The Lord God Made Them All

The Squires of Darrowby:

Left to right, Dr. Donald Sinclair (Siegfried Farnon), Dr. J. Alfred Wight (James Herriot) and Dr. Brian Sinclair (Tristan Farnon).

James Herriot, undoubtedly a legend in his own right, completes Alexander's immortal verse with his latest best seller, *THE LORD GOD MADE THEM ALL.* Here again he brings us the magical beauty of his beloved Yorkshire, and the joys and sorrows of his rugged but devoted clients. As in all his books, he enchants his readers with his special warmth and love of life.

The setting is the early 1950s, lots of changes have taken place in veterinary medicine but not in the hard working people of Yorkshire. This book, above all, portrays the deep sense of James's loyalty and admiration in spite of some very trying times, towards Siegfried, his senior partner and mentor, and his confidence in the ultimate success of the rumbustuous Tristan.

He also introduces us to new friends as he travels behind the Iron Curtain and later to Turkey.

James Herriot still practices with Siegfried in the Yorkshire dales along with his son, Jimmy and three other veterinary colleagues, but he and his wife Helen now have a new dimension to their life — three adorable grandchildren. (*The Lord God Made Them All* is published by St. Martin's Press, New York, N. Y.)

Watersplash and Langthwaite in the Yorkshire dales. Seen regularly in the opening shots of ALL CREATURES GREAT AND SMALL on Public Television.

BRIEF SUMMARY
(For full prescribing information, see package insert.)

Lasix® (furosemide)* Powder Packet (2g)

A diuretic-saluretic for prompt relief of edema.

CAUTION: Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

INDICATIONS

Cattle

Lasix* (furosemide) is indicated for the treatment of physiologic parturient edema of the mammary gland and associated structures.

CONTRAINDICATIONS – PRECAUTIONS

Lasix* (furosemide) is a highly effective diuretic-saluretic which, if given in excessive amounts, may result in dehydration and electrolyte imbalance. Therefore, the dosage and schedule may have to be adjusted to the patient's needs. The animal should be observed for early signs of electrolyte imbalance, and corrective measures administered. Early signs of electrolyte imbalance are: increased thirst, lethargy, drowsiness or restlessness, fatigue, oliguria, gastrointestinal disturbances and tachycardia. Special attention should be given to potassium levels. Lasix* (furosemide) may lower serum calcium levels and cause tetany in rare cases of animals having an existing hypocalcemic tendency.

Although diabetes mellitus is a rarely reported disease in animals, active or latent diabetes mellitus may on rare occasions be exacerbated by Lasix* (furosemide).

Electrolyte balance should be monitored prior to surgery in patients receiving Lasix* (furosemide). Imbalances must be corrected by administration of suitable fluid therapy.

Lasix* (furosemide) is contraindicated in anuria. Therapy should be discontinued in cases of progressive renal disease if increasing azotemia and oliguria occur during the treatment. Sudden alterations of fluid and electrolyte imbalance in an animal with cirrhosis may precipitate hepatic coma; therefore, observation during period of therapy is necessary. In hepatic coma and in states of electrolyte depletion, therapy should not be instituted until the basic condition is improved or corrected. Potassium supplementation may be necessary in cases routinely treated with potassium-depleting steroids.

WARNINGS

Lasix* (furosemide) is a highly effective diuretic and, as with any diuretic, if given in excessive amounts may lead to excessive diuresis that could result in electrolyte imbalance, dehydration and reduction of plasma volume, enhancing the risk of circulatory collapse, thrombosis and embolism. Therefore, the animal should be observed for early signs of fluid depletion with electrolyte imbalance, and corrective measures administered. Excessive loss of potassium in patients receiving digitalis or its glycosides may precipitate digitalis toxicity. Caution should be exercised in animals administered potassium-depleting steroids.

Sulfonamide diuretics have been reported to decrease arterial responsiveness to pressor amines and to enhance the effect of tubocurarine. Caution should be exercised in administering curare or its derivatives to patients undergoing therapy with Lasix* (furosemide) and it is advisable to discontinue Lasix* (furosemide) for one day prior to any elective surgery.

CATTLE: Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (four milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. Cattle must not be slaughtered for food within 48 hours following last treatment.

Lasix* (furosemide) is not indicated during the second trimester of pregnancy.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The usual dose of Lasix* (furosemide) is 1 to 2 mg/lb body weight (approximately 2.5 to 5 mg/kg). A prompt diuresis usually ensues from the initial treatment. Diuresis may be initiated with Lasix* (furosemide) Injection 5% and maintained by oral treatment following a 12-hour interval.

DOSAGE:

Oral: CATTLE

The contents of 1 packet (2g) per cow daily to be administered with the animal's individual concentrate ration. **Treatment not to exceed 48 hours postparturition.**

Parenteral: CATTLE

The individual dose administered intramuscularly or intravenously is 500 mg (10 ml) once daily or 250 mg (5 ml) twice daily at 12-hour intervals. **Treatment not to exceed 48 hours postparturition.**

HOW SUPPLIED

Parenteral:

Lasix* (furosemide) Injection 5% (50 mg/ml)

Each ml contains: 50 mg furosemide as a diethanolamine salt preserved and stabilized with myristyl-gamma-picolinium chloride 0.02%, EDTA sodium 0.1%, sodium sulfite 0.1% with sodium chloride 0.2% in distilled water, pH adjusted with sodium hydroxide.

Available in 50 ml multidose vials.

Oral:

Lasix® (furosemide) 2g Powder Packet

Each packet contains 2g of furosemide: 4-chloro-N-furfuryl-5-sulfamoylanthranilic acid plus inert ingredients.

Available in boxes of 12 packets each.

NOW

Lasix® (furosemide) Powder Packet (2g)

A new way to treat udder edema in cows.

Safe - No risk of abortion.

Effective - Two-day therapy rapidly relieves edema, thereby lessening the risk of permanent udder damage.

Convenient - Empty contents of one packet per cow daily for two days as a top dressing on grain mixture.

Palatable - Readily accepted by cows.

Economical - No stress and associated milk loss with a feed top dressing. Milk production maintained following "milk-out" period.

AVAILABLE ONLY FROM LICENSED VETERINARIANS

Lasix* (furosemide) 2g Powder Packet
Manufactured By:
Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Somerville, N.J. 08876

Lasix* (furosemide) Injection 5%
Manufactured By:
Taylor Pharmacal Co.
Decatur, Illinois 62525

Manufactured expressly for:
National Laboratories Corp.
Subsidiary of American Hoechst Corporation
Somerville, New Jersey 08876

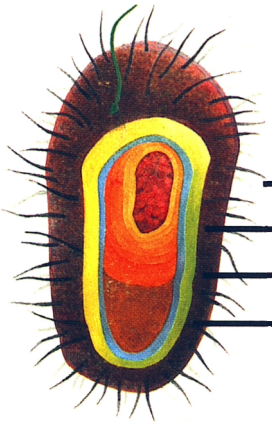
*U.S. Patent 3,058,882

Printed in U.S.A.

Edition 12/78 N188-1278

Fight the #1 calf killer!

New broad-spectrum vaccine protects against 4 strains of *E. coli* causing over 90% of newborn calf scours.



Build 4 lines of defense with 4-strain Coligen.

K-99 Pili
K-35 Capsular
K-30 Capsular
K-85 Capsular

Costs millions! Sudden deaths of newborn calves, costing dairymen and cattlemen many millions, are caused by *E. coli* scours every year. It's the #1 form of scours—and the big #1 killer of young calves.

New broad spectrum protection! Now you can protect calves from this costly killer with Coligen™—new 4-strain *E. coli* bacterin from Fort Dodge. The 4 strains in Coligen contain those antigens commonly associated with newborn *E. coli* calf scours. In a study, they were present in over 90% of diarrheic calves.[1]

Proven by trials: In a state university experiment, calves were well protected when a 4-strain bacterin was used.[1] Studies on 12 farms, supervised by the university, showed the 4-strain bacterin was highly effective.[1]

No stress on calf. Two doses of Coligen are given to the pregnant cow, the second about 2 weeks before calving. Antibodies are passed to the newborn calf through the colostrum, providing automatic protection within hours. Calf must receive colostrum to be immune.

Convenience of IM or SQ. Coligen may be injected intramuscularly (IM) or subcutaneously (SQ)[2]. It's quick, easy, and you're assured of proper administration. Saves time and money, too. Don't leave gaps in your protection program against deadly *E. coli* scours. Build 4 lines of needed defense—with 4-strain IM/SQ Coligen!

New! **Coligen™**

The only broad-spectrum bacterin against *E. coli* scours

FORT DODGE®

Fort Dodge Laboratories, Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501

1. Myers, L.L., PhD, *Am J Vet Res*, Vol. 41, No. 12, Dec 1980, pps 1952-56
2. Bagley, C.V., DVM, and Call, J.W., DVM, MS, *Am J Vet Res*, Vol. 40, No. 9, Sept 1979, pps 1285-1287