

Erysipelas	5	Nodular	2
Flu	1	Stomach worms	16
Foreign matter in stomach	1	Strongyloides	3
Gas infection	1	Tapeworms	4
Incoordination	1	Ticks and eggs	1
Infectious necrotic enteritis	32	Unidentified intestinal worms..	3
Liver hypertrophy	1	Whip worms	1
Mold on sausage	1	Pinkeye	1
Muscular hemorrhage, bruise	1	Pneumonia	6
Necrobacillosis	1	Pregnancy disease (& ketosis) ..	8
Negative	33	Tetanus	2
Pig anemia	4	Urinary Calculi	2
Pig scours	2	Vitamin A deficiency	2
Plant poisoning	1		
Pneumonia	28	Miscellaneous Diagnoses	
Ricketts	1	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944	
Roundworms	29	Dogs:	
Roundworms scars	1	Hookworms	1
Salt poisoning	3	Mange	0
Sunburn	4	Negative	6
Tetanus	1	Roundworms	4
		Tapeworms	1
Diagnoses of Sheep		Cat:	
July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944		Negative fecal sample	1
Abscesses	1	Horses:	
Decomposed	1	Corynebacterium renalis in	
Encephalitis	1	urine	1
Enteritis	2	Miscellaneous bacteria from	
Grub in head	1	lung pus	1
Johne's disease	1	Strongyles	3
Malnutrition	5	Geese:	
Negative	3	Fowl cholera	1
Overfeeding	2	Negative	1
Paratyphoid	1	Ducks:	
Parasites:		Botulism	1
Coccidiosis	5	Mineral deficiency	1
Lungworms	6		

Sunlight Destroys Riboflavin in Milk

RECENT experiments have shown that leaving milk bottles (clear glass) in bright sunlight for two hours destroys nearly one-half of the riboflavin, or vitamin B₂, in the milk. Brown glass bottles or paper bottles gave far greater protection. Exposure of milk to sunlight in such bottles for six hours caused a destruction of only 10 percent of the riboflavin, as compared to 80 percent in the clear bottles. A light-proof box for the milk bottles should be provided if they cannot be taken inside immediately.

Riboflavin is essential for growth and physical well-being. It is one of the vitamins that may be deficient in ordinary diets. Milk is an excellent source of this vitamin for both children and adults, and, therefore, the milk should be cared for so as to save the riboflavin.

F. W. Christensen