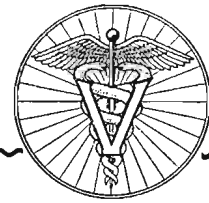


CHAPTER NEWS



Nov. 12, 1940

This meeting was called for the purpose of presenting two films that were produced by the United States Department of Health Laboratories located at Hamilton, Mont.

The first film shown was made in connection with a study of the life cycle of the wood tick, *Dermocentor andersoni*. This study is of public health interest because of the relationship of the tick to Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. The tick is a vector of *Dermacentroxenus rickettsii*, the cause of spotted fever in man.

The second film shown was the result of studies made on equine encephalomyelitis. The symptoms and course of the disease were very well presented.

Following the showing of the films, the meeting adjourned.

Nov. 20, 1940

Dr. E. F. Waller spoke to the society on "The Diagnosis of Poultry Diseases."

Dr. E. A. Benbrook entertained the group with a dissertation on photography accompanied by a collection of colored slides of Iowa State scenes during the various seasons of the year.

Dec. 11, 1940

On the customary Wednesday evening of the week before finals, the staff, students, and guests of the Veterinary Division gathered in MacKay Auditorium for the annual Christmas party.

The class of 1942 utilized their ability as actors, dancers and singers to entertain the group.

Coffee, cake and ice cream were served following the entertainment.

Jan. 15, 1941

Entertainment was provided by Fred Aten and Reese Stewart who played a piano duet.

Colonel Winlock of the I.S.C. Military Department spoke on "What the Army is Like."

The general business was taken care of, and the next meeting was scheduled for Monday, Jan. 27.

Jan. 27, 1941

That the hand is quicker than the eye was proven by W. D. Cotter and N. R. Waggoner with E. L. Cook assisting with the slight of hand entertainment.

Dr. R. A. Runnells introduced Dr. Frank Thorp, of Michigan State College.

Dr. Thorp was a member of the class of 1926 at I.S.C. He received his M. S. on a study of poultry diseases under Dr. Runnells at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1927. During the school year of 1927 and 1928 he was instructor in Bacteriology at Michigan State College. From there he went to the University of Illinois where he worked on various diseases until 1935 and received his Ph. D. under Dr. Tanner. The next five years he spent at Colorado State College in research work on sheep diseases and teaching immunology in the Veterinary College. Last fall Dr. Thorp returned to Michigan State College where his time is divided between research in the college and the B.A.I. Regional Poultry Diseases Laboratory.

Dr. Thorp gave a very interesting talk on the diseases of feedlot lambs. He related many interesting experiences from his work on this problem in Colorado.

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Following Dr. Thorp's talk, the usual business was presented and nominees for offices in the Jr. A.V.M.A. selected.

Feb. 19, 1941

Kent Magruder provided the entertainment.

Dr. C. H. Covault presented a paper on "Some Present Day Problems in Clinical Diagnosis."

Following his talk Dr. Covault presented Howard Beardmore, the past President, and Al Tietze, the new President of the Jr. A.V.M.A., with gold gavels in behalf of the society.

Election of officers was held and the following men were chosen: Ed Hanna, President elect; Ray Helvig, Vice President; Joe Graham, Secretary; George Lightcap, Critic; and John Deaver, Sergeant at Arms. The newly elected officers were then installed by Pres. Beardmore and the gavel passed on to Al Tietze. After a brief acceptance speech, Pres. Tietze requested a motion for adjournment.

ENCEPHALITIS HOST—

(Continued from page 91)

been reported as attacking other insects. They overwinter as half-grown nymphs to adults. The immature forms become adult from early May to August. Eggs are deposited from June to September. There is only one generation a year.

The "assassin bug" is nocturnal in habits, feeding and flying about chiefly at night. They are attracted to lights during mid-summer evenings and frequently enter homes, seeking especially bed rooms and basements. Persons are sometimes bitten by them.

(— 1940. A new vector of equine encephalitis virus. 97:438-439 Jour. Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc.)

The value of phenothiazine as a dusting powder to eliminate louse infections on chickens has been successfully demonstrated by recent tests conducted by Henry E. Parish of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.