

of the abscess. Symptoms of pyometritis, such as the muco-purulent exudate from the vagina and abortion of the fetus, would also suggest the possibility of a metastatic abscess in the brain.

Sporadic bovine encephalitis can be diagnosed by the sudden high rise in temperature, severe depression, loss of appetite and emaciation. In most cases of this disease reported, there is a swelling of one or more feet, often just below the tarsal or carpal joints. There would not be a great increase in lymphocytes as in a purulent encephalitis because the chronic primary cause would be absent. In addition there would be no involvement of the intestine or mucous membranes in the head. There would be no severe uncontrollable diarrhea or classical head catarrh as is found in malignant catarrhal fever.

W. J. Einerson, '45

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Coronitis. On August 14, 1944, a 6-year-old female draft horse entered the Stange Memorial Clinic with a history of having had a deformed coronary band of each front foot for about a year and having been slightly lame for two months.

Examination revealed that there was an irregular thickening of the toe wall extending from the coronary band down about half the length of the wall. This thickened area extended approximately three-fourths inch above the normal wall surface. The coronary band above the roughened area was separated from the wall, and the lesion contained much pus. Maggots were present in the lesion on the right foot.

No Exostosis

There was no indication of exostosis of the extensor process of the third phalanx as seen in pyramidal disease (buttress foot). Neither was there any indication of founder or puncture wounds in the sole. It was therefore reasoned that, since both front feet were affected and in a similar manner, the horse was so handled or stabled that she probably periodically injured her hoofs at the coronary bands

and that when they finally became infected and she showed lameness the owner was prompted to present her for treatment.

Fly Larvae

The maggots were removed by applying a piece of cotton saturated with chloroform to the lesion. A phenol-formalin (phenol 2 drams, formalin 3 drams, water sufficient to make 1 gal.) pack was applied to the lesions and was renewed at 48-hour intervals for 8 days. At this time satisfactory healing of the lesions and almost complete lack of lameness was evidenced so the treatment was discontinued. Fly repellent (oil of tar 2 oz., oil of eucalyptus 1 oz., and castor oil 13 oz.) was sprayed on the lesions to keep the flies away. By this time the infection had been arrested, and normal healing was in progress to the extent that simple home nursing would give a complete recovery. A slight permanent thickening of the coronary region would probably result. The patient was then discharged.

Fly repellent was dispensed to the owner to spray on the lesions, and he was advised to keep the mare in a clean place where she could not further damage the feet by pawing until the coronary lesions healed.

The point of special interest in this case was the similarity of the lesions on the two front feet considering that the condition was neither functional nor congenital.

—D. V. Benson, '45

Not Guilty

The Associated Serum Producers, fourteen member companies and company officials, were acquitted of alleged conspiracy to restrict sales of hog cholera serum and virus, on the first ballot February 16 in the Federal Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

The case had been on trial before a jury in the court of Judge Wm. H. Holly for nearly two weeks. The government had alleged a conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Act, to restrict sales of anti-hog

cholera serum and virus to veterinarians only.

The defendants had contended that there has been no conspiracy, and that any restriction of sales to veterinarians was reasonable and lawful. After being out for little more than half an hour, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendants.

Among the witnesses were Dean H. D. Bergman, Iowa State College; Dean R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State College; Dean W. A. Hagan, New York State Veterinary College; Dr. J. S. Koen, Storm Lake, Iowa; Dr. Murray Barker, Thorntown, Ind.; Dr. N. R. Harwood, Manhattan, Kansas, and Dr. A. Kushner, Topeka, Kansas.

The companies involved in the case included Allied Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.; Blue Cross Norden Serum Co., Superior, Neb.; The Columbus Serum Co., Columbus, Ohio; Corn Belt Laboratories, Inc., and Corn Belt Serum Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; The Corn States Serum Co., Omaha, Neb.; Fort Dodge Laboratories, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Grain Belt Supply Co.,

Omaha, Neb.; Jensen Salsbery Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.; Liberty Laboratories, Inc., Omaha, Neb.; The Missouri Valley Serum Co., Kansas City, Kan.; the National Laboratories Corporation, Kansas City, Kan.; The Gregory Laboratory, White Hall, Ill.; Norden Laboratories, Lincoln, Neb.; The Southwestern Serum Co., Wichita, Kan.; Carl Angst, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. L. Barrett, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Dr. D. E. Baughman, Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Dr. E. E. Bott, East St. Louis, Ill.; Dr. J. T. Burris, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. E. A. Cahill, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. A. C. Drach, Omaha, Neb.; T. R. Furry, Superior, Neb.; Dr. Guy G. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.; C. S. Greene, White Hall, Ind.; F. V. Hawkins, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. E. B. Hollecker, Kansas City, Kan.; Dr. E. C. Jones, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. R. C. Julien, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. T. W. Munce, Sioux City, Iowa; Dr. Carl J. Norden, Lincoln, Neb.; Fred J. Rathman, Wichita, Kan.; Dr. M. F. Wallace, Kansas City, Kan.; Guy H. Williams, Omaha, Neb., and Robert Young, Omaha, Neb.

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