

challenge the way that I think, and push me to be better than I am. My approach to our management team in all that we say and do is the same. I dream of and work toward an environment that truly lets that milker, feeder, or whomever it might be truly know that their role is important. . . That without them we cannot be successful. It is only when we accomplish this that we can be successful.

Sick cow problems really are people problems. There is no way around it. As you move about your daily routines, I challenge you to spend more time on "sick" people than sick cows. I see treating that mastitis problem or that lameness problems much the same way that I see a lot of things around our operations. . . Just a chore, not the real job. Circumstances, not the real

problem. Try my approach. **I promise you that when you focus on "sick" people rather than "sick cows", you will find the latter goes away in direct proportion to your success with the first.**

References

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Abstract

Laminitis in young dairy calves fed a high starch diet and with a history of bovine viral diarrhoea virus infection

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Six of the 33 calves born in a Swedish dairy herd during a period of four months developed laminitis when they were eight to 12 weeks old. The clinical signs included difficulty in rising, a stiff gait, overgrown claws and hemorrhages in the sole horn. Samples of blood were taken from four of the calves when they had shown signs of laminitis for two to seven weeks; the serum concentrations of calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D₃, the activities of aspartate aminotransferase and glutathione peroxidase, and the patterns of serum proteins were within their normal ranges. The feet of the same four

calves were examined after slaughter; the third phalanx of each calf was rotated and its distal end osteolytic. Histologically there was separation and degeneration of the squamous cells of the white line, and thromboses and vasculitis in the fine vessels of the corium. Four of the six affected calves were persistently infected with bovine viral diarrhoea virus and one had antibodies against the virus. From six weeks of age the calves had been fed rye wheat, a hybrid seed rich in starch, and this may have contributed to the outbreak of laminitis.