman is in practice at Mayfield, Kentucky.

Dr. Robert Gibbs is in practice at 938 Esplanade Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. William Glover is in practice at Milan, Indiana.
Dr. R. P. Gregory is in practice at Anchorage, Kentucky.

Dr. J. W. Holbrook is in practice at Groveport, Ohio.

Dr. P. L. Holden is in practice at Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Dr. Ruth Householder is in practice with her husband at Millersburg, Ohio.

Dr. R. S. Johnson is in practice at Warrensburg, Illinois.

Dr. Stanley Keller is in practice at 1112 Beech Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Dale Keyser is in practice at Charleston, West Virginia.

Dr. Loren Kintner is with the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

Dr. R. A. Leonard is in practice at Worthington, Ohio.

Dr. James F. Mann is in practice at Lewisburg, West Virginia.

Dr. Robert McClung is in practice at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Dr. Robert Miller is in practice at Richmond, Indiana.

Dr. Gilbert Meyers is in practice at Milton Junction, Wisconsin.

Dr. William Orr is in practice at Minerva, Ohio.

Dr. Leslie Parrett is in practice at Plymouth, Indiana.

Dr. Donald Reeser is in practice at Urbana, Illinois.

Dr. Joseph Salisbury is with the Department of Veterinary Science at Purdue University.

Dr. George Smith is in practice at Greenville, South Carolina.

Dr. F. E. Sterner is in practice at Hampstead, Maryland.

Dr. V. O. Thomas is in practice at Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. Charles Tittemeyer is with the College of Veterinary Medicine, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Dr. Olen Walker is in practice at 60 Webster Acres, Webster Groves, Missouri.

Dr. Waldo Walker is in practice at Hilliards, Ohio.

Dr. Basil Ward is in practice at the Springfield Veterinary Hospital at Springfield, Ohio.

Dr. Vance Yates is with the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, Rhode Island.

Dr. Warren Bubler is in practice at Genoa, Illinois.

Dr. Wayne Moore is on the staff of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Missouri.

Dr. Richard Reed is in practice at Cambridge.

Dr. K. Stewart is in practice at Box 288, Leesburg, Ohio.

Dr. Lou Israel is in practice at Bryan, Ohio.

Dr. Frank Gossett is with the Department of Bacteriology, O.S.U.

Dr. G. McCloud is in practice at 6215 Wilson Mills, Cleveland 24, Ohio.

Dr. R. Leupp is in practice at 1342 Studer Avenue, Columbus 6, Ohio.

Dr. George White is in practice at 702 1/2 North Sixth Street, Goshen, Indiana.

Dr. G. Ward is in practice at Route No. 1, Oxford, Ohio.

Dr. G. Arroyo is with the B.A.I. at 755 Lexington Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

Dr. J. Trace is in practice at 1113 1/2 Indiana Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Dr. Richard Dil is in practice at Glasgow, Kentucky.

Dr. C. Dahlquist is in practice at 6742 Normal Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

(Continued on Next Page)
Alumni News  
(Continued from Page 35)

Dr. D. Eglit is in practice at 6446 North Greenview Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Vance Sanger is in practice at Kirkwood, Illinois.

Dr. Paul Brehm is in practice at 181 Broadleigh Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. David Berglund is in practice at Route No. 1, Brookfield, Ohio.

Dr. Elbert Jasper is with the B.A.I. at Cadiz, Ohio.

Dr. Thad Thorson is in practice at Wayne Avenue, Lima, Ohio.

Dr. Kenneth Haas is in practice at 1114 Lake Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois.

Dr. E. Renaux is in practice at 711 James Street, Northside, Pittsburg 12, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Nichols  
(Continued from Page 12)

a diversity of agriculture — from dry land farming to the type of farming near the coastal area where there is too much moisture. Washington is a large beef producing state; the coastal area is a large diary producing area; the coastal area, as well as the central valley, is a large poultry producing area; the central valley is the fruit capital of the world; Washington state apples are known the world over. Washington still contains several large flocks of sheep which are grazed in the dry, rough land and the mountains. The future of Washington is very good and naturally I fell that the future development of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State College is good.”

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the state on brucellosis control. Kennet still walks as though he has one leg in that downhill furrow. Many men had to find jobs in other fields not connected with veterinary medicine, as the sub-sidy paid by the practitioner was too low to support the spouse and sprouts.

Anamnesis of case No. 131313 (Murat Kennet) as it was received from the flaccid lips of the locker room diagnosticians, "Don't get near that dog or you will get what Kennet has. Stay out of distemper and Ward 7 or you will be off your feet in two hours. I think I have a touch of it myself because I helped him treat those dogs the other day, since the senior couldn't find the symptoms in his notebook. You mean Kennet has been in the hospital five days and they haven't treated him yet? I would have given him the old business, you know, one gram of streptomycin and 300,000 units of penicillin in oil. It cures everything around here. I hear he is stiff as a board, running a temperature of 108°. Yes, he has a titre of 400, too. They better quarantine the whole class because I read in the book about this disease that is highly contagious to humans. They say it will run its course in about 10 days, and the termination is death. We better send Kennet some flowers and fruit to cheer him up a bit." Kennet returned to class about five days later and was immediately surrounded, at a safe distance of 10 feet or more, by his classmates to learn of this terrible malady. Diagnosis: Measles.

Bill "The Big One Got Away" Wernet traveled this summer and added much to his already overflowing scrapbook of achievements on bait casting and skeet shooting. He attended the Great Lakes Championship meet at Barberton, Ohio, and walked off with first in the five-eighth ounce accuracy event, second in the three-eighth ounce accuracy event, tied for first in the wet fly casting event, and tied for fourth in the fisherman's distance plug. He also did quite well at the National Championship Meet at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by taking second in the wet fly, and capturing his five-eighth ounce bait casting team to the team championship. Being a lifelong employee of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. of Canton, Bill had the privilege of flying with the skeet team to the National Skeet Shooting Meet at Dallas, Texas. Since he hasn't had a gun in his hand for three years, he was only able to break 245 birds out of a possible 250. He tied as runner-up in the collegiate championship, and was third in the Class B shoot. Bill decided to go out to the fairgrounds to meet some of the Columbus talent and get in a little practice at bait casting. This little journey turned out to be a profitable one, as he returned home with a plaque for the wall and the 1949 City Championship. We all know now why Bill shifts the always present cigar from one side of his mouth to the other and says, "Now, here is the way you do it."

SENIOR
ROBERT HOUSEN, Veterinary Medicine IV

With the beginning of school this fall, the locker room was filled with talk of last summer's work and sure-cure remedies for many of the ills of domestic animals. Everyone had interesting experiences to relate, and it would have been easy to write this column; but, then came the Dean's questionnaire concerning summer work and everyone shut up like a clam. Considering the
Student News
(Continued from Page 37)

class as a group, a good percentage gained valuable experience, either at the summer clinic or with a practitioner. Twenty men took advantage of the summer program at the clinic, over 30 worked full or part-time with practitioners, and four spent the summer on the BAI student program. Six men represented our class at the ROTC camp during the second six-weeks' period at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

Several men joined the noon luncheon club in the amphitheater. As Bill Edgar puts it, "Are you still single or do you carry your lunch?" We are pleased to announce the following marriages:

Miss Caroline Perkins of Manhattan, Kansas, to Philip C. Clinger, September 10, 1949.

Miss Helen Valasek of Elmore, Ohio, to Lewis M. Motycka, July 9, 1949.

Miss Barbara Firestone of Canton, Ohio, to Carl J. Busch, September 10, 1949.

Miss Donna Sterrett of Glenford, Ohio, to George R. Anderson, September 17, 1949.

Miss Martha Jane Bowen of Martins Ferry, Ohio, to Hal R. Deal, September 17, 1949.

This brings the married men in our class to a total of 60, leaving 14 bachelors (very eligible) who say they will resist until the bitter end.

Just to show you that the wives have also been busy, there were 14 children added to the class cradle roll since the last issue:

Cynthia Lou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orville C. Thompson, September 9, 1949.

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Stephen L., son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bechdolt, born August 14, 1949.
Jennifer Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Ensign, born July 6, 1949.
Helen Henderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Headley, born September 28, 1949.
Thomas Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy G. Gunning, born September 30, 1949.
Terrence Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Quinlan, born July 4, 1949. Their other child was born on Labor Day.
Jeffrey Jon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Richards, born July 12, 1949.
Teresa Lynn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Martin, born August 15, 1949.
Ronalee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon A. MacInnis, born August 8, 1949.

James William, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Eversole, born May 8, 1949. Jimmie was mother’s birthday present.
James Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. David O. Early, born June 13, 1949.
Margaret Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bear, born June 22, 1949.
Stephen Drake, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Wenger, born May 2, 1949.
Margaret Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Whitehead, born June 2, 1949.

There are now 56 children whose fathers are in our class, and rumors have it that there will soon be more.

James G. Blue represented our chapter of the Jr. A.V.M.A. at the annual meeting at Detroit, Michigan, in August. He also represented the Speculum at the Conference of Editors of Veterinary Medical Literature while at the convention.

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