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Divisional News

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STUDENT

On August 2, 1945, Paul Brigham, of the Federal Narcotics Bureau, spoke to the Juniors and Seniors on regulations governing narcotics.

Dr. C. C. Franks, State Veterinarian, spoke to the Senior class July 19, 1945, on reports concerning tuberculosis and other diseases.

JR. A.V.M.A


The annual picnic of the Jr. A.V.M.A. and the Faculty was held at Brookside Park June 5, 1945. Entertainment consisted of kitten-ball with the Junior Class winning the Series, and a general ducking in Squaw Creek.

Dr. M. A. Emmerson of the Department of Veterinary Obstetrics, spoke on Radio Therapy in Treatment of Disease at the meeting of the Jr. A.V.M.A. on June 27, 1945. A film on the use of the Stader splint in treating fracture was also shown.

At the July 18, 1945 meeting Dr. E. A. Benbrook of Veterinary Pathology, presented a film to the Jr. A.V.M.A. on “The Life Cycle of Diphyllobothrium latum,” the broad fish tape worm of the dog.

July 14, 1945, brought about the annual “Christmas Party” in Great Hall, Memorial Union. Dancing to recorded music and a skit by the Junior class highlighted events of the evening.

At a meeting of the Jr. A.V.M.A. on August 9, 1945, the following officers were elected: John Kerr, President-elect; Charles Clark, Vice-president; Richard Howard, Secretary; John Patterson, Treasurer; Henry Stock, Critic and James Magilton, Sergeant-at-arms.

HONORARIES

The Gamma Chapter of Phi Zeta, veterinary honorary, held an initiation banquet in Wesley Hall June 26, 1945. Honorary initiates were Dr. J. A. Barger and Dr. C. C. Franks, State Veterinarian. Faculty initiate was Dr. Greg Raps. Initiates from the Senior Class were Herbert M. Fisch, Clifford B. Parrish, Melbourne Teigland, Allen McConce, Paul F. Starch, Vernon H. Martilla, Donald V. Benson and John L. Innes. Chosen from the Junior class were Frank K. Ramsey, Clarence H. Schlauderoff, and John M. Nelson. Officers for next year are Dr. Dwight
A. Smith, President; Frank K. Ramsey, Vice-President, and Dr. Margaret Sloss, Sec'y-Treasurer.

FACULTY

Dr. Charles H. Coles, Kansas State, '45, is now with the Department of Veterinary Hygiene as an assistant. He is working toward his Master's degree.

Mrs. P. C. Enge is the new technician in the Department of Veterinary Hygiene. Her husband graduated from the Veterinary School at Texas A & M in 1937. He is now a Captain in the Veterinary Corps serving in the Pacific.

Dr. Theodore S. Williams, Kansas State, '35, is taking graduate work in the Pathology Department. He will take a quarter's work here and then go to Cornell University for three quarters. He then intends to teach Veterinary Pathology and Parasitology at the new Veterinary School opening at Tuskegee Institute in September 1946.

Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Jones are the parents of a daughter, Charlotte Katherine, born July 6, 1945. Dr. Jones is in the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology.

Dr. L. E. St. Clair of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy, received his Ph.D. in Veterinary Anatomy on July 25, 1945.

Dr. R. F. Getty, of the Department of Veterinary Anatomy, received his M.S. in Veterinary Pathology on July 25, 1945.

Dr. Richard Olson, Kansas State, '45, has replaced Dr. R. E. Lundvall in the Department of Surgery as an assistant. He will occupy the position for the remainder of the Summer quarter.

Dr. R. E. Lundvall has left the Department of Surgery to accept a commission in the United States Army.

Mrs. G. F. Munson has received a temporary appointment as technician in the Department of Veterinary Hygiene. She will serve in this capacity until June 1, 1945. Mrs. Munson is a senior student of pharmacy at South Dakota State College, Brookings.

The question of the ability of the dog to use starch seems to be fairly well settled. Notwithstanding the fact that zoologists classify the dog as a carnivore, its digestive tract is that of an omnivore. The intestinal amylase of a dog digests both cooked and raw starch almost quantitatively. Potatoes, long believed to be harmful, are well utilized. The stomach alone will digest 5 to 12 per cent of the starch probably through the activity of the saliva which Rosebloom and Patton credit with "amyolytic powers nearly as great as that of pancreatic juice."

The objection to starch may come from the fact that "fright disease" or hysteria has often been associated with the feeding of dog biscuits. Although the cause of this condition has not been clearly established, starch can definitely be ruled out as a causative factor.

Each year a considerable amount of feed is wasted raising heifers which prove unable to conceive. With the feed situation at present prices it seemed desirable to determine the possibility of inducing and maintaining lactation by hormone injections.

A 30-month-old Holstein heifer that had proved barren received injections over an 11-week period. In 228 days this heifer produced 4,791 pounds of milk with an average fat test of 3.8 per cent. The peak daily production was 27.5 pounds. A 33-month-old Jersey heifer, also barren, was treated for 14 weeks. Gradually she came into milk production. In 305 days she produced 8,045 pounds of milk with a total of 382 pounds of butterfat, making her average fat test 4.7 per cent.

People interested in good government and sensible taxation should mull over the fact that there are 165,000 governmental units in the United States spending public funds.
ADVANTAGES OF B-T-V for **YOU**:

1. B-T-V is more convenient to use. You can vaccinate any time—all or part of a herd, with safety.

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The shortage of protein feeds led to studies on the possibility of feeding synthetic urea to dairy cattle and other ruminants by the Agricultural Research Administration. While urea is not a protein itself, it contains the nitrogen needed by the rumen to make protein with the aid of its bacterial flora. Since hogs and fowl cannot synthesize protein, in vivo, urea is not useful in these animals. In ruminants, it can supply only about 16 per cent of the total protein requirements. It, therefore, does not replace protein-containing grains and roughage.

Intestinal obstruction in human beings remains one of the most rapidly lethal of surgical diseases. Of 632 cases not due to hernia or tumors there was a fatality rate of 45 per cent. In untreated cases of low occlusion of the small bowel, both in animals and man, death does not usually occur until three or four weeks after the onset of the obstruction. Most of the deaths occur postoperatively while patients unoperated frequently die from perforation of the bowel and peritonitis. The intravenous administration of saline solution is very helpful treatment in addition to surgery.

Recent tests at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station revealed that chickens receiving an ample calcium supplement to their ration laid twice as many eggs as did other pens of birds getting none. Many eggs from birds denied calcium were unmarketable because of thin shells.

Free choice feeding of oyster-shell, or other shell equally effective, or feeding high calcium limestone is recommended. Dolomitic limestone (high in magnesium) is not suited to feeding layers and cuts production greatly.