

Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

Volume 43 | Annual Issue

Article 150

1936

The Effect of Vitamins on a Coccidian Infection

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Recommended Citation

Becker, Elery R. and Morehouse, Neal F. (1936) "The Effect of Vitamins on a Coccidian Infection," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*: Vol. 43: No. 1 , Article 150.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol43/iss1/150>

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solution. This was followed by a decrease (50%) and this, in turn, was followed by an increase (ranging from 75% to 90%). A rapid decrease ensued which dropped to 2% in the highest concentration used. The explanation for this increase in percentage, with increasing concentration, may be supplied by other experiments. It has been found that when eggs, which have previously been allowed to develop for ten days in wet sand (also true for diapause eggs), were placed in hypertonic solutions, a number of the embryos tend to simulate blastokinesis even though they may not have reached that stage morphologically.

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THE EFFECT OF VITAMINS ON A COCCIDIAN INFECTION

ELERY R. BECKER AND NEAL F. MOREHOUSE

The writers have shown in previous publications that a diet deficient in both vitamins B and G has a limiting effect on the number of oocysts eliminated during the process of immunization. Later they proved that this limiting effect is due either wholly or in part to the absence of the thermostable growth factor present in yeast. This factor was called vitamin G, but in view of the general belief of workers in nutrition that vitamin G is a composite, that designation should be construed only in the general sense. The factor has now been shown to be present in wheat germ, grain mixtures, and certain other materials.

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EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO LOW TEMPERATURES ON DEVELOPMENTAL TIME OF EMBRYOS OF THE GRASSHOPPER, MELANOPLUS DIF- FERENTIALIS (ORTHOPTERA)

HAROLD C. BURDICK

Experiments have been designed to study the effects of four temperatures below developmental zero (hatching) on the hatching