

## AABP Mid-Year Meeting

Eighty-two members were present for a lunch and business meeting at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado, on July 22, 1974. The meeting coincided with the AVMA Annual Convention which was held in Denver, July 22-25. Dr. L. Mac Cropsey, Golden, Colorado, presided.

The executive secretary-treasurer reported that 274 new membership certificates had been issued in 1973 and the current directory lists 2050 members.

Preliminary returns indicate enthusiastic acceptance by the membership on the general and specific information articles recently forwarded by the secretary.

Dr. Eric Williams reported on the Proceedings of the 1973 Convention in Fort Worth and stated that work on the 1974 issue of *The Bovine Practitioner* is progressing well.

Mr. Wayne Kaufman, a veterinary student at The Ohio State University, was introduced. Mr. Kaufman has been working with President-elect Tharp to prepare a Constitution for Student AABP Chapters.

Director Radostits suggested that students and practitioners be encouraged to publish case reports. He stated that much good information is being wasted and hoped that each member would set a goal to publish at least one case report every two years.

Vice President Tharp and Director Hoffsis discussed the 1974 AABP meeting which is to be held in Columbus, Ohio, December 8-11. Pre-convention seminars will begin December 5 and the basic program Sunday noon, December 8. The meeting will conclude Wednesday noon, December 11. Some exciting changes in our usual program format are planned that should make for a very interesting program.

Director Jarrett stated that plans for the 1975 meeting scheduled for the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Atlanta are progressing satisfactorily.

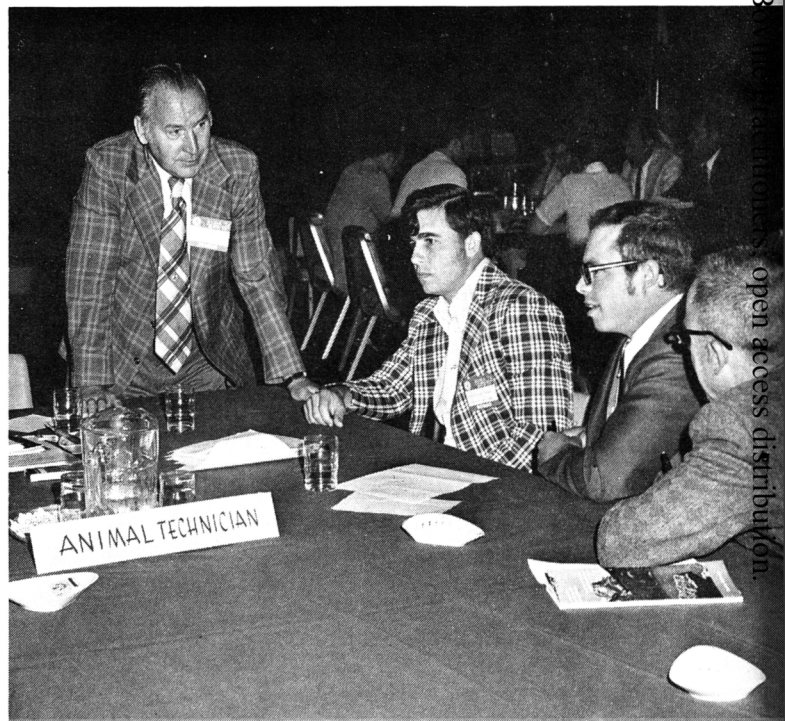
Director Harris informed the members that the 1976 meeting will be held at the San Francisco Hilton.

Director Noordsy reported that President Cropsey and Secretary Amstutz visited hotels in Kansas City and St. Louis seeking a site for the 1977 meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

### AABP Committees in Action





AABP Committees (Continued)



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AABP Luncheon

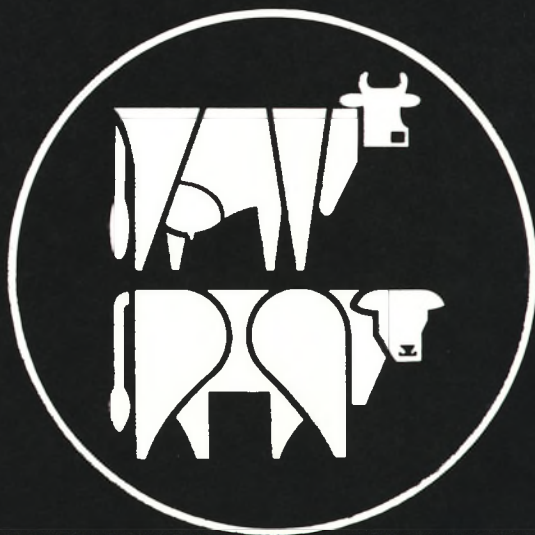
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## VETERINARY REVIEW.

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**“No milk  
or meat  
withdrawal  
with new  
® BAYMIX  
cattle  
wormer.”**



BAYMIX Crumbles for top-dress, or Premix in manufactured feed, controls five of the most economically important gastrointestinal parasites infesting dairy or beef cattle.

*Historically*, parasitism has been diagnosed by fecal examination; healthy appearing adult cattle were assumed to be free of significant parasite loads; and gastrointestinal parasitism was assumed to be primarily a problem of southern cattle only. All three appear to be incorrect assumptions. Recent research has shown the routine fecal examination to be inadequate in diagnosing subclinical-performance robbing parasitism. Positive production responses in negative or low fecal count cattle indicate a marked improvement in production efficiency and general health following deworming. Herd and individual animal surveys have shown approximately 90% of the herds and individuals throughout the U.S. are harboring an adult population of gastrointestinal parasites.

BAYMIX cattle wormer formulations now make it possible for the producer to treat his entire herd with no stress or interruption of feeding or management routine.

Milk from treated lactating dairy cows does not have to be withdrawn from the market during or following treatment with BAYMIX. All cattle over three months of age can be treated with BAYMIX including lactating cows, dry cows, replacement heifers, calves in the feedlot, and the bulls. Complete herd treatment will also reduce the chances of reinfestations.

The dosage for BAYMIX Crumbles is one ounce per 100 pounds of body weight for 6 consecutive days applied to the regular ration. There is no stress involved or extra labor and equipment needed as with bolus, drench or injection.

The dosage for BAYMIX Premix is 2 mg. of active ingredient per kilograms of body weight daily for 6 days, incorporated

into the regular ration. The medicated ration can be formulated only by registered feed mills who have secured an FD 1800 clearance for this product through FDA in Washington, D.C.

Should conditions warrant, BAYMIX treatment of either Crumbles or Premix may be repeated at 30 day intervals.

**EFFICACY.** BAYMIX provides better than 90% control of 5 economically important roundworms infecting bovine. The 5 gastrointestinal parasites controlled include *Haemonchus* spp., *Ostertagia* spp., *Trichostrongylus* spp., *Cooperia* spp., and *Nematodirus* spp.

**SAFETY.** In carefully controlled tests, BAYMIX Crumbles was fed at levels 3 and 4 times the recommended dose with no visible symptoms of any kind.

The safety of BAYMIX Crumbles has also been demonstrated by feeding it to large numbers of cows in all stages of pregnancy. In no case has there been any adverse effect on pregnancy.

**RESIDUE.** An important aspect in testing any new compound is to determine the persistence of the chemical in the tissues of the meat or milk of the animal. BAYMIX Crumbles has been fed at 3 ounces per 100 pounds of body weight (3 X level) for 6 days with no tissue residues at any time over the tolerance permitted.

BAYMIX Crumbles was also fed to lactating cows at 3 ounces per hundred pounds of body weight (3 X level) per day for 6 days. Milk samples were taken after the last treatment with BAYMIX and in no instance were residues in the milk greater than the tolerance permitted by FDA.

**PALATABILITY.** BAYMIX Crumbles has alfalfa as the main carrier and is highly palatable to all classes of cattle.

BAYMIX Premix is incorporated into the animals regular ration.

• **AVAILABILITY.** BAYMIX Crumbles does not require a medicated feed

clearance and can be purchased from many feed dealers, Animal Health supply centers and Veterinarians.

BAYMIX Premix requires a medicated feed clearance and can be incorporated into a ration only by registered feed mills holding cleared FD 1800 forms for this product.

**WARNINGS AND LIMITATIONS.** Do not feed to cattle less than 3 months old.

Do not feed to sick animals or animals under stress, such as those just shipped, dehorned, castrated or weaned within the last 3 weeks.

Do not feed in conjunction with oral drenches, or with feeds containing phenothiazine.

**WARNING:** BAYMIX brand of coumaphos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Do not use this product in animals simultaneously, or within a few days before or after treatment with or exposure to cholinesterase-inhibiting drugs, pesticides or chemicals.

Atropine sulfate is antidotal.

**NOTE:** Acute symptoms of overdosage in cattle are: frequent defecation and urination, watering of eyes, and muscular twitching. Later, the symptoms are: salivation, diarrhea (scouring), and muscular weakness.

Use only as directed. Dosages higher than those recommended may result in illegal residues in the animal tissues or milk. Chemagro accepts no responsibility for residues resulting from misuse.



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**READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE**

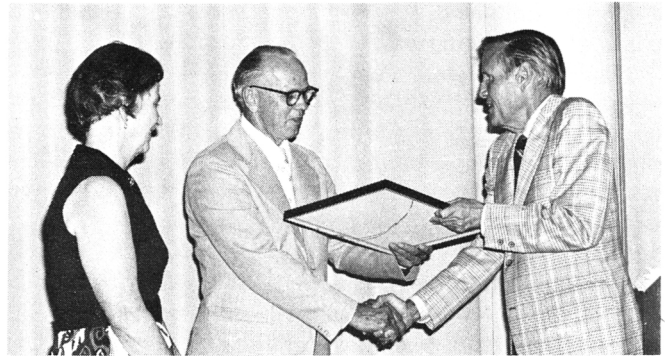
# DISTRICT VII NEWS

## Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma Veterinarians Meeting

Over 150 veterinarians from Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma attended a two-day meeting held in conjunction with the 36th annual conference for veterinarians at Manhattan, Kansas, on June 10-12, 1974. Papers were presented on metabolic diseases of cattle, bloat, toxicology and nutrition. Dr. John Noordsy, District VII director, and Dr. Russel Frey coordinated the meeting.

A highlight of the banquet held on Monday evening, June 10, was the presentation of the KSU "Distinguished Service Award in Veterinary Medicine" to Dr. Marvin J. Twiehaus (KSU '36). He was honored "for distinguished service for more than 38 years to his profession, alma mater, community, and his country." The presentation was made by Dr. McCain, president, Kansas State University. Dr. Twiehaus is the head, Department of Veterinary Science, University of Nebraska, a member of the AABP and is renowned for his work on calf enteritis diseases.

(Photos by Dr. Homer Caley, KSU Extension Service.)



# DISTRICT II NEWS

L. M. Koger, D.V.M., District 11 Director  
Pullman, Washington

Veterinarians as a group are ingenious problem solvers and many veterinary practitioners have devised solutions and answers that may be unknown to their colleagues.

For example, Dr. R. L. Whitford, Pendleton, Oregon, in March 1971 explained to me his use of a B-P No. 3443 Disposable Flexible Enema Administration Set which he used as a stomach tube to administer fluids to young foals and calves. This size of the tubing and its surface characteristics are such that it enters the nares and esophagus easily and consistently. His enthusiastic description of the ease of passage and report of good results seemed somewhat incredulous, but his results were duplicated at the Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine with the kit that he graciously donated. Subsequently, Dr. Ray Hostetler, WSU Extension Veterinarian, reported the item in his newsletter. Extension veterinarians in other states quickly included the item in their publications and the technique found wide-spread common use. Livestock authorities have observed that the use of this equipment in the administration of colostrum to newborn calves, fluids to dehydrated individuals, and medications where needed has resulted in the recovery of many cases that would otherwise have died. Subsequently, Franklin has come out with a "Fluid Therapy Bag" for calves, as have Cutters and others.

Thus, an idea conceived in the search for better methods has blossomed with benefits to a great many.

Without doubt there are many other such gems of information in the armament of practitioners around the country, unsung and unknown. It seemed reasonable that a visiting veterinarian might be able to recognize some of these "pearls" and pass them on for the benefit of the profession.

Inasmuch as I was eligible for sabbatical leave, I requested permission to visit veterinary practices and agribusiness establishments in the Pacific Northwest in search of information that would assist my teaching efforts. With some reluctant hesitation the permission was granted because there was no precedence for such a proposal.

During the course of part of the summer of 1973, I visited 64 veterinary practices and a number of commercial operations including ranches, feedlots, salesyards, and livestock supply outlets. The resultant slides and notes have proven very helpful in teaching VMS484 Veterinary Aspects of Agribusiness, and VM6485 Ranch and Feedlot Practice. From this material the following practice tips were gleaned and selectively sifted. Hopefully you may be able to use some of them.

## Business Management

1. On his account statements from the Bonner Animal Hospital, Sandpoint, Idaho, Dr. Ralph Faulk has a coded item for office and phone consultation for which he charges a regular fee for the actual time involved.

2. One dollar per minute is the rule of thumb surgical fee schedule for Dr. Roy Larson, St. Maries, Idaho.

3. Leasing of equipment is his way, says Dr. Norm Harding in the beautiful new Desert Veterinary Clinic, Richland, Washington.

4. The Dallas Veterinary Hospital is the most attractive unit and owner of a Professional Center building that houses seven other professional office units for a wide variety of other professions. Modern odor and sound control avoid objections from the tenants or the surrounding municipality; and the building complex is a very attractive business property.

5. New Jeeps are leased for less than he could buy them, reports Dr. J. T. Riker, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

6. Drs. Peterson and Binninger of the Orofino Veterinary Clinic have an equalizing arrangement whereby the man off duty receives a minor percentage of the other's earnings.

A Dictaphone telephone recorder has eliminated to a large extent their night "nuisance" calls.

7. Hand-out sheets describing "Clinic Policy" and specifying practice routine, professional philosophy, emergency fees, etc., are very helpful for Drs. Brogger and Hanich, Missoula, Montana.

8. Computerized bookkeeping by wire has been installed by Dr. M. P. Doran, Great Falls, Montana.

9. Carefully trained high school boys are dependable part-time assistants in the Chinook, Montana, Veterinary Clinic. The leasing of Ford "pickups" has been advantageous for Dr. Gale Jullum.

10. Some Montana grazing associations have their heifers spayed so that they can run on a range with cows without increasing their bull batteries as well as accomplishing a positive culling procedure. Drs. Gustafson, Keller, and Paisley in Conrad, and Drs. Jellum and Reinhart in Malta are among those who perform that service.

#### Clinic Facilities

1. A corner seat in the examination rooms of the Veterinary Medical Clinic, Othello, Washington, provides a place for clients to put down packages, hand bags, small children, etc. In addition, dizzy, fainting-prone visitors in the examination room will welcome the chance to sink onto its security when they might stoutly resist a suggestion to go out and sit down in the reception area!

2. A blackboard organized for scheduling appointments and a spiral ring logbook keep the practice of Dr. Stanley W. Underwood, Wapato, Washington, operating in an orderly fashion with the help of an efficient graduate veterinary technician.

3. A steel building houses the clinic of Dr. R. W. Goodwin, Moses Lake, Washington, and yields many advantages. He is happy with the building but has some words of caution for the use of red colored carpet!

4. Steel Quonset-type structures house both veterinary clinics in Malta, Montana. Dr. Jim Curtis was favorably impressed by Dr. James Hitch's building and built a similar clinic a few miles away.

5. Approximately one year's time was required for Dr. Fowler Young, Whitefish, Montana, to complete the interior of a new 2400 sq. ft. Quonset-type building. Good insulation and ventilation plus Dr. Young's expert carpentry have resulted in a very functional clinic.

6. A pull-out wall between cages permits an animal to be moved over into the next cage without taking it out of the cage, permitting easy change of papers. This innovation is only one of many that Dr. W. L. Meyers has incorporated in his Animal Clinic, Clarkston, Washington. A few of them are sliding doors, for better space utilization; commercial medicine cabinets above the sinks; built-in garbage cans at the end of his examination tables; reach-through cupboards between rooms, permitting common use of the same drug items; and skylights instead of windows.

7. A former commercial stable has been converted into the Forest Glen Veterinary Clinic by Dr. Sally Calkins of Spokane. Set in a grove of splendid pines and complete with a swimming pool and a reception room boasting a red brick round fireplace, her clinic is pleasantly unusual.

8. The location, available space and office arrangements of a former lumberyard in Chester, Montana, rendered it adaptable to conversion into a very functional veterinary clinic by Dr. Allen Han.

9. A recently constructed, well built slaughter plant that had foundered financially was converted into the Ashley Creek Animal Clinic by Dr. Douglas Hammill of Kalispell, Montana. The transformation has resulted in a very professional, functional establishment with plenty of space for expansion.

10. A large rural-route-type metal mailbox outside the Johnsen Veterinary Clinic in Spokane provides clients with an after-hours service where they can pick up a completed health certificate, item of medicine, or whatever. Thievery has not been a problem.

11. The electronic expertise of Dr. G. H. Lewis and a serendipitous placement of the intercom system at the Pend Oreille Veterinary Clinic provides a background of music from a Spokane FM station when incoming telephone calls are placed on "hold." Waiting clients can enjoy the music, together with the assurance that they have not been cut off!

12. Water for the sterilizers at the Coeur d'Alene Veterinary Hospital (Dr. C. Gordon Wimpenny) is treated by passing through a Crystalab D-Ionizer with resultant marked reduction of scale and precipitates.

13. Cushion vinyl floors in the Redmond, Oregon, Veterinary Clinic are handsome and practical.

14. Soundproofing of Dr. C. F. Gansberg's impressive new Basin Animal Hospital, Klamath Falls, Oregon, is enhanced by walls in which the studs are staggered and off-set, and the electrical outlets are not opposite.

15. Sectional Housing, Bend, Oregon, was the manufacturer of the prefabricated instant hospital of Dr. Ronald T. Williams, Klamath Falls, Oregon, at a fraction of the cost for comparable space constructed conventionally. It is attractive in appearance and obviously functional. Ingenious innovations such as a homemade radiograph viewer from a modified medicine cabinet have further reduced costs.

16. Formica-covered exterior doors appear



brand new on the Animal Clinic, Missoula, Montana, of Drs. Brogger and Hanich, despite five years' weather.

17. A large galvanized steel water tank filled once a week by tank truck provides adequate water for the impressive new Peterson Veterinary Center in Great Falls, Montana, as well as for a modern home next door, at a reasonable cost. Otherwise, the site does not have available water.

Another innovation is corral fencing made of four strips of two-inch-wide conveyor belting nailed to posts over a metal washer. They are pleased with the fence and report no injuries or chewing.

18. Keys to a locked outside door to exercise runs are loaned to selected clients so that they can pick up animals after hours at the Chinook, Montana, Veterinary Clinic.

19. The Double Arrow Veterinary Clinic, Chateau, Montana, is in an attractive building well decorated with a profusion of Charlie Russell prints. Even the large animal operating room is lined with Russell's works of art. No doubt they provide entertaining diversion for the waiting client.

20. Gates and panels are fabricated of square metal tubing and mounted on small "crazy" wheels in the large animal hospital section of Dr. Fred Alderink's clinic in Hot Springs, Montana, permitting adjustment of pen size and position to suit circumstances.

The floor drain screens have small apertures which plug when the floor is hosed down. When the screen is lifted out, the accumulated water has a flushing effect like a toilet bowl.

The walls of his beautiful building are of double four inch concrete blocks with two inches of styrofoam insulation between, providing excellent insulation with no sweating. Double wooden doors further add to the insulation effect.

21. A separate small building housing crematory equipment, postmortem space and a refrigerator adds to the services rendered by the Mid-Columbia Veterinary Clinic, Goldendale, Washington. These facilities contribute convenience and efficiency to an obligation often somewhat neglected because of the problems involved.

### Drugs and Biologicals

1. An old drug, formalin, in a modern mixture called Negastat, is used effectively as a topical astringent and coagulating agent by Dr. Gary L. Schmid, Ellensburg, Washington.

2. Newborn calves reluctant to breathe are given 2 cc. of Dopram-V i.m. intralingually with good

results at the Deer Park Veterinary Clinic of Drs. Kettel and Snook.

3. The veterinarians in Colville, Washington, recommend a commercial preparation for the treatment of kerato-conjunctivitis in cattle called "I-Ball." It is designed for injection into the periorbital tissues and contains atropine, camphor, and menthol. It is available from the Animal Medical Co., 1902 West County Road, Odessa, Texas.

4. Linseed oil as a lubricant on large animal stomach tubes has the added advantage of stimulating the swallowing reflex in the experience of the veterinarians at the Redmond, Oregon, Veterinary Clinic.

Other tips from the practice of Drs. Lewis, Huckfeldt, Bettsworth, and McWhorter include a Furea bolus in the ablated bovine eye socket.

5. Farnum's Handy Horse Sprayer is used to apply iodine to the navels of calves and foals by Dr. Doug Whitsett, Klamath Falls, Oregon. He finds Trypzyme sprayed daily on ovine pizzle-rot to be effective.

6. Metabiotic as a supplemental pressure treatment for milk fever has yielded good results for Dr. Fred Metcalf, Drummond, Montana.

He uses 400 mg. Polyflex B.I.D. i.m. in calf scours.

On a few ranches in his practice area almost all animals are sensitive to penicillin. He dispenses atropine for emergency injection intralingually.

7. Small plastic sacks in a variety of sizes with pressure bead closure provide the veterinarians at the Davis-Martin Animal Clinic in Great Falls, Montana, with a handy dispensing container. A ball point pen makes a clear and legible inscription.

8. On BVD problem places, Dr. Frazier, Polson, Montana, uses BVD vaccine in newborn calves. Therapeutically he repeats the vaccine at weekly intervals.

Masking tape (2") has many uses in his hands—to secure i.v. tubing to a calf's neck, bandage dogs, horse tail wrap, to mention a few examples.

9. Nolvasan in low dilution is used to flush peritoneal surfaces as indicated in surgery with gratifying results by Drs. Read, Keyser, and Jensen of Ronan, Montana.

### Laboratory

1. The Valley Veterinary Hospital, Ellensburg, Virginia, has a well-equipped laboratory specializing in histological pathology under the supervision of Dr. L. L. Kunz. Innovation improvisation has minimized the investment. Dr. Kunz' services as a

consultant are in demand and he is a candidate for the Pathology Boards.

2. Bactassay cultures are routinely prepared at the Mackintosh Veterinary Clinic in Takima. They provide both valuable diagnostic information and profitable income as well.

3. The services of the United Medical Labs, Inc., Portland, Oregon, are utilized by veterinarians as distant as Dr. J. T. Riker, Klamath Falls, Oregon, and Dr. R. D. Painter, Helena, Montana. Specimens air mailed in the late afternoon are reported back by telephone early next morning at reasonable fees.

### Large Animal Equipment

1. A Foregger Folding Laryngoscope has proven useful to Dr. C. J. Jelmsberg, Othello, Washington, for the examination of the teeth and oral cavity of cattle, permitting a better view of diphtheritic lesions, foreign objects, etc. He also uses it as a gastroscope in large dogs.

2. Divided square plastic buckets are used by Drs. Bodie and McIntosh, Moses Lake, Washington, to carry instruments and small equipment from their practice vehicles out to the animals on their farm calls.

Snap-top plastic bags provide convenient see-through containers for opened bandages and similar items.

They like the plastic disposable coveralls from Cleveland Cotton and figure they save some laundry expense.

3. Square plastic divided dishpans and silverware trays provide Dr. Brice Niemi, Grangeville, Idaho, convenient containers for drugs and instruments. Nested, they conserve space in his automobile, and they can be easily carried out to the animal. A plastic jug with a hole cut out of the side of the top serves as a cotton picker and keeps the contents in good condition.

4. A Chevan with stand-up head room space is equipped and stocked to serve as a very convenient ambulatory vehicle for Drs. Jim Cook and Dave Tester, Post Falls, Idaho.

5. Galvanized reinforcing steel netting, available from Bernstein Bros., 175 So. Santa Fe Ave., Pueblo, Colo. 81002, has proven to be excellent corral fencing for Drs. Harsch and Hanks, Goldendale, Washington.

They like to use Mason Meta splints in crooked-legged foals and calves.

6. The squeeze chute at the Redmond, Oregon, Veterinary Clinic has a vertical accordion tailgate that appears to be a definite improvement.

They use rubber tie down straps to secure young

calves to an expanded steel pallet for drip infusions.

7. A \$2.00 "Turkey Sewing Needle" from a restaurant supply company provides Dr. Dale Schott, Belt, Montana, with a good instrument for placing the purse-string cord in bovine vaginal prolapse. The cord is prepared by autoclaving it in a jar containing Nolvasan Ointment.

8. The left side of the squeeze chute at the Chinook, Montana, Veterinary Clinic has been cut out and modified to facilitate C-sections. The tailgate has been removed and 2" x 2" oak staves serve as "back-up sticks," both in the squeeze chute and the lead-in chute; the wooden poles are easier on the animals, also the veterinarian's hands. They buy soft cotton gloves by the case and keep clean gloves always available by the use of a clinic automatic washer.

Truck tarp tie-down straps provide hook hangers for buckets wherever needed about the chute.

For operations performed kneeling, they have low trays with slotted spaces for equipment, pans, bottles, etc. Divided plastic carriers (Coast to Coast) color coded for purpose, keep instruments segregated, and where desired, in Nolvasan solutions.

A pregnancy testing wooden portable "step-in" door to fit behind ranch squeeze chutes add speed, safety and convenience.

9. The Thorson chute at the Polson, Montana, Animal Clinic is mounted on a rotating base so that if desired an animal can be headed out the way it came in.

A counterbalanced capstan winch, with automatic one-way catch attached to a cow's halter, leads her into the desired position with a minimum of hassle. A breechen chain anchored at the far side of the chute and passing behind the cow to a "come-along" lever near the front of the near side of the chute boosts a reluctant cow up into the head catch.

### Large Animal Procedures

1. Pre-parturient pelvis splitting of small "springing" heifers appearing to be high risks for dystocia have been successful for Dr. Clarence Binniger of Orofina, Idaho, and much easier to perform. The operation can be performed in the truck or at the clinic at a time convenient for all concerned.

2. A disproportionate incidence of Johnes Disease in the Shorthorn breed of cattle has been observed by Dr. Earl Pruyn, Missoula, Montana. Note: "Veterinary Medicine," Blood and Henderson, Third Edition, p. 402.

3. A B-D Special Needle No. 468LRT, 13 ga. x

3¼" is used for intravenous injections by Dr. Paul Bissonette, Deer Lodge, Montana. After the needle is in place, the tubing (without adapter) is merely pushed over the round hub of the needle.

An indwelling catheter for drip infusions in newborn calves is the Bard Inside Needle Catheter No. 1614R, 8" through a 14 ga. x 2 needle. After placement, the plastic hub of the catheter is cut off and the 14 ga. needle removed. Connection is made with a 19 ga. steel needle, scored and roughened to make a tight fit. If repeated use stretches the catheter, that portion is cut off.

If the vein is difficult to find, the hind legs are elevated until the veins are distended.

4. Prominently displayed signs in very plain language discourage persons coming from premises infected with active calf scours from entering the hospital and surgery areas of Dr. Jim Curtis' Phillips County Veterinary Clinic.

5. A rubber bulb dose syringe is used to suck mucus and fluids from the airways of newborn calves by Dr. Wes Frazer, Polson, Montana.

#### Philosophy

1. Many factors are undoubtedly responsible for the progressive and busy small animal practice in the small city of Colville, Washington, but probably one of the most important reasons is Dr. R. N. Tucker's emphasis on the principle of "being certain that the client gets value received for whatever the fee may be."

2. Enthusiastic with the completion of a superlative new clinic in Helena, Montana, Mrs. Robert D. Painter observed, "The couple that spays together, stays together!"

3. Columbia Falls, Montana, is the small farm community selected by Dr. and Mrs. Paul Smiley to establish a mixed practice and offer a complete service without an elaborate set-up. They are remodeling an old farmhouse and barn. The volume of practice is adequate to provide a comfortable living without the excessive pressures of many practices. Further, there is latitude for practical research and innovation, e.g., a five-gallon plastic sack infusion container for intravenous injections in large animals (Scholle Container Corp., Compton, Calif.).

4. Writing a hunting and fishing column for a local newspaper is a pleasant avocation for Dr. H. W. C. Newberry, Kalispell, Montana.

5. After a successful small animal practice career in Los Angeles, Dr. W. A. Kimball sold out and moved to Bigfork, Montana, where he divides his time between mixed practice and community service. He commented that the techniques and

procedures of any given practice largely evolve to meet the local circumstances as opposed to learning by rote the accepted classical concepts. His advice to veterinary practitioners in general is "to practice within the abilities of your own physique and personality."

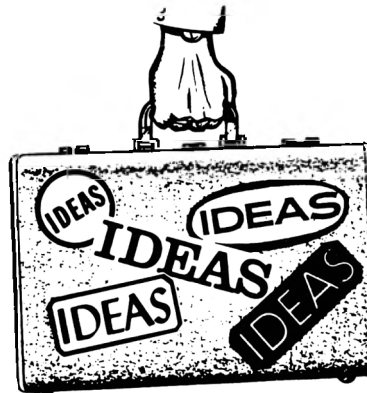
#### Declared Intentions of the 1974 Graduating Class WSU College of Veterinary Medicine

Mixed practice	28
Primarily large animal — 8	
Primarily small animal — 4	
Primarily bovine — 10	
Primarily equine — 2	
Large animal practice	11
Bovine — 1	
Equine — 1	
Total mixed and large animal	39 (65%)
Small animal practice	11
Military	2
Regulatory	1
Research	2
Graduate Studies	5
Returning to home state	36
Returning to home community — 23	
To other than home state	24

Note: This survey shows a significantly increased interest in mixed and large animal practice, which reverses a trend for many years toward small animal practice. There is also an increased tendency to return to the home state and community.

#### IT'S YOUR CONVENTION. . .

and a convention is only good if it  
is attended — WE'LL  
LOOK FOR YOU THERE.  
DEC. 8-11, 1974  
COLUMBUS,  
OHIO



Bring Yours to Share . . .  
You'll get More to Take Home!



1974  
7th ANNUAL  
CONVENTION  
AMERICAN  
ASSOCIATION  
OF BOVINE  
PRACTITIONERS

# 7<sup>th</sup>

# ANNUAL CONFERENCE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS

December 8-11, 1974 • Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel, Columbus, Ohio

## PRE CONVENTION SEMINARS

**Thursday, December 5, 1974**

8:00 A.M. Thursday thru 5:00 P.M. Saturday. **Production of Quality Milk** – Grant Room. *Chairman: Dr. James A. Jarrett, Rome, Georgia*

*A. Jarrett, Rome, Georgia*

Sanitation: Milking Techniques; Dry Cow Management: Dr. John M. Woods, Mesa, Arizona

Milking Machine Function and Testing: Dr. James A. Jarrett, Rome, Georgia

Bacteriology, Culturing Procedures, and Laboratory Techniques: Dr. Donald S. Postle, Ithaca, New York

Quality Milk Production, Off Flavors; Ropy Milk; Bacteria Counts: Dr. George Perlmutter, Fieldman for Coast Grain Co., Los Angeles, California

*(Registration fee - \$200.00. Pre-registration by November 1, 1974. Limited to 20. Reservations with fee to Dr. H. E. Amstutz, Secretary-Treasurer, AABP, Box 2319, West Lafayette, Indiana 47906)*

**Friday, December 6, 1974**

8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Continuation of **Production of Quality Milk Seminar – Farms**

**Saturday, December 7, 1974**

8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Continuation of **Production of Quality Milk Seminar – Grant Room**

Seminars arranged by the American College of Theriogenology and the American Veterinary Society for the Study of Breeding Soundness.

**Saturday, December 7, 1974**

Dr. John C. Simon  
Torrington, Wyoming – Chairman

**Morning Schedule**

9:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. **I. Recent Concepts in Neonatal Calf Disease** – Mars, Jupiter. Registration Fee: \$10.00.

A. "Infectious Causes and Epidemiologic Implications in Enteric Diseases of Calves": Dr. Johannes Storz, Ft. Collins, Colorado

B. "Pathophysiology and Treatment of Diarrhea in Calves": Dr. R. W. Phillips, Ft. Collins, Colorado

C. "Practical Aspects of Control and Treatment of Diarrhea in Calves": Dr. John C. Simons, Torrington, Wyoming

**Afternoon Schedule**

1:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M. **II. Breeding Soundness Evaluation in Bulls** – Mars, Jupiter. Registration Fee: \$10.00.

A. "Considerations in the Evaluation of Breeding

Soundness in Bulls": Dr. William M. Durfey, Columbia, Missouri

B. "Suggested Criteria for Use in Evaluation of Beef Bulls to be Used in Natural Service": Dr. Leslie Ball, Ft. Collins, Colorado

3:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. **III. Prostaglandins: Control of Estrus and Ovulation in Cattle.** Dr. Wayne D. Oxender and Dr. Bradley Sequin, East Lansing, Michigan. – Mars, Jupiter. Registration Fee: \$10.00.

**Pre-Convention Seminars**

Sponsored by the Academy of Veterinary Consultants

**Saturday, December 7, 1974**

9:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M. – Venus Room. Dr. Albert S. Abdullah, President, Dalhart, Texas

9:00 A.M. Practical Nutrition: Dr. Dallas P. Horton, Jr., Ft. Collins, Colorado

12:00 Noon. Lunch.

1:30 P.M. Panel Discussion on Practical Nutrition. Dr. Albert S. Abdullah, Dalhart, Texas; Dr. Dallas P. Horton, Jr., Ft. Collins, Colorado; and Dr. Rodney L. Preston, Wooster, Ohio. Registration Fee: \$35.00.

**Saturday, December 7, 1974**

**Morning Schedule**

8:00 A.M. - 9:00 A.M. AABP Board of Directors' Breakfast – Taft Room

9:00 A.M. - 11:30 A.M. AABP Board of Directors Meeting – Garfield Room

**Afternoon Schedule**

12:00 P.M. - 1:30 P.M. AABP Board of Directors Luncheon – Taft Room.

1:30 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. AABP Committee Meetings – Oceanic Suites.

Committees and Chairmen:

Animal Technician – Dr. Sam Hutchins

Continuing Education – Dr. Leland Allenstein

Environment & Housing – Dr. Jack Shanks

Food & Drug – Dr. Robert Harris

Forward Planning – Dr. Ben Harrington

Health Management and Preconditioning – Dr. J. W. Sexton

Infectious Diseases – Dr. John Noordsy

Liaison & Protocol – Dr. John Herrick

Mastitis – Dr. James Jarrett

Publications – Dr. L. C. Allenstein

Nutrition – Dr. Otto Radostits

Reproduction – Dr. Lloyd Faulkner

Regulatory – Dr. Glen Hoffsis