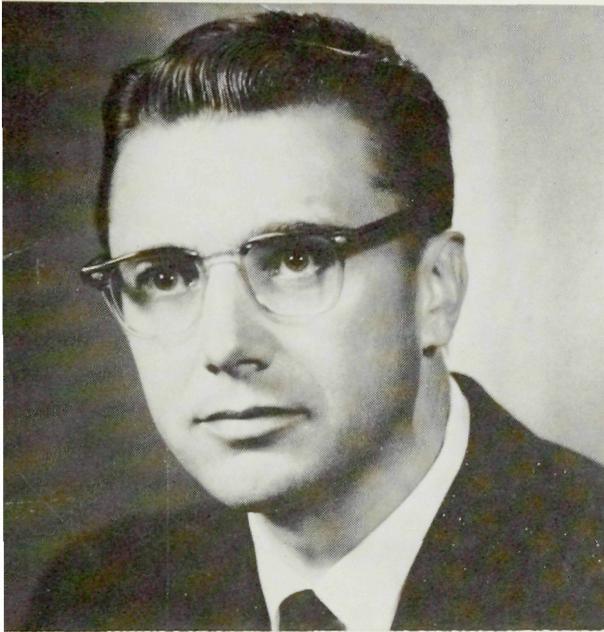


Winter, 1967  
Vol. XX No. 2

# THE SPECULUM



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Regents' Professor Appointed Dean

Krill Makes Pledge

Bite Wound Treatment

Omega Tau Sigma Awards Banquet

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The Ohio State University — College of Veterinary Medicine

# The SPECULUM

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WINTER, 1967

NUMBER 2

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THE SPECULUM is a quarterly publication of The Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine. It is published by the students for the dissemination of news to the alumni, faculty, students, and other interested persons. Contributions are welcomed but we reserve the right to edit the material.

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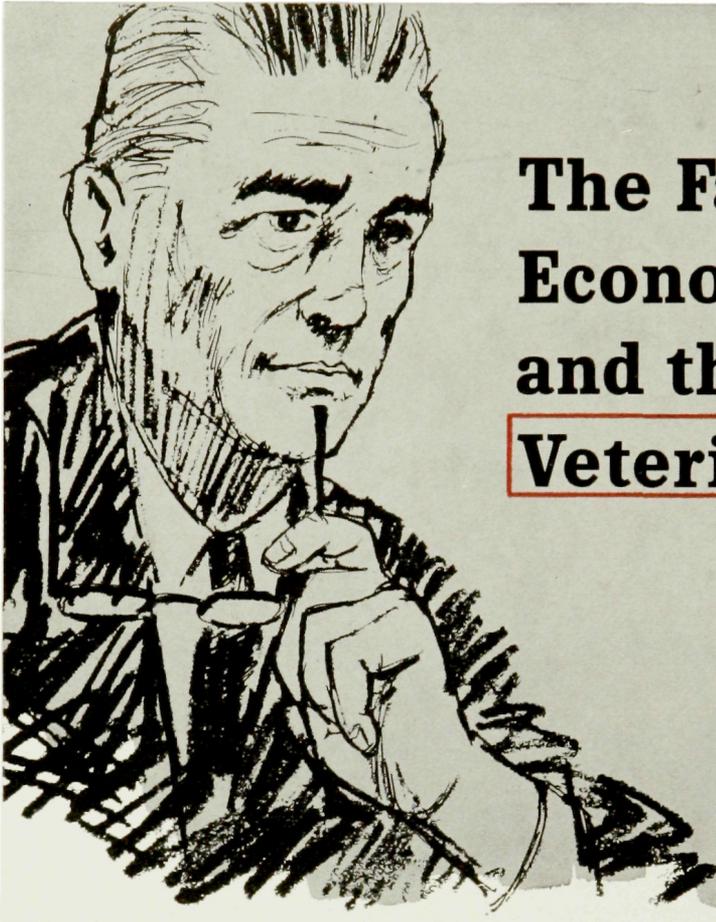
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# Across the DEAN'S DESK . . .



In the rush of taking care of all the details which must be worked out prior to my departure for a four week tour of duty in India where I will serve as advisor and consultant in connection with the University's AID program, my contribution to this Winter issue of the *Speculum* will be somewhat abbreviated. I am sure I will have more to contribute in the Spring.

I trust all of you will take time to read "My Pledge to the Profession" if elected to the high office of President-elect of the A.V.M.A. This I have given in place of a political platform, which has been suggested by some. To me a "political platform" has a connotation which is entirely beneath the dignity of a candidate seeking a high office in a professional organization. I hope that all of you loyal alumni will show this pledge to your friends and officers in your respective state organizations and give me your state support in the elections in July.

Contrary to the announcement in the Fall issue of the *Speculum* that we would send future issues only to subscription members, we will, for the time being at least, continue the same distribution as before. This is necessary if we are to maintain our advertising support and, at the same time, maintain the quality of the magazine. The total number sending in subscriptions was not sufficient, which was somewhat disappointing, to justify its

continuation. Those sending in subscriptions were really more than generous and to them we are especially grateful. I have, therefore, instructed our students and faculty advisors to continue the development and distribution of the *Speculum* as before. The College will pick up the deficit from other funds not allocated by the State. As I assess the value derived by the College and the experience and training which the participating students receive in assembling the publication each quarter, I feel sure the annual investment by the College will have a more lasting benefit than any other endeavor for which the money might be used. While only about 1/3 of our alumni sent in subscriptions, I feel sure many more had good intentions but never got around to it. Just let me say it is still not too late to contribute to the *Speculum* fund, and those of you who have not already done so, rest assured that your contributions will be gratefully received. The more we get from contributions, the less we will need to divert from other sources. So in the vernacular of television, "keep those contributions rolling."

To those of you who are wondering about the new Veterinary hospital, I am sorry to report the issue is almost as confused as ever. The \$3,952,000 is still available and architects are still working on plans. The whole problem boils down to "not enough money." When you consider the fact that this

was the estimated cost of the hospital when it was originally planned in 1957, and realize the escalation of building costs in the intervening 9 years, it is no wonder that the architects are faced with an impossible task in trying to plan an adequate facility within the money allocated. As early as 1963, the powers that be were informed by two experts, brought in to review our hospital requests to see if they were exorbitant and perhaps too grandiose, that they were entirely in line with modern needs and that at least 1½ to 2 million more dollars were needed as of that date. But for some reasons, the orders from above have insisted that we must build within the funds allocated and the building project must be let out for bids during this biennium. Those of us responsible for the program have repeatedly insisted that we were dealing with an impossible situation but our protests fell on deaf ears. At last we have been informed that our present funds can be carried over to the next biennium. The University authorities have been instructed to prepare plans for the entire hospital as requested in 1957 and if matching funds are not made available from the recently enacted Federal Veterinary Medical Facilities Bill, they will be obtained through other State resources. While we all hate delay, and no one more than I, perhaps at last we may get the show off the ground and be able to build a hospital in keeping with present day needs; with ample space for clinical teaching and more detailed case studies.

Let me assure all the alumni that the delay is not due to any vacillation in regard to program needs on the part of the hospital staff, as some might try to lead you to believe. Neither is the assigned architect to be criticized for any inadequacy. Any architect planning a veterinary hospital is faced with many unusual situations which require careful study. It is a challenge faced by very few architects, and then perhaps only once in a life time.

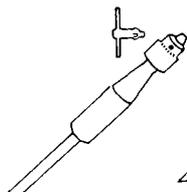
The only reason for the delay, as previously stated, is inadequate funds to build a teaching hospital in keeping with modern day needs and a lack of understanding on the part of the powers that be that a veterinary hospital is more than a barn to house animals. That such a facility requires the same expensive technical equipment for diagnosis and treatment found in human hospitals and similar safety measures to prevent the spread of disease to other animals as well as to the staff and students who are charged with the responsibility for the patients care and treatment. We as a staff are united on one basic point, that we will not be a party in wasting the State's money in the building of a facility which is entirely inadequate and would be a discredit to the State as well as our profession. On this principle we know we have your full support.

I hope the report in the Spring issue will be more encouraging.

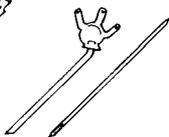
Sincerely,  
Walter R. Krill, Dean



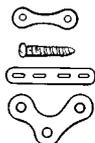
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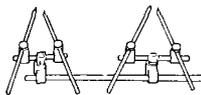
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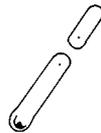
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# Regents' Professor Appointed Dean

Dr. Clarence R. Cole, an internationally known pathologist, was named to a Regents' Professorship by the Ohio Board of Regents at its last meeting. The resolution honoring Dr. Cole was presented to the Regents by Chancellor John D. Millett. The Ohio General Assembly created the professorships in 1965 "to recognize outstanding academic and professional service" by faculty members in Ohio's system of state universities. Only nine Regents' Professorships have been granted to professors among Ohio's universities thus far by the Ohio Board of Regents.

Dr. Clarence R. Cole, chairman of the department of veterinary pathology and a Regents' Professor at Ohio State University, was named as dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, effective July 1, 1967.

On February ninth, the university's Board of Trustees approved promotion of Dr. Cole, 49, to the deanship succeeding Dr. Walter R. Krill, who is retiring. Dr. Cole also will continue as a Regents' Professor in the department of veterinary pathology.

Dr. Krill announced last spring his intention to retire from the dean's post, a position he has held since 1946. A faculty advisory committee was appointed at that time to accept and screen nominations for his successor.

In recommending the promotion to the Trustees, President Novice G. Fawcett said that interviews with a number of candidates for the position and consultation with a committee representing practitioners in the field of veterinary medicine made it clear that Dr. Cole should receive the nomination.

"During his professional career which began when he joined the Ohio State faculty in 1943, Dr. Cole has achieved stature as a national and international leader in veterinary research and education," Dr. Fawcett said.

"Two honors he has received are

particularly indicative of the distinguished manner Dr. Cole has served his profession in this state and around the world. Since 1963, he has served on the executive council of the International Academy of Pathology, one of the highest honors accorded to medical and veterinary pathologists. Last December the Ohio Board of Regents recognized his outstanding academic and professional service by conferring on him a Regents' Professorship."

Dr. Cole, 2879 Welsford Rd., Columbus, has been chairman of veterinary pathology since 1947. He also has been assistant dean for research and development in the College of Veterinary Medicine since 1960 and is professor of pathology in the College of Medicine.

A native of Crestline, O., Dr. Cole attended Otterbein College from 1937-39 before enrolling at Ohio State, where he earned three degrees — the doctor of veterinary medicine in 1943, the master of science in 1944, and the Ph.D. in 1947.

Dr. Cole is the author of more than 80 scientific articles and reports and is a former president of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists. From 1961 through 1965, he was chairman of the advisory board on veterinary medical specialties of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

He is a consultant for the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed Medical Center, Washington, D.C., and since 1957 has been a member of the International Committee on Toxoplasmosis, a disease of the eye and brain in children and animals.

From 1955-66, he represented the veterinary medical profession on the research Council of the National Academy of Science, serving on the medical division's post-doctoral fellowship committee.

He has lectured and studied in Norway, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Canada, Denmark, England, Scotland and France.

(Continued on page 24)

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\* Daily Racing Form, August 17, 1966, and The Thoroughbred Record, August 27, 1966, as reported at the 14th Annual Jockey Club Round Table Conference, August 14, 1966, Saratoga Springs, New York.

\* "Control of Equine Infectious Disease by Immunization," The Cornell Veterinarian, April 1966, pp. 278-287.

\* "Immunization for Equine Influenza," Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Vol. 148, No. 4, February 15, 1966, pp. 413-417.

\* "Viral Respiratory Disease of Horses," Scientific Proceedings of 101st Annual Meeting of the AVMA, July 19-24, 1964, pp. 112-131.



# Infections of Man Resulting From Animal Bite Wounds and Their Treatment

By JACK RUSSELL, D.V.M., Ohio Health Department

Animal bite wounds in the U.S. may not commonly be considered to be a health problem of any great significance. Usually in most bite or scratch exposures, the possibility of rabies is considered, although the probability is usually small. Other infections may be much more likely to occur although it is true that few, if any, of them would approximate the gravity of a rabies infection.

A survey of selected areas of the United States in 1957 indicated that animal bites are more numerous than was first suspected. This survey indicated a bite rate of 362 per 100,000 human population. In the same study it was estimated that about 612,000 persons were bitten by animals each year in the United States. Domestic animal losses cost about one million dollars per year (undoubtedly far too conservative) and medical and public health expenses cost about five million dollars per year. About 90% of reported bites were caused by dogs. The rest are mostly caused by cats, wild animals and pets such as hamsters, mice and monkeys. In addition to the scarring, mutilation and deaths inflicted directly by biting animals, listed below are some of the diseases that are most likely to be transmitted through such bites.

## Known Diseases Transmitted by Animal Bites

### Bacterial

1. Pasteurellosis
2. Rat bite Fever
  - a. Haverhill Fever (Streptobacillus monilliformis)
  - b. Sodoku (Spirillum minus)
3. Tetanus
4. Miscellaneous organisms commonly found in the mouths of biting animals including Staphylococci, Streptococci, Clostridia, Mimia and Proteus species.

### Viral

1. Rabies
2. Cat Scratch Fever
3. B-Virus (Simian Herpes)
4. Bat Salivary Gland Virus (Rio Bravo Virus)

**PASTEURELLOSIS** - There are at least four species of pasteurella (hemolytica, multocida, pneumotropica and pseudotuberculosis) in addition to plague (pestis) and tularemia (tularemia) that are known human pathogens but except for the latter, too little is known concerning the diseases they produce. As a result of animal bites, at least 26 P. multocida infections have been reported in the literature up to 1956. In a later (1962) study of P. multocida infection from dog bites in England, Lee and Buhr observed infections in 20 out of 69 dog bite wounds presented for treatment. The average duration of hospital attendance of patients was 21.7 days. Considering that P. multocida was isolated from 12 of the 20 infections (17% of total bites involved) it would appear that P. multocida infection of man from dog bites is very much under-diagnosed. Smith (1955) has isolated P. multocida from the nose or tonsils of 55% of apparently healthy dogs and it is also considered to be a normal part of the bacterial flora in the mouth of cats.

**RAT-BITE FEVER** Two diseases are included under the general term of rat-bite fever. One of them (Haverhill Fever) is caused by Streptobacillus monilliformis and the other (Sodoku) by Spirillum minus. Sodoku, while found in the United States is far more common in the Orient. The clinical syndromes are very similar with regional lymphadenitis, sharply spiking fever alternating with afebrile periods, a morbilliform and petechial rash and leucocytosis. In addition, Haverhill Fever is

characterized by polyarthritis and a 7-10 day incubation period. Sodoku usually does not cause arthritic symptoms and has a 1 to 3 week incubation period as well as a more plaque like rash. Serological tests are available at the Ohio Department of Health Laboratory to diagnose and differentiate between these infections. Both respond to antibiotic treatment.

*Streptobacillus monilliformis* is found commonly in the secretions of the nose, mouth, and conjunctival sac of rodents, including common laboratory rats. *Spirillum minus* is found only in the blood of infected rats and is thought to be transferred to humans when they are bitten by rats with bleeding gums or trauma of some type in the oral cavity. Neither organism appears to be harmful to the host rodents.

These infections are reported infrequently but are undoubtedly under-diagnosed and therefore under-reported. Rat bites of humans are common, especially in substandard housing in urban areas, and with the conditions that are prevalent in such areas rodent control is difficult. Most people bitten are reluctant to even admit they have rats on the premises and therefore are reluctant sometimes to report bites. It is interesting to note that two of the most recent cases diagnosed in Ohio were in laboratory workers who were bitten by rats handled by them in research projects.

**TETANUS AND MISCELLANEOUS INFECTIONS** - Since the normal flora of the mouth and pharynx of many domestic and wild animals commonly contain a variety of staph, strep, clostridial spores and other bacteria a wide range of infections are possible. Tetanus prophylaxis naturally will depend upon the patient's immunization status as to whether he needs tetanus toxoid or antitoxin.

**CAT SCRATCH FEVER** - (Non-specific lymphadenitis) : This disease represents a well recognized syndrome of a local inflammatory lesion with swelling, erythema and ulceration or a papule at the site of the wound. Regional lymph glands proximal to the wound may become swollen and tender with eventual suppuration, sometimes so severe that the gland must be surgically removed.

Swelling may persist for 2 to 3 weeks without treatment and may sometimes persist for several months. The incidence is higher in children and their exposure is certainly higher. The infection is usually associated with a history of bites or scratches from a young cat (83% of one series of 390 cases had this type of history). This disease is also very seasonal with the great majority of cases being seen from October to March.

The agent for cat-scratch fever has not been identified although it is thought to be a virus belonging to the psittacosis-lymphogranuloma venereum group. There are several research groups in Ohio studying this agent and several of them may be able to supply the diagnostic skin test antigen upon request.

**"B" VIRUS - (SIMIAN HERPES)** - This agent was first isolated by Sabin and Wright in 1934 from the central nervous system of a laboratory worker who died following a bite from an apparently healthy rhesus monkey. Only one other case was described until the mid-1950s when, with the increasing use of monkeys for developing and testing biologicals, the exposure rate to this virus increased considerably. Before 1966 a total of twenty cases had been reported in man with all but two of them fatal. The two survivors both had residual central-nervous-system damage as well as an antibody titer against "B" Virus. Prompt local treatment of the bite wounds was considered to be an important factor in the survival of these two cases.

In monkeys the clinical disease is benign and is characterized by typical herpetic ulcers on the tongue, buccal cavity or the muco-epithelial borders of the lips. These lesions heal spontaneously in seven to fourteen days leaving no scar. The clinical picture is very similar to the primary stomatitis syndrome of herpes-simplex in man. In a survey of common laboratory monkeys 2.3% of 14,000 rhesus monkeys and 3% of 1000 cynomolgus monkeys had lesions of this type. Apparently this virus can remain latent for long periods of time in monkeys before causing clinical symptoms as is true of most herpes viruses.

**RABIES AND BAT SALIVARY GLAND VIRUSES** It has been recognized for the past four years that rabies can be transmitted by the airborne route, at least under certain conditions found in the southwestern United States and Mexico. These conditions include high temperature, high humidity and great concentrations of rabid bats, including clinically rabid and "normal" carrier bats. Under most circumstances however, it is felt that rabies exposures take place through bites. Local treatment of bite wounds alone can effectively prevent rabies infection if done promptly and effectively. Studies carried out on the time required for various strains of rabies viruses to invade living cells in a tissue culture media showed that the more virulent strains can enter the nerve cell within a period of two hours. Other less virulent strains required considerably longer than two hours. The relative ability to invade and establish itself in nerve tissue is certainly one of the measures of virulence of a strain of rabies virus. Therefore it is obvious that effective local treatment as promptly as possible could reduce the

virus present to a level where it might be non-infective. If for any reason prompt local treatment is not administered, there is still good reason to do so many hours later since some rabies virus strains require a longer time to invade nerve tissue. In fact rabies virus can still be detected in tissue at the site of the bite wound as much as twenty-four hours after the bite occurred, although in a greatly diminished concentration.

Viruses other than rabies may be transmitted in bite wounds contaminated with saliva. While studying the phenomenon of bats acting as true carriers of rabies virus it became apparent to U.S. Public Health Service workers that other agents were involved as well. Submaxillary salivary gland material from bats collected in California and Texas was found to be lethal for mice that had been protected by rabies vaccination. This agent which has been termed "Rio Bravo Virus" has been determined to be related antigenically to Group B arthropod - borne encephalitis viruses. Although the role of the virus in nature is unknown there appears to

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be no obviously related morbidity in the bats involved (*Tadarida mexicana* species). However, infection in man has been assumed, based on retrospective serological evidence, history of working with the infected bats and similarities in illness of those thought to be infected. The clinical disease syndrome in man involved systemic or central nervous system illness with complicating orchitis or oophoritis. Experimentally infected monkeys developed fever, drowsiness, transitory weakness of extremities and nervousness.

Bats may well prove to be host to a number of viruses infected to man that may be transmitted under certain conditions. In 1966 St. Louis encephalitis virus was isolated for the first time from a bat. What others they may carry in addition to rabies and Rio Bravo virus is open to further study.

#### **Guide For Post - Exposure Treatment**

The following data is taken from the World Health Organization Expert Committee's Fifth Report on Rabies. The recommendations given are intended only as a guide. While developed mainly for rabies prevention the procedures outlined would be effective against bite wound infections in general. It is recognized that in special situations modifications of the procedures laid down may be warranted. Such special situations include exposure of young children and other circumstances where a reliable history cannot be obtained, particularly in areas where rabies is known to be enzootic even though the animal is considered to be healthy at the time of exposure. Such cases justify immediate treatment, but of a modified nature, for example, local treatment of the wound as described followed by administration of a single dose of serum or three doses of rabies vaccine daily; provided that the animal stays healthy for 10 days following exposure, no further vaccine need be given. Modification of the recommended procedures would also be indicated in a rabies-free area where animal bites are frequently encountered. In areas where rabies is endemic, adequate laboratory and field experience indicating no infection in the species involved may justify local health authorities in recommending no specific antirabies treatment.

#### **A. Local Treatment of Wounds Involving Possible Exposure to Rabies or Other Infections**

##### **(1) RECOMMENDED IN ALL EXPOSURES**

###### **(a) First-aid treatment**

Immediate washing and flushing with soap and water, detergent or water alone (recommended procedure in all bite wounds including those unrelated to possible exposure to rabies).

###### **(b) Treatment by or under direction of a physician**

1. Adequate cleansing of the wound.

2. Thorough treatment with 20% soap solution and/or the application of a quaternary ammonium compound or other substance of proven lethal effect on the rabies virus<sup>1</sup>.

3. Topical application of antirabies serum or its liquid or powdered globulin preparation (optional).

4. Administration, where indicated, of antitetanus procedures and of antibiotics and drugs to control infections other than rabies.

5. Suturing of wound not advised when potential rabies infections are involved.

##### **(2) ADDITIONAL LOCAL TREATMENT FOR SEVERE EXPOSURES ONLY**

(a) Topical application of antirabies serum or its liquid or powdered globulin preparation.

(b) Infiltration of antirabies serum around the wound.

---

<sup>1</sup>Where soap has been used to clean wounds, all traces of it should be removed before the application of quaternary ammonium compounds because soap neutralizes the activity of such compounds.

Benzalkonium chloride, in a 1% concentration, has been demonstrated to be effective in the local treatment of wounds in guinea pigs infected with rabies virus. It should be noted that at this concentration quaternary ammonium compounds may exert a deleterious effect on tissues.

Compounds that have been demonstrated to have a specific lethal effect

on rabies virus in vitro (different assay systems in mice) include the following:

- Quaternary ammonium compounds
- 0.1% (1 : 1000) benzalkonium chloride
- 0.1% (1 : 1000) cetrimonium bromide
- 1.0% (1 : 100) Hyamine 2389
- 1.0% (1 : 100) methyl benzethonium chloride

- 1.0% (1 : 100) benzethonium, chloride
- 1.0% (1 : 100) SKF 11831
- Other substances
- 43-70% ethanol; tincture of thiomersal;
- tincture of iodine and up to 0.01% (1 : 10,000) aqueous solutions of iodine; 1% to 2% soap solutions.

### B. Specific Systemic Treatment

Nature of exposure	Status of biting (irrespective of whether vaccinated or not)		
	At time of exposure	During observation period of ten days	Recommended treatment
I. No lesions; indirect contact	Rabid	—	None
II. Licks:			
(1) unabraded skin	Rabid	—	—None
(2) abraded skin, scratches and unabraded or abraded mucosa	(a) healthy	Clinical signs of rabies or proven rabid (laboratory)	—Start vaccine <sup>2</sup> at first signs of rabies in the biting animal
	(b) signs suggestive of rabies	Healthy	—Start vaccine <sup>2</sup> immediately; stop treatment if animal is normal on fifth day after exposure
	(c) rabid, escaped, killed or unknown	—	—Start vaccine <sup>1</sup> immediately
III. Bites:			
(1) mild exposure	(a) healthy	Clinical signs of rabies or proven rabid (laboratory)	—Start vaccine <sup>2</sup> at first signs of rabies in the biting animal
	(b) signs suggestive of rabies	Healthy	—Start vaccine <sup>2</sup> immediately; stop treatment if animal is normal on fifth day after exposure
	(c) rabid, escaped, killed or unknown	—	—Start vaccine <sup>2</sup> immediately
	(d) wild (wolf, jackal, fox, bat, etc.)	—	—Serum immediately, followed by a course of vaccine <sup>1</sup>
(2) severe exposure (multiple, or face, head, finger or neck bites)	(a) healthy	Clinical signs of rabies or proven rabid (laboratory)	—Serum immediately; start vaccine <sup>2</sup> at first sign of rabies in the biting animal
	(b) signs suggestive of rabies	Healthy	—Serum immediately followed by vaccine; vaccine may be stopped if animal is normal on fifth day after exposure
	(c) rabid, escaped, killed or unknown	—	—Serum <sup>2</sup> immediately, followed by vaccine <sup>1</sup>
	(d) wild (wolf, jackal pariah dog, fox, bat, etc.)	—	—Serum <sup>2</sup> immediately, followed by vaccine <sup>1</sup>

Footnotes Page 14

# Dean Krill Makes Pledge To Profession

**My Pledge  
To  
The Veterinary Profession  
As A Candidate  
To The Office Of The President-Elect  
Of The  
American Veterinary Medical Association**

In seeking the high office of President-Elect of the American Veterinary Medical Association, I feel it is appropriate to review with my fellow members some thoughts which arise as you consider the nominees for this office.

Accordingly, I am offering this to you, the members of our profession, my background and record of service to the A.V.M.A. and pledge to continue this full time dedicated service toward the best interest and integrity of our profession.

I received my B.Sc. degree in Agriculture in 1923 as a major in Animal Science. During my undergraduate work, I was a member of the College Judging Team and active in college athletics. While pursuing my D.V.M. degree, I held an assistantship in the Department of Animal Science, teaching Animal Science courses to veterinary and agriculture students. In 1925 I was given the responsibility of coaching the University Dairy Cattle Judging Team which placed fourth in the National Dairy Show competition. I received my D.V.M. degree in 1927 and after two years in general practice in Lima, Ohio, I returned to the College of Veterinary Medicine where I had charge of the ambulatory clinic program for eleven years. My years in practice, both private and on ambulatory clinic, were most valuable over the years in giving me a broader insight into the needs of our profession, both from an educational and professional point of view.

My membership in the A.V.M.A. began in 1929. Since that time I have been privileged to serve our national organization in many ways. From 1938-1944 I served in the House of Delegates. While a member of the House I raised the question of improved

licensing examinations and reciprocity among states, which resulted in my appointment as chairman of a committee to explore the possibility of a National Board Examination. As in all cases of attempts to bring about change, the idea met with violent opposition, and it took six years of gradual education of our membership. At the meeting in San Francisco in 1948 the House of Delegates accepted the National Board idea without a dissenting vote. Later I had the honor of being elected the first President of the National Board of Veterinary Examiners.

In 1944 I was elected by our district to serve as a member of the Executive Board of the A.V.M.A. at the conclusion of my five year term, based on my insistence and genuine deep feeling that for the best interest of the profession, a man should not succeed himself so that new ideas and greater vitality would be engendered in the Board, our state joined forces to elect a member from a neighboring state. The untimely death of my replacement resulted in my re-election to fill the unexpired term making a total of nine years active duty on the Board.

One of my first important committee assignments as a member of the Board was to serve as Chairman of the committee to revitalize the old, rather outmoded committee on Veterinary Education.

After careful analysis of the many diversified ideas presented, our committee came up with the recommendation for the present organization of the Council on Education, which as all will agree, has served a most useful purpose during a period of the

**(Continued on page 15)**

# O.T.S. AWARDS BANQUET

By DAVE STROSHEIN, Vet. Med. III

The Annual Omega Tau Sigma Awards Banquet was held in the Ohio Union on Sunday, January 15, this year. The blessing before the meal was given by Allen Bryant.

The toastmaster this year was Dr. Richard L. Rudy, Chairman of the De-



Toastmaster, Dr. Richard Rudy, recipient of the Gamma Alumni Award.

partment of Small Animal Surgery and Radiology. After the opening remarks by Dr. Rudy, this year's 42 initiates were introduced by Richard Gurevitz. Their names are as follows:

Albert, Harold E., Jr.	Hughes, James C.
Barley, David A.	Isaac, Thomas L.
Bockbrader, Ronald H.	Jones, Casey D.
Bowen, Peter M.	Kaderly, Robert E.
Broshes, Ralph E.	Kosch, Philip C.
Bruestle, Larry W.	Love, David H.
Buck, James A.	Owen, Terry L.
Conklin, Ronald K.	Phillips, Neil I.
Courtley, J. Douglas	Pipers, Frank
Covitt, Michael H.	Ridder, William E.
Cyrog, Peter E.	Rowles, Donald R.
Deist, Frederick L.	Rudy, Richard L., Jr.

Ehler, James L.	Seesholtz, Gary L.
Esplin, Robert B.	Shank, Jerry P.
Farris, Niles D.	Segall, Richard Z.
Frey, Dannel D.	Snyder, Timothy W.
Gordon, John	Somers, Rick A.
Grothaus, Ronald H.	Springer, Richard L.
Harper, Joseph O.	Wagner, Joseph L.
Henry, Charles D.	Wolf, Jerry W.
Henson, Thomas M.	Yarrington, John T.

The past year's officers were then introduced and given recognition for a job well-done by Dave Stroshein. They are as follows: Randy Kidd, President; Dave Zimmerman, Vice President; E. Dan Wolf, Secretary; Jerry Johnson, Treasurer; and Dick Gurevitz, Pledge Master. Following this, E. Dan Wolf presented the Senior Gamma Awards. The winners for 1966-67 were William Yakley, William Sayle, and Richard Gurevitz. This award is presented to the three seniors who have done the most to serve the Gamma Chapter of O.T.S. during their membership in the fraternity.

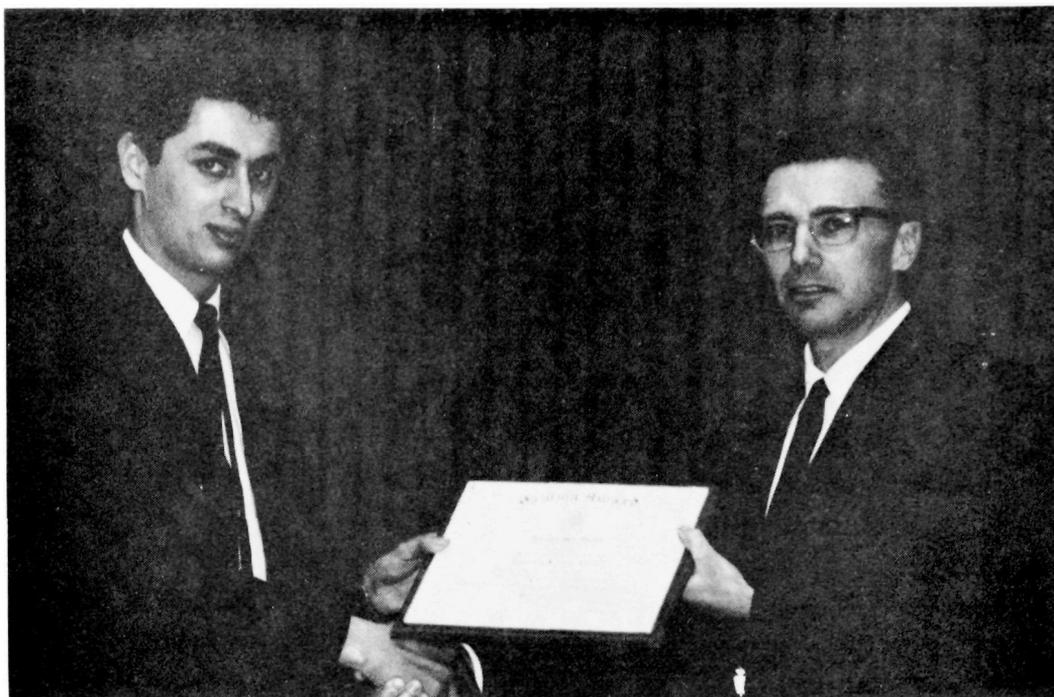


Dick Gurevitz

William Sayle

William Yakley

Tom Schiefer presented the Honorary Member Award to Dr. Robert Whiteus as a veterinarian who has been a great help to the members of Omega Tau Sigma. The Gamma Alumni Award was presented to a very surprised Dr. Richard L. Rudy by Gil Cloyd for service to the Veterinary Profession and to Omega Tau Sigma Fraternity.



Dr. Clarence R. Cole (rt.) receives the National Gamma award from Fred Adams, Vet. Med. III.

Dr. Clarence R. Cole, Regents' Professor at The Ohio State University, was the recipient of the 1967 National Gamma Award at the recent Awards Banquet of Omega Tau Sigma Fraternity. The National Award is given to an outstanding personality in the Veterinary Medical profession for his distinguished leadership and meritorious service far beyond the call of duty in advancing the knowledge and prestige of the profession. Mr. Fred Adams of

the Gamma Chapter of the Omega Tau Sigma Fraternity presented the gold key and certificate to Dr. Cole for his leadership in advancing the Veterinary Medical profession. The citation recognized his aggressive leadership in veterinary education and research.

The banquet address given by Dr. Cole was entitled, "Tuning Veterinary Education to the Future Demands of Society."

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(Continued from page 11)

<sup>1</sup> Practice varies concerning the volume of vaccine per dose and the number of doses recommended in a given situation. In general, the equivalent of at least 2 ml of a 5% tissue emulsion should be given subcutaneously daily for 14 consecutive days. Many laboratories use 20 to 30 doses in severe exposures. To ensure the production and maintenance of high levels of serum-neutralizing antibodies, booster doses should be given at 10 days and at 20 or more days following the last daily dose of vaccine in all cases. This is especially important if antirabies serum has been used, in order to overcome the interference effect.

<sup>2</sup> In all severe exposures and in all cases of unprovoked wild animal bites, antirabies serum or its globulin fractions together with vaccine should be employed. This is considered by the Committee as the best specific treatment available for the post-exposure prophylaxis of rabies in man. Although experience indicates that vaccine alone is sufficient for mild exposures, there is no doubt that here also the combined serum-vaccine treatment will give the best protection. However, both the serum and the vaccine can cause deleterious reactions. Moreover, the combined therapy is more expensive; its use in mild exposures is therefore considered optional. As with vaccine alone, it is important to start combined serum and vaccine treatment as early as possible after exposure, but serum should still be used no matter what the time interval. Serum should be given in a single dose (40 IU per kg of body weight) and the first dose of vaccine inoculated at the same time. Sensitivity to the serum must be determined before its administration.

(Continued from page 12)

development of eight new Veterinary Colleges and a period of expansion of all existing Veterinary Colleges to meet the demand for Veterinary Education in a rapidly changing era such as never previously experienced by our profession. The sound advice and efforts of the Council over the past 20 years is something for which our profession should be eternally grateful.

In 1948 I was appointed by General Hershey, National Director of Selective Service to represent the Veterinary Profession as a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee to Selective Service. It was the responsibility of this committee to set up standards of deferments for students in all areas of education so as to assure the continuous development of manpower in keeping with the needs for the security and well being of the nation.

Also, in 1948 I was appointed as the Veterinary representative to the Medical Advisory Committee, Civil Defense planning. Out of the work of this committee evolved the National program for Civil Defense and Disaster Medicine. Perhaps the most surprising experience in connection with this committee was the utter lack of information by other areas of the Health Professions as to the need for veterinarians in Civil Defense. My most important service on this committee was one of educating other members of the committee as to the vital role and

need for veterinarians actively participating in this program.

From 1950-1953 I served as the first Veterinary consultant to the Surgeon General of the U.S.A.F. It was largely through my efforts that the Chief Veterinary Officer was given the rank of Brigadier General; the only Veterinarian ever to hold this rank in the Air Force. During this tour of duty, Mr. Charles Wilson, Secretary of Defense, suggested the abolishment of the Veterinary Corps in the armed services. My personal letter to Mr. Wilson challenged his position and pointed out his utter lack of knowledge of Veterinary service. The letter was given wide news coverage through the Associate Press, alerted the general public as to the Veterinarians' contribution to the military service and stabilized the future of Veterinary Military Service without further Pentagon challenge.

A second term as consultant to the Surgeon General of the Air Force was served in 1963-1965.

Also in 1950 I was appointed Consultant to the Biological Warfare Division of Camp Dietrick, in which capacity I served for five years.

In 1953-1954 I was elected Chairman of the Executive Board and Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Many other assignments at both National and State level could be men-

(Continued on page 17)

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**PITMAN-MOORE**

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(Continued from page 15)

tioned such as appearing before Senate and House Committees in the interest of our profession; covering items such as the rank and salary of Veterinarians in the military service in keeping with other health professions; Advisory Committee to the Inspection and Quarantine Division of the U.S.D.A. and many others too numerous to mention.

In this day of rapidly expanding scientific knowledge the need for specialization is becoming increasingly important. The danger of fragmenting our profession into many "splinter groups" and the loss of basic interest in the hub of our profession (the AVMA), must be carefully guarded. We must ever strive to strengthen our Central AVMA office and its areas of service to all segments of our profession and in this way maintain a strong liaison. "Unity" must ever be our motto. Only through the united efforts of all segments can our profession receive the recognition and public support so essential to its future growth. This is one area which I hope to explore and in every way possible strengthen the ties that will bind our profession into a virile and effective organization.

Recently a new executive secretary has been appointed to serve our American Veterinary Medical Association. Based on his past record of accomplishment, we have every reason to believe

he will serve the office well. Knowing his abilities in analyzing problems and his legal and logical approach in solving situations, I feel it would be most unfair at this time for any candidate to promote programs until our secretary has had a chance to become well indoctrinated in the office and is qualified to offer his knowledge and counsel.

Over the years, the veterinary profession has been extremely good to me and has offered me many pleasant and challenging experiences. I have always been most proud to be counted as one of its members. I can assure you that in seeking this high office, I am not interested in the honor and prestige; I am principally interested in trying to repay the profession and the A.V.M.A. for the many honors and opportunities it has afforded me during my professional career.

I can assure you, I have no vested interests or commitments to any segment of our profession. My only commitment is to the entire profession.

If the membership considers me worthy of filling the office of President-Elect, I pledge to do all in my power, to serve the profession with honor and dignity, and will meet all challenges during my tour in office with the same courage and dedication in keeping with my past record.

Walter R. Krill, D.V.M.

## ● FACULTY NEWS ●

### ● *Physiology And Pharmacology*

Dr. Richard Redding, Dr. Crago, and Dr. Barry Prynne presented a short course on "Canine Inhalation Anesthesia" February 1.

Dr. Redding also participated in the International Symposium on Comparative Pharmacology in Washington, D.C., January 24, 25, 26, 27. Dr. Powers attended this same meeting.

Dr. Thomas Powers presented a

short course on "Antibiotic Therapy" on November 30 and discussed "Physiological and Pharmacological Basis of Adrenocorticosteroid Therapy in Veterinary Medicine" at the O.V.M.A. Meeting in Dayton, Ohio, on February 5.

Dr. Barry Prynne, a National Institutes of Health Post Doctoral Fellow, is doing graduate study and research in Neurology, Electroencephalography, and Canine Anesthesia. He was a participant in the Veterinary Neurology Conference at Auburn, Alabama, March 15.

Dr. John H. Boucher is a graduate student employed by the U.S. Army. Research and Development Command.

Dr. Roger Smith attended the O.V.M.A. meeting in Dayton, Ohio, February 5 and 6, 1967. He is also serving as Chairman of the organizing committee for the symposium "The Use of Drugs in Animal Feeds" which is being presented by the National Academy of Sciences June 5, 6, 7, 1967, in Washington, D.C. He is the author of "Gastrointestinal Pathophysiology" which can be found in the Dec. 1966 issue of Modern Veterinary Practice.

Dr. Richard S. Ray presented a paper entitled "Recent Developments in Pre-Race Testing" at the Harness Racing Congress. He also attended the annual meeting of the Association of Official Racing Chemists and the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Racing Commissioners in Miami, Florida.

## ● *Preventive Medicine*

Dr. Rex Buller attended the annual meeting of the National Mastitis Council in Chicago, Illinois, February 23 and 24. He is also a member of a Dairy Task Force Group presenting "Milk Secretion and Udder Health" schools to dairymen, sanitarians, and dairy service representatives in Belmont, Wayne, Miami, Allen, Williams, and Meigs counties. The school is a co-operative project sponsored by Dairy Science Extension, Dairy Technology, Veterinary Preventive Medicine, and a milking machine manufacturer.

Dr. David O. Jones presented a paper at the annual meeting of the O.V.M.A. Feb. 6, 1967. He spoke to 700 members of the Akron Milk Producers and to dairymen in Hillsboro, O., on "Herd Health in Dairy Herds." He has also presented programs with the Udder Health Task Force at Lima and Troy, O., and Perry, Williams and Meigs

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counties. He also published some work in *Meat Hygiene Abstracts*, 7, No. 6.

Dr. Lloyd D. Konyha, a graduate student, is a member of the O.V.M.A. and an associate member of the Michigan V.M.A. He did a review of the literature on "Avian Tuberculosis" which is reprinted in the *Tuberculosis Review*, Sept., 1966. This is prepared by the Animal Health Division of the U.S.D.A.

Dr. Mahmoud Musa Mahmoud, a graduate student, is currently doing research on the immunology and host-parasite relationships of blood parasites for a M.V.Sc. and Ph.D.

## ● *Surgery*

Dr. Albert Gabel spoke on "Displaced Abomasum and Foot Problems" at the Columbiana-Mahoning County Dairy Institute at Salem, Ohio, on January 25. He was chairman of the Large Animal Section at the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association Convention in Dayton, Ohio, February 5, 6, and 7.

## ● *Pathology*

Clarence R. Cole, Regents' Professor, addressed the Awards Banquet of Omega Tau Sigma Fraternity on January 15 on the subject, "Tuning Veterinary Education to the Future Demands of Society."

John F. Long will present a paper entitled "Neuronal Degeneration and Glial Response in Experimental Porcine Polioencephalomyelitis Demonstrated by Silver Carbonate," at the 56th Annual Meeting of the International Academy of Pathology in Washington, D.C., on March 13, 1967.

E. H. Fowler attended a course in "Histochemistry—Its Application to Pathology" at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, January 16-20. He also presented a paper with G. P. Wilson, Department of Veterinary Surgery, entitled "Current Concepts Regarding the Most Common Canine Cancer", at the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association meeting in Dayton on February 6.

Charles C. Capen, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary Path-

ology, discussed the Golgi apparatus before the Columbus Microscopy Seminary on January 13.

Louis Kasza, Assistant Professor, and Adalbert Koestner, Professor, Department of Veterinary Pathology, have been invited to describe their discoveries at the World Veterinary Congress to be held in France this July. Dr. Kasza will present a lecture entitled "Biologic and Pathogenic Properties of a New Porcine Adenovirus." Dr. Kasza will describe the structural and chemical properties of the virus which is the first adenovirus to be isolated from swine in the United States.

Dr. Loeb also presented a short course on "Urinalysis" at the O.S.U. Short Course sequence and presented a discussion on "Interpretation of Urinary Findings" to the Central Indiana Veterinary Medical Association in February.

David L. Smetzer, Sanford Bishop, and C. Roger Smith: "Diastolic Murmur of Equine Aortic Insufficiency," *American Heart Journal*, 72, No. 4, pp. 489-497, Oct., 1966.

J. E. Holman, A. Koestner and L. Kasza: "Histopathogenesis of Porcine Polioencephalomyelitis in the Germ Free Pig." *Pathologia Veterinaria*, 3 No. 6, pp. 633-651, 1966.

E. H. Fowler, L. Kasza, and A. Koestner: "Enzyme Histochemical Changes in a Canine Thyroid Carcinoma Cell Line Inoculated with a Canine Lymphoma Suspension." *Cancer Research*, 26, No. 12, pp. 2409-2418, 1966.

Edwin A. Holzinger and Richard A. Griesemer: "Effects of Reovirus, Type I, on Germfree and Disease-Free Dogs," *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 84 No. 3, pp. 426-430, 1966.

Walter F. Loeb, Charles C. Capen, and Leroy E. Johnson: "Adenomas of the Pars Intermedia Associated with Hyperglycemia and Glycosuria in Two Horses." *The Cornell Veterinarian*, LVI, No. 4, pp. 623-639, Oct., 1966.

## ● *Medicine*

Dr. Keith Wearly spoke on "Disease Problems in Feed Lot Cattle" and "Disease Control in the Breeding Mare" at

the Ontario V.M.A. meeting. He discussed "Artificial Insemination in the Equine" at the O.V.M.A. meeting. In addition, he and Dr. Koutz of the Department of Parasitology are researching the clinical evaluation of anthelmintics in the equine.

## ● *Microbiology*

Dr. Doyle Roebuck has resigned his position in microbiology to assume a position with a subsidiary of the Nestle Company in Marysville, Ohio.

Dr. William Taylor completed a Master's Degree program in microbiology and will continue his study at the University of Mexico in Tropical Medicine and Parasitology.

Dr. S. S. Dhillon obtained a Ph.D. in microbiology and has returned to India where he will teach Veterinary Virology.

Dr. O. P. Gautum completed a Ph.D. study program in microbiology and vet-

erinary medicine and will return to India where he will be professor and head of the Department of Veterinary Medicine.

### Recent Publications:

Jatkar, Kreier, Akin and Tharp. "Comparative Persistence of Capillary Tube-agglutination and Complement-fixation Test Reactions in Cattle Treated to Destroy the Carrier State of Anaplasmosis." *AJVR* 27 (1966) 372-374.

Kreier, Shapiro, Dilley, Szilvassy and Ristic "Autoimmune Reactions in Rats with *Plasmodium berghei* Infection." *Expt. Parasit.* 19 (1966) 155-162.

Jatkar and Kreier. "Relationship between severity of anemia and plasma Erythropoietin titer in anaplasma-infected calves and sheep." *AJVR* 28 (1967) 107-113.

Four members of the microbiology staff (Kreier, Gautum, Montgomery, and Dhillon) attended the Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases meeting in Chicago, November 28-29, 1966, where they presented three papers.

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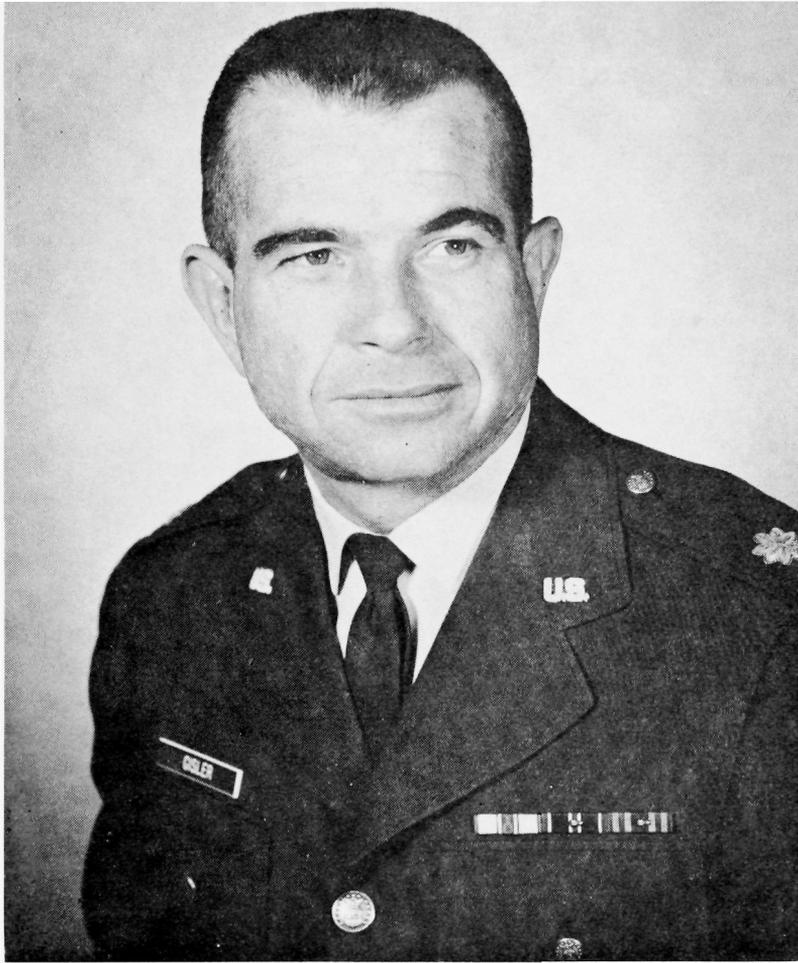
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**Dr. Gisler  
Joins OSU  
Faculty**

Donald B. Gisler, D.V.M., OSU '55, has recently joined the faculty at The Ohio State University after spending eleven years in the USAF. During his military career, Dr. Gisler was responsible for the planning, building and directing of the modern laboratory animal facilities at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Gisler's responsibility at OSU will be to head a training program for veterinarians interested in laboratory medicine. Much of the instruction will be given at Wiseman Hall. Some of Dr. Gisler's publications are listed below.

A *Macaca mulatta* Breeding Colony. Published in *Information on Laboratory Animals for Research* bulletin, Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Vol. 1, No. 4, July 1958. D. B. Gisler, et al.

Correlation of Skeletal Growth, Epiphyseal Ossification with Age of Monkeys. Published in the *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, May 1960, Vol. 85, Art. 3, pp. 800-802. Published as a School of Aviation Medicine Project Report No. 61-11, November 1960.

D. B. Gisler, S. G. Wilson, G. L. Hekhuis.

Clinical Assay of Debilitating Effects on the Rhesus Monkey of Varying Conditions of Medication, Restraint, and Isolation. Published in *Psychological Reports*, 1960, 6, Southern University Press. W. Lynn Brown, H. C. Blodgett, D. B. Gisler, and A. C. McTee.

Gastrointestinal Mucormycosis in the Monkey (*Macaca mulatta*). Pub. in *American Journal of Veterinary Research*, Vol. 23, No. 93, March 1962. Gisler, D.B., and Pitcock, J.A.

Paratuberculosis (Johnes' Disease) in the Monkey, *Macaca mulatta*. Pub. as School of Aerospace Medicine Project Report No. 61-86, July 1961. Pitcock, J.A., and Gisler, D.B.

A Free Access Dry Ration For Cats, Gisler, D.B., and Ewing, D.E., Pub. in *Laboratory Animal Care*, Vol. 14, No. 2, April 1964, Animal Care Panel, Inc.

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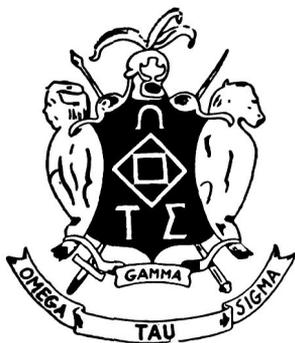


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## OMEGA TAU SIGMA NEWS

E. DAN WOLF, VET. MED. III

Gamma Chapter's awards and recognition banquet was held at the Ohio Union on Jan. 15th. Fred Adams, chairman of the awards committee, was principally responsible for the success of this year's banquet. 160 mem-

Purdy, Dr. Kukor, Dr. Henson, Dr. Smiley, Dr. Haughn and many faculty members. Appreciation is extended to these men for their year round support and assistance to the chapter.

Forty-two new actives were formally initiated in the morning and recognized at the afternoon banquet. The caliber of this year's freshman class may be reflected by the facts that it includes all the freshman class officers and holds an accumulative point hour ratio of 3.1. We are all quite proud of this year's new actives (Further details on page 13).

This quarter's social program has included the Help Week work sessions in which actives and pledges did the annual major house cleaning and remodeling. A very enjoyable and profitable Help Week was culminated by a stag party at the Wyandot Inn. Other parties have included a western rock and roll dance, dance party at the

**Terry Owens, Vet. Med. IV, receives fraternity pin during initiation ceremonies.**



bers, initiates, faculty, and special guests enjoyed a rib steak dinner and the recognition program which followed. We would like to sincerely thank Dr. Richard Rudy for a job well done as Master of Ceremonies. Special guests included Dr. Vesper, Dr.

Golden Bull, and a combined party with Alpha Psi.

OTS is again actively entered in intramural athletics. Last quarter's competition yielded a runner-up's trophy in Class I football. Five basketball teams are entered this quarter with

hopes of trophy contributions.

Our speaker's meetings this quarter have included Dr. William Tyznik (Research for the veterinarian and various tangential topics), Dr. Philip Murdick (Discussion of the responsibilities and program of the Gamma Alumni Club), and President Randy Kidd (Various aspects of flying). Other meetings will have included nominations and election of new officers.

The OTS Wives' Club has been busy this quarter also. Besides informative meetings and programs they held a Chili Supper. The chili, beans, and home-made desserts and salads were enjoyed by all who attended and a sizable profit was enjoyed by the Wives' Club.

(Continued from page 5)

He served from 1958-66 as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization committee for the selection of post-doctoral fellows and is a former member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Morris Animal Foundation. In 1965, he was appointed to the study section of the National Institutes of Health to evaluate applications for research training grants.

In 1963, Dr. Cole was appointed to Ohio State's Mershon Committee on Education for National Security. He was chairman of the committee in 1965-66. He currently is a member of the university's Council on Research.

Dr. Cole is married and has three children.

O.V.M.A.

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"Pleasure Horses" — Dr. J. R. Eggleston

MARCH, 1967

"Helpful Suggestions on the Care of Your Pet's Eyes" — Dr. Milton Wyman  
"Relationship Between the Healthy Dairy Cows and Healthy People" — Dr. D. O. Jones

APRIL, 1967

"Canine Dentistry" — Dr. W. H. Crago  
"Control of Parasites in the Horse" — Dr. W. K. Wearly

MAY, 1967

"Distemper in Dogs" — Dr. E. W. Brucks  
"Skin Condition in Small Animals" — Dr. E. F. Donovan

JUNE, 1967

"Parakeets and Their Care" — Dr. W. D. McClaskey  
"Cough in Pet and Field Animals" — Dr. George Blind

JULY, 1967

"Advice to Owners of Pet Monkeys" — Dr. Richard Nokes

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WKBN-FM—Youngstown	
12:10 p.m. (2nd & 4th Friday) .....	98.9



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# ALPHA PSI



New sign adds to front of House with new lights, chain railing, and patio.

By THOMAS BURKE, Vet. Med. III

Winter quarter at the "Fork House" began with formal initiation weekend. Friday night the pledges presented the skits that their big brothers had assigned. They spent Saturday removing all the shaving cream, exotic fecal material, etc. from the scene. Formal initiation ceremonies took place Sunday afternoon at the house. The following men were installed as active members:

Thomas Adams	Herbert McCollum
Craig Angerman	Randal Phelan
Gary Bauman	Norman Raflo
Charles Bryner	Mary Rizor
Kenneth Clever	Brad Smith
James Guenther	Royall Smithy
Edward Kennedy	Hal Taylor
Dean LeBeau	Leonard Tinney
Bruce Lehky	Harry Tripp
Larry Maddren	Donald Williams



New pictures, lamps and rugs add much to make the library more functional for Thomas Burke, Vet. Med. III.

Those men unable to attend will be initiated later this quarter. A fine dinner, prepared and served by the Junior Class under the direction of Mrs. Ed Buck, followed the ceremonies. During the banquet each new active received his big brother's pin and congratulations. Jim Guenther was selected as the outstanding pledge. Mr. Blake Danner, Worthington attorney, spoke on "Specific Laws Governing the Veterinarian and His Practice." Chairman Jay Forsythe did an outstanding job.

Bridgeview Country Club was the scene of the quarter's first party and it really bounced and bubbled. A new dance, the Look For The Lost Earring, was started. Try it sometime, its great for the spine! Everyone had a great time.



Alpha Psi Wives Club purchased the drapes which are fine additions to living and dining rooms.

Special parties are scheduled to bridge the gap between the Spaghetti Supper held February 18 (real Italian this year) and the Senior Sendoff on May 27.

During Christmas vacation the 110 Club installed new shelves, study lamps, pictures, and trophy cases in the house library. Additional shelves are scheduled for later in the year to make room for the recent donations of texts and journals from alumni.

Many of the actives were able to attend the OVMA meeting in Dayton this year. The Alumni Breakfast and meeting were quite successful according to chairman Tom Hickey.

(Continued on page 32)

# Class Of 1947

By BILL SAYLE, Vet. Med. IV; GEORGE SIKORA, Vet. Med. IV;  
SHIRLEY CLEVENSON, Vet. Med. I

If Dr. Wayne W. Sharp's idea materializes, he'll soon be traveling from his mixed practice in Union City, (Rt. 2, Box 84), Indiana, to Ohio for a reunion of his 1947 veterinary class.

He will find that his classmates are now residents of 13 different states — 9 from Ohio, three from Illinois, three from Indiana, two from Florida, one each from California, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and one from Puerto Rico. Three members, Robert F. Batchelor, Walter W. Brown and Roy M. Ware are deceased.

Besides reminiscing about the past, reunited classmates might discuss aviation with Dr. Roman L. Meyer, garden-

ing with Dr. Edwin L. Hill, the "Rent-a-Cow" business with Dr. Clinton M. Cragg, or breeding Standardbreds with Dr. George W. Neikirk. Dr. Samuel C. Schmittle could give some wrestling hints or Dr. Paul R. Denhart could offer some pointers on his hobby of big game hunting.

Academically, Dr. Robert T. Householder might like to discuss improvements in practice techniques and Dr. Paul L. Romig might bring up the demand on all veterinarians to continually be increasing their professional knowledge.

Of the 31 members of the graduating class of 1947, only 8 joined Dr. Sharp in answering *The Speculum's* questionnaire. Four of these veterinar-



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ians are in mixed practices and one each is in small animals, large animals, public health, and research.

In preparation for their fields, the veterinarians suggested surgery, pathology, large animal medicine, and internal medicine as the most valuable courses of study.

**Dr. Clinton M. Cragg** has his mixed practice at Country Club Drive, Route 2, Stevens Point, Wisconsin. In addition to hunting and fishing, he enjoys playing golf. He is president of the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association and a member of the Lions Club.

**Dr. Paul R. Denhart** also enjoys golf in his spare time. He is district nine representative to the executive committee of the OVMA. Dr. Denhart is president of his local school board and is a member of the Muskingum County Fair Board and Board of Health. In his mixed practice on Rt. 4, Zanesville, Ohio, he has noticed an increase in equine work and the availability of a greater variety and a better quality of drugs.

**Dr. Edwin L. Hill** is in a small animal practice in Marion, Indiana. He is past president of the Wabash Valley VMA and is on the Board of Directors of the IVMA. In his community he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Elks, Methodist Church Official Board, and the Marion Male Chorus.

**Dr. Robert T. Householder** (OSU '49) and his wife can be found in a general practice at 3816 East State St., Sharon, Pa. He is past president of the Killbuck Valley and Northwestern Pa. Veterinary Association. Dr. Householder enjoys photography, traveling, and working with Boy Scouts.

**Dr. Roman L. Meyer**, 603 East Main St., Coldwater, Ohio, is in a large animal practice. He belongs to the AVMA, OVMA, and West-Central VMA. In his community he is a member of the Elks and Lions Club. He has no-

ticed a consolidation of farms into larger units with farmers doing more of their own veterinary work.

**Dr. George W. Neikirk** has a general practice at 1135 Hoppley Ave., Rt. 3, Bucyrus, Ohio. He is a member of the AVMA, Crawford County VMA, and County Health Board. Dr. Neikirk is active in the American Legion and the Masonic Lodge. His hobby is harness horses.

**Dr. Paul L. Romig**, 2014 Park Hall Drive, Laurel, Md., is in public health work at the Chief Animal Disease Control Department of Public Health, District of Columbia. He obtained a Masters in Public Health from Tulane University in 1963 after practicing in the Ohio Valley for 16 years. Dr. Romig is a member of the APHA, OVMA, and AVMA. He is an active member of the Oakland Presbyterian Church. He enjoys fishing and rooting for the Washington Redskins and Baltimore Colts.

**Dr. Samuel C. Schmittle** is concerned with poultry disease research at the University of Georgia, 953 College Station Road, Athens, Georgia. He has presented papers to the AVMA and is doing committee work in the American Association of Avian Pathologists. Dr. Schmittle is consultant to the Poultry Inspection Branch, Consumer and Marketing Service, USDA, and is advisor to the Southeastern Poultry and Egg Association Research Committee. He also belongs to the Georgia VMA.

**Dr. Wayne E. Sharp** has his mixed practice at Rt. 2, Union City, Indiana. He talks to the 4-H, FFA, and breed associations whenever asked. Dr. Sharp participated in a "People to People" trip to Europe with 20 American Veterinarians and recommends the program to any who can participate.

Members of the class of '47, should notify Dr. Wayne E. Sharp if interested in a reunion.

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*Happy Easter*

# Careers in Veterinary Medicine Pre-Veterinary Medicine Day

College of Veterinary Medicine

Ohio State University

Place: Sisson Hall

Date: April 15, 1967

Time: 8:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.

- 8:00- 8:45 a.m.— Registration—Sisson Hall
- GROUP A
- 9:00- 9:10 a.m.— Welcome—Auditorium of Sisson Hall  
Clint Lowry—Senior student in College of Veterinary Medicine  
Dr. W. G. Venzke—Assistant Dean and Secretary of the College; Professor and Chairman of Dept. of Veterinary Anatomy
- 9:10-10:00 a.m.— Opportunities in the field of Veterinary Medicine  
Dr. Bruce Wenger—Small Animal Practitioner, Columbus, O.  
Dr. James Donham—Asst. Professor of Veterinary Medicine  
Dr. Robert Hamlin—Professor of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology  
Dr. D. O. Jones—Professor of Preventive Medicine
- 10:00-10:15 a.m.— Requirements for admission to the College of Veterinary Medicine  
Dr. W. R. Krill—Dean of the College and Professor of Veterinary Medicine
- 10:15-11:30 a.m.— Guided Tour of Sisson Hall
- 11:30-12:30 p.m.— Lunch Served at Sisson Hall
- 12:30 p.m.— Board bus for Veterinary Clinic
- 1:00- 3:30 p.m.— Tour of Veterinary Clinic
- 3:30 p.m.— End of Pre-Veterinary Medicine Day
- GROUP B
- 9:00 a.m.— Board bus for Veterinary Clinic
- 9:15-11:30 a.m.— Tour of Veterinary Clinic
- 11:30-12:30 p.m.— Lunch served at Veterinary Clinic
- 12:30 p.m.— Board bus for Sisson Hall
- 1:00 p.m.— Program Sisson Hall Auditorium
- 1:00- 1:10 p.m.— Welcome  
Dan Wolfe—Junior Student in the College of Veterinary Medicine  
Dr. W. G. Venzke—Assistant Dean and Secretary of the College; Professor and Chairman of the Dept. of Veterinary Anatomy
- 1:10- 2:00 p.m.— Opportunities in the field of Veterinary Medicine  
Dr. Bruce Wenger—Small Animal Practitioner, Columbus, O.  
Dr. James Donham—Assistant Professor of Veterinary Medicine  
Dr. Robert Hamlin—Professor of Veterinary Physiology and Pharmacology  
Dr. D. O. Jones—Professor of Preventive Medicine
- 2:00- 2:15 p.m.— Requirements for admission to the College of Veterinary Medicine  
Dr. W. R. Krill—Dean of the College and Professor of Veterinary Medicine
- 2:15- 3:30 p.m.— Tour of Sisson Hall
- 3:30 p.m.— End of Pre-Veterinary Medicine Day

## A.V.M.A. NEWS

By JUDY SAUERBREL, Vet. Med. III

The student chapter has been very active this Winter quarter. Programs presented have included Dr. Ray Applegate, who having just completed a tour of duty in Viet Nam, spoke on "The Veterinarian in Viet Nam" and Mr. William Onslow who presented slides concerning his experiences in Wyoming dealing with "Big Game Hunting." For one meeting, the Chapter was the guest of the Center of Science and Industry where members toured the New York World's Fair's exhibit, "The Triumph of Man", viewed the planetarium, and inspected the Chapter's Live Surgery exhibit. Speaker for the final meeting of the quarter was Dr. Giesler whose specialty is lab animal medicine.

Students and faculty enjoyed the annual round and square dance held at Oak Park in February and are looking forward to the Spring Awards Banquet on May 19th.

Major projects of the Chapter at this time are the planning of a successful Pre-Vet Day on Saturday, April 15th, and the showing of educational films pertaining to Veterinary Medicine during lunch hours at both the Clinic and Sisson Hall.

The speaker's bureau is a new addition to the Chapter's activities. It has been very active providing speakers for college and high school career days and other interested groups. These talks pertain to Veterinary Medicine and are given by volunteers from the Chapter.

---

Average size of Ohio farms increased from 124 acres in 1957 to 152 acres in 1967, according to Ohio State University Extension economists.

Confirmed hog cholera outbreaks decreased by 39 per cent last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

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# ● ALUMNI NEWS ●

**1943**

**DR. GLYNDWR T. MAINWARING** has been appointed Veterinarian in Charge of the Animal Health Division, ARS, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, according to Dr. F. J. Mulhern, Director of the Division.

Dr. Mainwaring was born June 16, 1919, at Cleveland, Ohio. He received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree in 1943 from Ohio State University. Following graduation he served in the Veterinary Corps, United States Army, during World War II for 3½ years. After discharge from the Veterinary Corps he entered private practice in Ohio for 6 years.

Dr. Mainwaring began his Federal career in November, 1952, working as a Field Veterinarian in Ohio. After serving in field positions for 4 years, he was transferred to New York as As-

sistant Veterinarian in Charge during 1957 and 1958. He then served in the same capacity from 1959-1966 in Minnesota.

Dr. Mainwaring is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Minnesota Veterinary Medical Association and Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association.

**1944**

**DR. ROBERT L. STANSBURY** was a feature speaker at the 78th annual convention of the California Veterinary Medical Association on Saturday, October 15, in Los Angeles. Dr. Stansbury's private practice, located in Pasadena, California, is limited to cats only. His subject at the meeting was "Cystitis in the Cat and Some of the Common Misconceptions in Handling the Condition."

## Pre-Veterinary Medicine Day, 1967

By E. CLINTON LOWRY, B.S., Vet. Med. IV

The eighth annual Pre-Veterinary Medicine Day will be presented by the student body on April 16. Last year approximately 500 interested people attended this event to explore the opportunities of our profession. This year's program will again be presented in two sections so that everyone will have a good opportunity to view all exhibits. Group A will attend the Sisson Hall program in the morning and tour the clinic in the afternoon. Conversely, Group B will tour the clinic in the morning and Sisson Hall in the afternoon.

At Sisson Hall, several individuals from different phases of the profession will discuss the many present and future opportunities. There will also be

a guided tour of the facilities including exhibits presented by the various departments in the college.

We have designed this program to stimulate interest in our profession, to reveal the opportunities available, and to attract high quality students to our profession. We hope that all veterinarians reading this article will inform interested individuals of our program. We believe that through your many contacts and influences you can be a great aid to our publicity.

The announcements on page 29 and on the outside back cover are designed to be posted in Veterinary Hospitals or any other place where those interested may see them. With your help we believe that Pre-Veterinary Medicine Day can be a success.

(Continued from page 6)

Bob Nelson and Warren Snead report that our basketball teams are doing well on the hardwood this year—but refuse to make any predictions for the rest of the season. Captain Tom Burke says that the bowling team is in first place with one match to go and has a chance for a trophy.

Alpha chapter would like to extend its sincerest congratulations to Dr.

Clarence Cole, our new dean. Those of us who know him are certain that he will do an outstanding job and we wish him the greatest success. Our best wishes go with Dean Krill — and our deepest thanks for a job extremely well done.

Overheard: "A scientist is one who looks in the backs of philosophy books for the answers."

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## You're The Doctor

By TOM SCHIEFER, Vet. Med. III

A 2½ year old female English pointer is brought into your hospital with the following history. The dog was used for hunting this past season and appeared normal and healthy until 5 weeks ago when she began showing signs of dyspnea after exercise. This condition had never occurred before and was not evident in any of the owner's other dogs.

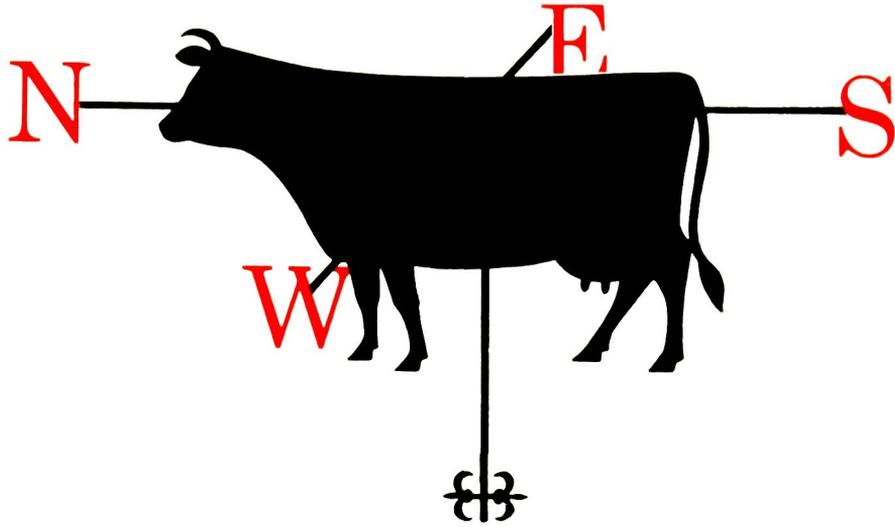
On your physical exam you find the dog to have a thin conformation, poor hair coat and a temperature of 102.2. There are some harsh lung sounds in the left diaphragmatic area and muffled lung sounds on the right side. The respiratory rate is 70/min. The regular heart rate is 130/min. at rest and 190/min. after exercise.

On laboratory examination, a CBC revealed a Hb of 15.0 Gm/100 ml.; PCV of 47%; WBC of 9000/cu.mm. with 78 Seg. neutrophils, 3 Nonseg. neutrophils and 19 Lymphocytes. A fecal examination was 3+ for Trichuris and 1+ for Ancylostoma.

What is your diagnosis, Doctor, and what is the drug of choice for this treatment?

Answer: Dirofilaria immitis. This can be confirmed by finding the microfilaria in the blood on direct examination. The drug of choice is Caparsolan, which kills the adult worm but caution must be taken as pulmonary emboli can result. Surgery is indicated in advanced pulmonary arterial hypertension.

## New Mastitis Treatment from Eaton



Now—a new approach to “regional resistance”...9 out of 10 controlled\*

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This new mastitis treatment from Eaton brings you consistently high response because it combines the wide-spectrum antibacterial action of furaltadone with the antistreptococcal efficacy of penicillin. In ALTAPEN, these two drugs provide greater activity than is possible with either drug administered alone.

Few mastitis pathogens are resistant to ALTAPEN.\* It is effective against *Staphylococcus* spp. (hemolytic and non-hemolytic); *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *dysgalactiae* or *uberis*; *Escherichia coli* and *Corynebacterium bovis* sensitive to furaltadone or penicillin. Regardless of which of these pathogens causes “regional resistance,” mastitis responds to ALTAPEN.

Clinical investigators in both the U.S. and Canada report that ALTAPEN therapy eliminated

mastitis pathogens (primarily *Str. agalactiae*) in 413 of 460 infected quarters, as determined by pre-and-post bacteriologic examination.\* Most important, response variations in different geographical regions were negligible.

Each 15 cc. dose of ALTAPEN contains 500 mg. furaltadone and 100,000 units procaine penicillin G in peanut oil gelled with aluminum monostearate.

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**WARNING:** Milk from cows treated with ALTAPEN should not be used for food during treatment and for at least 96 hours (8 complete milkings) after the last treatment.

\*Clinical reports to Eaton Laboratories, 1965.

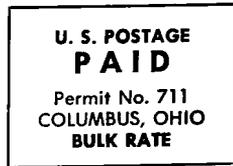


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# The College of Veterinary Medicine of The Ohio State University

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## The Eighth Annual Pre - Veterinary Medicine Day Saturday, April 15, 1967

Sisson Hall  
1900 Coffey Road  
Columbus 10, Ohio

Registration .....	8:00 A.M. to 8:45 A.M.	
	Group A	Group B
Program .....	9:00 to 10:30 A.M.	1:00 to 2:30 P.M.
Sisson Hall Tours .....	10:30 to 12:00	2:30 to 4:00 P.M.
Lunch .....	12:00 Sisson	12:00 Clinic
Clinic Tours .....	1:00 to 4:00 P.M.	9:00 to 12:00

We cordially invite all those interested  
in careers in veterinary medicine to attend this program.