



“Does your doctor know anything? I don’t mean about medicine, but about things in general? Is he a man of information and good sense? If he does not know anything but medicine, the chance is that he does not know much about that.

“Knowledge once gained casts a light beyond its own immediate boundaries.” John Tyndall, famous English scientist of the last century, made these observations more than sixty years ago. We might well listen to what John Tyndall had to say. The world has grown larger since his time, in a manner of speaking. Boundaries which once kept us secure in our own little communities have been erased. If we are to live intelligently in the world of today, we must know something about what is in it. We must know more than our vocation; we must be aware of what is happening in the world and why.

The function of veterinary education is to provide us with a special kind of knowledge. It teaches us how to be veterinarians. This is a worthy and necessary function, for veterinarians fill a place in society vital to that society’s welfare. But education, whether veterinary or other, carries with it still another obligation—to teach the student the responsibility of man to mankind. For a veterinarian, this responsibility to mankind is more than just performing the duties of his profession in a satisfactory manner, important as that function is. It is understanding, as well, how that profession relates to the rest of society, and how he and his profession can best serve the common interest.

Because of his importance to the health and welfare of the nation, and the importance of his profession to the well being of all nations, the veterinarian’s obligation to society does not end with the satisfactory discharge of his professional duties. The more important a man’s position in society, the more obligated he is to become a “full-functioning” member of society. Just as the increasing importance of veterinary medicine to the nation caused the professional veterinarian to take the place of the old-time “farrier” and “horse-doctor,” so the increasing importance of veterinary medicine to the world of nations we look forward to after the war will cause the professional veterinarian to give way to the veterinarian of the future—an “all-around” member of society, a “citizen of the world.” We are the forerunners of that veterinarian of the future. We may be the veterinarian of the future himself. History is marching on the double-quick, and the future world may be shaping up by the time we are launching into civilian practice. It will be up to us then to assume that obligation to society.

To prepare ourselves for that obligation, more than just a technical knowledge of veterinary medicine is necessary, important as that is. We must have general knowledge, and a broad outlook. We should know today, for instance, how the national agricultural programs operate; we should know something about labor and its aims; something about the social order in Russia, something about the livestock industry in South America. In short, we should know something about the world in which we live—and we should know it from investigation and study, rather than from hearsay.

If we lack general knowledge, it is our own fault. Veterinary education cannot encompass more than its own specialized studies. (*Continued on page 98*)

differences become apparent in the gonads. No evidence was obtained to indicate that sex hormone is produced during the incubation period.

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be found congregated in or about cells as in the yolk sac cells. The bodies appear like cocci to some extent, resembling the pleuropneumonia organisms. They do not resemble their protozoa, and their shape, size, and especially location, indicate that they are not Rickettsia. (The authors are indebted to Dr. Alfred M. Lucas, Zoology Department, Iowa State College, and Dr. Cornielus B. Philip, U. S. Public Health Service, Hamilton, Montana, for examination of slides.)

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EDITORIALY

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We must be our own teachers. We must be willing to do our own thinking (our veterinary education should cultivate that tendency in us). We should look about us with intelligent curiosity. We should examine the issues of the day from all angles. We should try to gain more information and understanding all the time, and avoid sinking into narrow prejudices. If we are to prepare for the veterinarian of tomorrow, we must be able to meet Tyndall's challenge, "Is he a man of information and good sense?" When we can do that, we will find, with him, that "knowledge once gained casts a light beyond its own immediate boundaries."