

## President's Letter

*Dr. Raymond A. Ivie is in practice at Follett, Texas. He graduated from Texas A.&M. College in 1945. Dr. Ivie specializes in feedlot problems.*



Dear Colleagues,

It is my pleasure to extend warm greetings to all of you who, I hope, are very enthusiastic about our fine Association. Recently I came across these words—"there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." This can well be applied to our organization, for I have great confidence that the outlook is highly encouraging.

Those of us who were privileged to attend last year's convention in Chicago were delighted with the attendance and the quality of the program. This year's event promises to be an even greater success. The emphasis will be on neurological problems in cattle, and several well known speakers have been engaged. I urge all of you to "put your shoulders to the wheel" and join us in Chicago November 23-25;—and bring your colleagues also!

Looking ahead to 1970, our Association will host the 6th International Congress on Cattle Diseases at Philadelphia, August 17-20. The main topics will be mastitis and bovine reproductive problems.

The AVMA House of Delegates recently amended its By-laws so that special interest groups may be represented. Dr. M. L. Weldy is our delegate and the alternate is Dr. Harold Amstutz.

Turning to the problems of the bovine practitioner, there is hardly any need for me to remind you that we are living in a period of considerable change. The "fire engine" type of practice confined largely to the treatment of individual animals is fast declining due to economical factors and the changing pattern of agricultural operations. The veterinarian must, therefore, direct his services towards herd health programs based on preventative medicine.

There are indications that the administrations within some of our veterinary colleges are placing more emphasis on small animal practice and less on large animal practice. I sincerely hope that those of us in bovine practice will give this trend considerable thought and make every effort to make our feelings known to the parties concerned. It is my firm belief that tremendous opportunities are available to our new graduates in bovine practice.

I would like to remind our members that each district (based on the AVMA regional distribution) is responsible for the election of its representative to the AABP Board of Directors. In those areas where elections are impending, you will receive a request from the Secretary for nominations. Be sure to send them in as soon as possible.

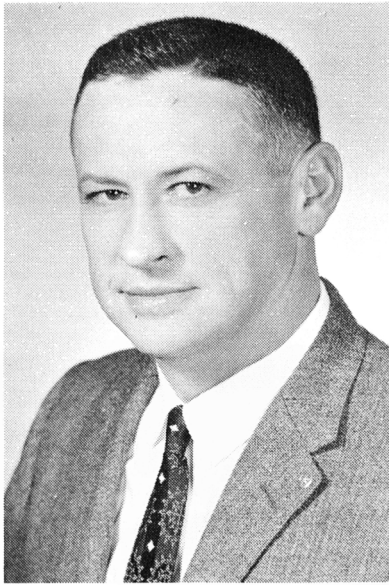
In conclusion I wish to thank my fellow officers for their wonderful cooperation in making this a memorable year in my life. Our membership has increased considerably and I hope that many more will join us soon. Our thanks are also due to the AVMA officers, and in particular to Mr. Fred Broderson, for their fine efforts on our behalf in the field of public relations.

See you in Chicago!

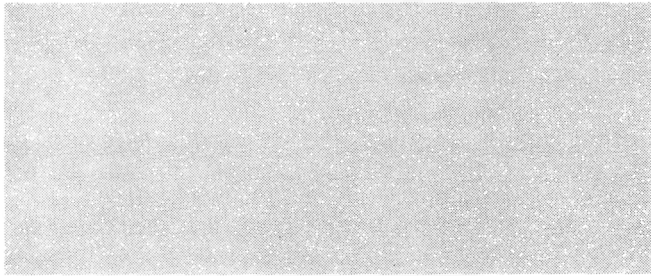
Sincerely,

Raymond A. Ivie, D.V.M.  
President

September 15, 1969



*Herbert L. Marsh, D.V.M.  
Director, 5th District*



## Secretary-Treasurer

Our hard working Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Harold E. Amstutz, was raised on a dairy farm in northeastern Ohio. Following graduation from Ohio State with B.S. degrees in Agriculture and D.V.M., he enlisted in the Army, followed by a period in practice and artificial breeding service at Orrville, Ohio. In 1947 he was employed by Ohio State University as an ambulatory clinician and became the Chairman of the Department of Veterinary Medicine in 1956. He accepted the headship of the Purdue University Department of Veterinary Clinics in 1961, a position he holds at the present time. Dr. Amstutz is Past President, American Association of Veterinary Clinicians; First Vice-President, World Association for Buiatrics; and is the organizer of the 6th International Congress on Cattle Diseases to be held in Philadelphia in August, 1970. He is also the AABP alternate to the AVMA House of Delegates.

## President-Elect

Dr. Herbert L. Marsh, Princeton, Illinois, will take over the reins of office in November. A native of Elroy, Wisconsin, Dr. Marsh graduated from Iowa State University in 1943. After duty in the Veterinary Corps Service in the South Pacific, he practiced in Whitewater, Wisconsin, until July, 1951 when he moved to Princeton, Illinois, one of the prime livestock producing areas in the United States. Dr. Marsh owns and operates a three man large and small animal hospital.

Dr. Marsh is also an active member of his community. A past Moderator of the Bureau-Rock River Congregational Conference, he is a member of Princeton Rotary Club, the Township High School Board and Past President of the Bureau Valley Council of Camp Fire girls.

Among his professional activities, Dr. Marsh is Past Chairman, AVMA Council on Education; Chairman, ISVMA Council on Education and Research; Member, Advisory Committee, Bureau of Veterinary Medicine, FDA, Washington, D.C.; Chairman, Advisory Committee to the Director, Illinois Department of Agriculture. Dr. Marsh has presented papers at numerous professional meetings. He and his wife, Helen, have four daughters and one son.

He is Past President, Illinois Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. Marsh is Director, 5th District, AABP.



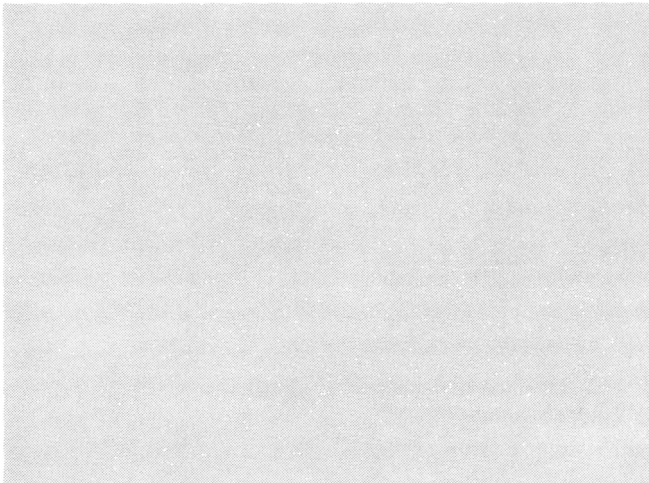
*Harold E. Amstutz,  
D.V.M.*



# A.V.M.A. Delegate



*M. L. Weldy, D.V.M.*



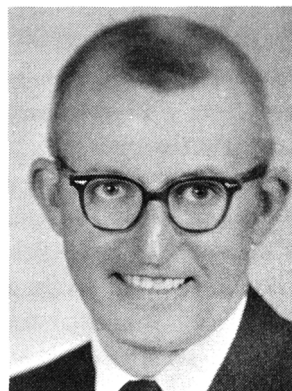
Dr. M. L. Weldy is in practice in Wakarusa, Indiana, his home town. He graduated from Michigan State University in 1941 and pioneered in the field of infertility and surgery. He served as the first official President of AABP and in 1968 was general chairman of the first national convention. Dr. Weldy is well known as a breeder and judge of Guernsey cattle.

Dr. Weldy writes: "I felt very honored to represent the Bovine Practitioners at my first meeting. Dr. Amstutz was, of course, a very able adviser on certain matters. I feel that each delegate should be elected to a term of three years to give him time to learn his way around.

Our total membership of over 900 has certainly made believers out of many Veterinarians who told me several years ago that we should be an organization in name only. I feel that our magazine, 'The Bovine Practitioner' has made us.

I would like to have had the reaction of some of the AABP membership on how they feel I should have voted on the issues at this years Board meeting, but time did not permit. These questions and ideas could be mailed out in May with our spring flyer, or perhaps it can be done next year. Two issues that I felt very strongly about were the resolution concerning the election of the president, president-elect, and vice-president by popular ballot; and the Veterinarian Assistant training program. Due to my newness in the House, there were many proposals submitted and voted upon with which I had not had time to become familiar."

**Just a few short of the 1000 mark—that is the present status of our membership list!—but, we need many more. Why not fill in the application form and mail it to our hard working secretary. Over 6000 copies of this journal are being mailed to veterinarians in cattle practice and allied institutions. If you change your address, be sure to inform the Secretary, Lynn Hall, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.**



**Irwin J. Collinge, D.V.M.  
(KSU '51)**  
Emporia, Kansas  
Dr. Collinge is the Advertising  
Manager for "The Bovine  
Practitioner."



# A.A.B.P. Board of Directors



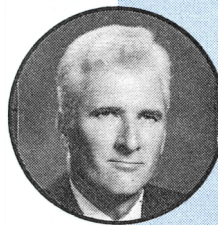
**Francis H. Fox, D.V.M.** (Cornell '45)  
Ithaca, New York  
1st District, 1969  
Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Obstetrics.  
AVMA Executive Board Member for District 1.



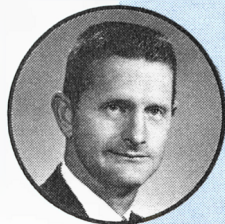
**Robert B. Miller, D.V.M.** (KSU '55)  
Warrensburg, Missouri  
7th District, 1969  
Director of Animal Nutrition of Missouri.  
Has a mixed practice.



**Arthur V. Bartenslager, D.V.M.**  
(UP '37)  
Churchville, Virginia  
2nd District, 1970  
Engaged in exclusively bovine practice.



**Archie P. Andrews, D.V.M.**  
(Texas '61)  
Archer City, Texas  
8th District, 1970  
General practice.  
Chairman, Beef & Feedlot Section,  
Southwestern Animal Health Conference,  
Dallas, January, 1970.



**Ben D. Harrington, D.V.M.** (Ga. '57)  
Raleigh, North Carolina  
3rd District, 1971  
Engaged in five-man group practice.  
Vice-President, NCVMA.



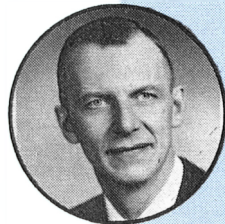
**Leo M. Cropsey, D.V.M.** (MSU '45)  
Denver, Colorado  
9th District, 1971  
President, International Beef Breeders,  
Denver.  
Consults on beef breeding and A. I.  
throughout the United States.



**Vernon L. Tharp, D.V.M.** (OSU '40)  
Columbus, Ohio  
4th District, 1969  
Director of Clinics, Ohio State Univ.  
Charter member of Board of Directors,  
AABP.



**George L. Crenshaw, D.V.M.**  
(MSU '50)  
Davis, California  
10th District, 1969  
Extension Veterinarian, University of  
California.  
Has many publications on bovine diseases.



**R. Leland West, D.V.M.** (ISU '36)  
Waseca, Minnesota  
6th District, 1971  
Member AVMA Council on Education.  
Has a predominantly dairy cattle  
practice.



**George D. Duby, D.V.M.** (WSU '43)  
Centralia, Washington  
11th District, 1970  
Engaged in mixed practice.

## answers to questions about control of BRD\*

(\*bovine respiratory disease,  
sometimes called  
shipping fever)



## with **NEW TELC™ STRAIN** intranasal parainfluenza-3 vaccine (**NASALGEN-P**)™

New TELC™ strain Nasalgen-P™ is a modified live virus Parainfluenza-3 vaccine specially attenuated for intranasal use. Protection is deter-

mined by measuring virus neutralizing activity in nasal secretions. Prolonged post-challenge virus excretion indicates susceptibility.

For more information, write:  
Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories



Division of Richardson-Merrell Inc. 520 W. 21st St., Kansas City, Mo. 64141

**Q: What was the basis for the research behind this product?**

**A:** In humans, viral respiratory disease immunity has been inconsistently associated with serum antibody levels. The literature reflects a great deal of interest in the role of antibody in nasal secretions as a basis for resistance. Whereas antibody activity in serum was found only in the IgG immunoglobulin, studies showed that in nasal secretions neutralizing activity resides in the IgA immunoglobulin. Support was given to a concept of local antibody production with the finding that neutralizing activity was greater in nasal secretion and sputum than in saliva, thus further discounting the theory of spillover from the serum. Additional support was given to the local production concept by the finding that the neutralizing antibody to IgA ratio is highest at the infection sites and, therefore, the sites of greatest antigenic stimulation.

**Q: How was this background applied to the bovine?**

**A:** German workers were unable to show any direct correlation between serum antibody levels and protection in cattle. Their work showed that calves vaccinated intranasally were protected. Because of this and the convincing data from the human studies, we undertook studies of our own in the bovine. The first study was done in conjunction with an independent research group. This was a double-blind study in which the mean duration of virus excretion following challenge was 1.8 days for the intranasal vaccinates and 7.3 for an equal number of intramuscularly vaccinated animals. Based on the success of this study, a larger, double-blind study was undertaken with similar results. Forty animals in this study were challenged experimentally. The mean duration of virus excretion for the intranasal vaccinates was 0.8 days – 6.9 days for the intramuscular vaccinates. There were twenty head in each group.

**Q: Does serum antibody response occur?**

**A:** Yes. Test results showed serum antibodies developed faster and achieved

levels ten times higher in intranasal vaccinates as compared to intramuscular vaccinates. Following challenge, serum antibody levels remained stable in the intranasal vaccinates, confirming the evidence of protection shown by virus excretion data. In contrast, post-challenge serum antibody levels in the intramuscular vaccinates showed a rapid rise (anamnestic response) confirming the lack of protection disclosed by virus excretion data.

**Q: How is the vaccine administered?**

**A:** The vaccine is administered intranasally through a specially designed, sterilized, plastic cannula attached to a standard vaccinating syringe.

**Q: What is the dosage?**

**A:** The dose is 2 ml., 1 ml. per nostril.

**Q: What is the disposition of injected virus?**

**A:** After deposit in the nostrils, virus proliferation occurs, leading ultimately to exposure of the entire respiratory tract.

**Q: How long does it take protection to develop?**

**A:** About four to six days.

**Q: How is protection measured?**

**A:** This determination is based on duration of post-challenge virus excretion. Animals excreting virus for two days or less were considered protected.

**Q: How young a calf can be vaccinated with this new vaccine?**

**A:** We cannot say with certainty until more work has been done in this area. The calves used in our first, cooperative study were two months old. This is younger than one would vaccinate with a parenterally administered vaccine.

**Q: Is the method of preparation for this vaccine different from IM vaccines?**

**A:** Yes, the virus has been specially attenuated for intranasal use. Vaccines approved for intramuscular use should not be given intranasally.



Application for Membership  
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS

H. E. Amstutz, D.V.M.  
Secretary-Treasurer, AABP  
Lynn Hall, Purdue University  
Lafayette, Indiana 47907

I accept your invitation and make application for membership in the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS. I agree to abide by its by-laws, to actively support its objectives, and to forward membership dues within sixth days of notice.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
Last First Middle

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City County State

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ AVMA MEMBER \_\_\_\_\_

YEAR OF GRADUATION \_\_\_\_\_ SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_ DEGREE \_\_\_\_\_

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT (Practice, Teaching, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

PERCENTAGE OF PRACTICE TIME DEVOTED TO CATTLE \_\_\_\_\_  
Dairy Beef

DUES ENCLOSED FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY \_\_\_\_\_ TO JANUARY \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_ . \$15.00

COUNCIL ACTION \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

This is my Practice tip, Question, or Suggestion for our next issue of the Bovine Practitioner.

Mail to: Eric I. Williams, F.R.C.V.S., Editor  
1226 N. Lincoln  
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074

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# Report of Activities in District 10, A.A.B.P.

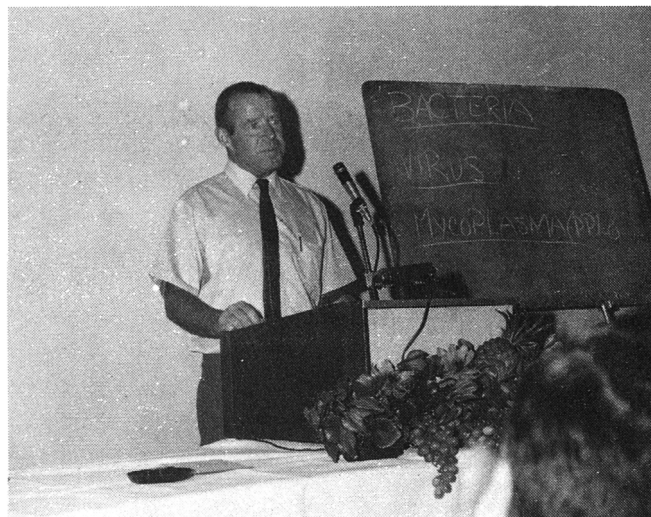
A feedlot health program for management and staff personnel co-sponsored by the California Cattle Feeders Association, California Veterinary Medical Association, and the University of California was held in Bakersfield, California, on July 30, 1969. Subsequently, meetings were held for staff personnel, particularly hospital crews, at the Earl Harriss Feedlot, Brawley, California; the Taylor Ranch Feedlot, Ventura, California; Noble Cattle Company Feedlot, Kerman, California; and the California Grain Growers Feedlot, Linden, California. Speakers participating on the Bakersfield program and their subjects were as follows:

Review of Ruminant Digestive System	Dr. LeRoy H. Krum
Discussion of the Respiratory System and Its Functions	Dr. Jerry R. Gillespie
Ruminant Biochemistry	Dr. A. L. Black
Bacterial Diseases	Dr. Gus N. Lukas
Viral Diseases	Dr. Charles S. Crane
Internal Parasites	Dr. Joseph G. Clark
External Parasites	Dr. George L. Crenshaw
Pathology of Infectious Diseases	Dr. James R. Howard
Basis of Immunity	Dr. Robert B. Bushnell
Vaccination Methods	Dr. Don E. Britton

Mr. Fran Simpson, Secretary-Manager of the California Cattle Feeders Association, was the overall chairman; Mr. Robert Beechinor, Bakersfield cattleman, was the morning chairman, and Dr. Robert S. Dickson was the afternoon chairman.

The meeting was attended by 125 cattle feeders and/or people associated with the cattle feeding industry. Many favorable comments were made by those in attendance, and the program participants and the veterinary participants are to be congratulated for their excellent presentations. The meetings which were held at the various feedlots were also well attended.

Veterinarians who participated on the program at Brawley were Drs. Joseph G. Clark, Jim Howard, and David Ward. At Ventura Dr. Weedon P. Humphrey, consultant for the Taylor Ranch, was unable to present the program, so it was necessary that I put it on. I was ably assisted by Mr. Don Addis, area feedlot specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, Riverside, and Mr. James Clawson, livestock specialist, University of California at Davis. The program at the Noble Feedlot was conducted by Dr. LeRoy Krum with



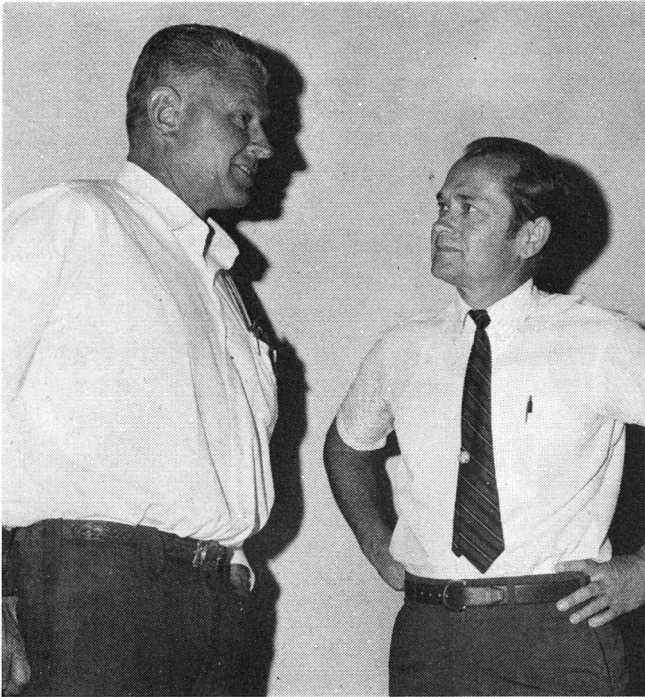
*Dr. Charles S. Crane, Porterville, spoke on "the miserable group of opportunists which lurk everywhere to smote our stressed cattle—the viruses."*

the able assistance of Dr. Richard Hoadley, Fresno practitioner. At the California Grain Growers Feedlot the program was conducted by Dr. Harry Reddick, Dos Palos practitioner.



*Dr. Don E. Britton, Visalia, California, who maintained that more often than not, vaccines do not take when administered in the feedlot mostly due to improper needle, wrong area, or allowing the vaccine to "sit" too long after reconstitution.*





Mr. Bob Beechinor, left, of Bakersfield, checks a point with Dr. A. L. Black, Davis, California.

I believe that both the veterinary profession and the California cattle feeders were enthused with the results of this type of educational approach, and both groups have expressed the desire to continue with these programs.

The American Association of Bovine Practitioners meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, will be held on Wednesday, January 21, 1970. The AABP will again sponsor a half-day meeting involving the Western Animal Health Association and preceding the Intermountain Veterinary Medical Association's meeting. All interested veterinarians are cordially invited to attend. This year's program will be conducted in conjunction with the American Association of Veterinary Nutritionists, and the program will be centered around nutritional and metabolic diseases of cattle. As yet, the speakers' roster is not completed, but we feel confident that this program will be of interest to both dairy and beef cattle practitioners. I want to personally encourage as many of the membership as possible to attend the national meeting of the Bovine Practitioners in Chicago on November 23 thru 25, 1969. An excellent program has been designed, and we are confident that everyone attending will consider it worthwhile.

George L. Crenshaw, D.V.M.  
Director, 10th District

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## HRS Program in the Southern Region

A computerized program called Herd Reproductive Status (HRS) has recently been made available as a part of the standard DHIA program in the Southern region of the United States.

This program gives accurate reproductive records on each cow in the herd plus a mathematical index value which give an evaluation of the entire herd.

Local veterinarians diagnose pregnancies as early as 30 days. For the system to be most effective, it is necessary that the results of an insemination be determined as soon as possible after breeding. The herd evaluation is usually made monthly and the results are more current if the evaluation is made just prior to the monthly DHIA test. At the time of the monthly examination, an evaluation date is established for each herd. A pregnancy diagnosis is made on all animals bred prior to this date.

The HRS program, with veterinary participation, has been used for several years and has proven to be a valuable

asset in improving the herd breeding efficiency.

This program associates veterinarians with dairy herds on a routine basis and appears to be a natural way to get on the farm and work with the problems involved.

The HRS program is being processed by the Southern Regional Dairy Records Processing Center, North Carolina State University for participating herds in this region. For other states or organizations interested in securing this program, it is available in source disk form and is programmed to run on IBM 3601 Model 30 Computer.

Ben D. Harrington, D.V.M.  
Director, 3rd District

*Dr. Harrington, (Ga. '57) is a member of a five man group practice in Raleigh, North Carolina. He owns and operates a 60 cow registered Holstein herd. Dr. Harrington is Vice President, North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association. (Editor)*

# NEW L.I.C. BACTERIN FOR USE IN CATTLE...



HAVO-LEP-2™

(Leptospira Canicola-Icterohaemorrhagiae Bacterin)

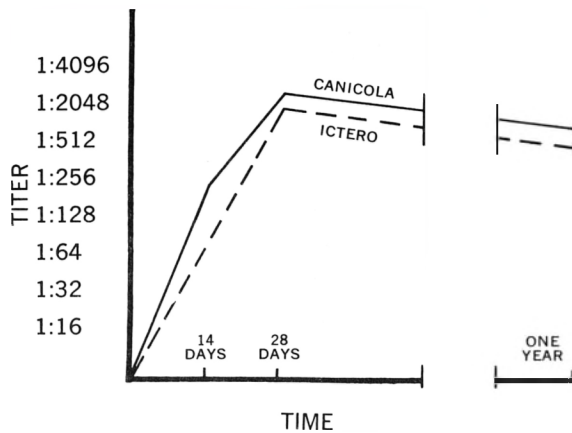
WITH

Havlogen™

A unique and totally new adjuvant developed by Haver-Lockhart Laboratories

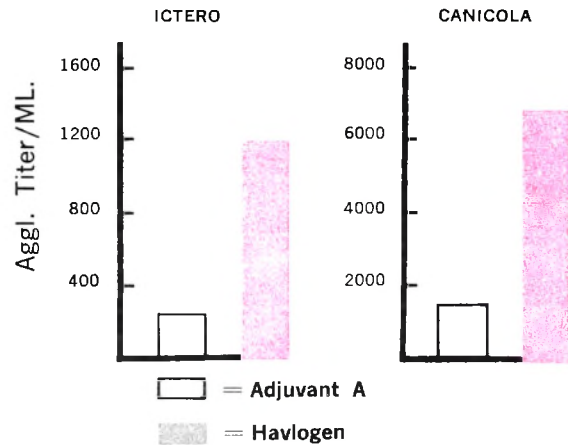
- **PRODUCES HIGH LEVEL OF IMMUNITY**
- **HAS SERUM REMOVED . . .** to reduce or eliminate sensitization.
- **REQUIRES ONLY 2 cc DOSE . . .** Administered subcutaneously. Revaccinate annually or earlier when in danger of serious exposure.
- **HELPS ELIMINATE REACTIONS . . .** thereby reducing losses at time of slaughter or during periods of vaccination.
- **SUPERIOR PHARMACEUTICAL ELEGANCE . . .** Suspension is homogenous, is not sensitive to extreme temperature changes. Does not separate as do many emulsified suspensions.

IMMUNITY STUDY IN CATTLE



Immune response and percentage of serum agglutination in tests on herds of serologically negative cattle vaccinated with HAVO-LEP-2 with Havlogen. These values represent the average serum agglutination titers for a period of one year following vaccination with HAVO-LEP-2.

THE EFFECT OF THE ADJUVANT HAVLOGEN ON IMMUNE RESPONSE IN LABORATORY ANIMALS



Shown above is a comparison of the serologic response to Leptospira bacterin of two similar products, one with Havlogen, the other with another common adjuvant. The study was conducted in guinea pigs.

**CAUTION:** As with all biologicals anaphylactoid reactions may occur.

Antidote: Epinephrine.

**NOTE:** Refrigerate at 35-45°F. Use entire contents at one time. Shake before using. Do not vaccinate within 21 days before slaughter.

**SUPPLIED:** 20 cc and 100 cc vials.



Shawnee, Kansas

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Permit No. 263  
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## **Doctor:** Why not "Treat" Your Client When You Treat His Cow?

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You can order HP 48 now. Substantial savings are offered on gross-and-larger quantities. HP 48 is sold to veterinarians only.

Caution: Milk taken from animals within 48 hours (4 milkings) after latest treatment must not be used for food.



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