

KEY TO PROGNOSIS IS DIAGNOSIS.” This is one of the main thrusts of our producer education efforts. Another is Veterinary Extension Milking Schools. As you can see from this slide of a dairyman putting the milkers on a bull’s sack, there are still some people who need some instruction in their milking technique.

The last slide I want to show is of the formula for cattle wart vaccine that we had good success with in practice.

CATTLE WART VACCINE

2-3 warts in a baby food jar, cut up with scissors
q. s. with sterile saline or sterile water
refrigerate 3-4 days
add 1-2 drops of formalin
filter through a gauze pad into 100cc bottle
q. s. with sterile saline or sterile water
add 1-2 drops of food coloring
autoclave 15 minutes @ 270°
Dose: 20 cc SQ
10 cc SQ 10 days later

Appalachian Adaptations

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Let me begin by saying that I consider it a privilege to be here and it is very complimentary to be considered a bovine expert in several counties throughout the area. I must say that becoming a successful FEMALE bovine veterinarian has demanded a determination to beat the odds, accompanied with a love of the profession. Second, Purdue University must be credited toward providing me with a thorough education that has ensured the success of my bovine practice in eastern Kentucky. As a small child growing up in central Indiana, my parents were cattle owners. After the death of my father, my brothers and I continued the operation of the family Jersey dairy. Therefore, my exposure to cattle at such a young age created a determination to become involved in assisting farmers in the care of these interesting four legged animals. Therefore, many are to be credited to my success, my desire and my determination.

Just recently, I have read several articles that question the abilities of women that have chosen to specialize in bovine practice, especially small women. These

About three weeks after the second shot, the warts start to get hard, turn black, get smaller, and eventually drop off or disappear. When we had extra vaccine after making a batch, we would put it in a bottle in the refrigerator. When clients came in without bringing warts, we would dispense two doses of our grand mixture. By combining many strains in these bottles, we covered viruses causing warts in many cattle all across our practice area.

I see that my time is about all gone, so I would like to leave you with three thoughts . . .

1. You can whip cream, but you can’t beat milk.
2. Ox in the ditch every Sunday. Sell the ox or fill up the ditch.
3. Remember, everywhere you go, there you are.

Thank you very much. Come see us in Sweetwater.

articles have questioned the capabilities of small women handling cattle properly when approached by an uncooperative patient. Well, let me ease your minds. I know from personal experience that a small female can become a successful bovine expert.

Due to the poor economic status of eastern Kentucky, the Appalachian coal fields, the application of treating a family pet as well as a food producing animal is rewarding, and trying. There are few cow/calf type operations on reclaimed strip jobs in this area. Usually, there are 10-50 heads of cattle turned loose on these reclaimed strip jobs. By educating the owners on nutrition and handling facilities, I learned that the care of these animals does improve. With an average of approximately 80 bushels of corn growth to an acre on the best soil, the production is reduced drastically after reclamation has taken place. Therefore, nutrition has developed into a problem for the cattle owners and their livestock. I frequently use handouts on how to build chutes and cow/calf programs. These handouts have

helped tremendously. I wish I could tell you that they were 100% effective, but they aren't.

Most of my clients are not full time cattlemen. Therefore, they are usually short on equipment, man power, cattle sense and lack the necessary budget to meet the needs of their herd. I have found several uses for PVC pipe in eastern Kentucky. For example, a 3-4 inch PVC pipe cut in half makes a great cast for a 400 lb bull calf that has fallen off a high wall. A high wall is a rock ledge between strips of mined coal. The family kept the bull calf in their basement until the break had healed properly. I have also frequently used a one and a half inch pipe for an emergency speculum. I have used a PVC pole syringe for an emergency, especially when restraints were a problem, that I made from a half inch PVC pipe inside of three quarter inch pipe with an adapter on the end to insert the syringe. These are large enough to hold a 10cc syringe trimmed down. For the newer tubes of calcium magnesium and high energy gel, I use a short piece of PVC pipe or a tobacco stick, which is more economical for some cattle owners in eastern Kentucky, especially those who have only one cow. If you get in a pinch, you can use PVC pipe to make a quick Balling gun.

Snapper clothes pins were recommended for quick

hemostats on milk veins at the first AABP meeting I attended a few years back, but I found that they may be useful for several different things. For example, cheap disposable hemostats on that ear that the calf pulled a tag out of: Or the neighbor's dog bite on the ear or the scrotum of a bull calf that jumped when you didn't get the cord pulled as well as you'd like. And you know the owner will not check them like they should. The clothes pin will fall off shortly, especially if they are running over a 200 acre strip job.

The inner tube sleeve guard, as I learned in my internship in Wisconsin, has saved my sleeves a few times. In the outer edge of the tube cut a hole to fit snugly over your arm, then cut around that 3-4 inches to cover your shoulder. Hold your sleeve on. If you lose it, stop at the garage and make another.

Don't forget the hat! I wore it to protect my hair, but it has also protected my head, especially when you get slung back against the barn wall.

My tips may not be original, but they are things that help me. I enjoy my bovine practice. I hope there will be something that will come in handy when you get back home.

Thank you for your time.

A Cow/Calf Herd Management Program

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The three requirements for a successful cow-calf health and production program are:

1. A progressive livestock producer
2. An enthusiastic, competent veterinarian
3. An animal health and production data and information system.

The most obvious candidate for such a program is a producer who asks for it; interest among all producers can be raised by proper marketing techniques.

Since the development of applicable computer programs we have started to offer Herd Management Programs to our producers but one has to realize that different types of farms require different levels of service.

We started out with the following program in 1991.

Small Herd < 300 cows

1. FOUR STRATEGIC FARM VISITS
PREBREEDING
POST-WEANING
PRE-CALVING
CALVING
2. PREGNANCY EVALUATION COWS & HEIFERS
3. BSE HERD BULLS
4. ADVICE HEALTH & BREEDING PROGRAMS
5. COWCHIP\$ TO IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT
6. COWBYTES TO EVALUATE BEEF NUTRITION
7. VETERINARY SUPPLIES AT REDUCED PRICE
8. CHARGE PER BREEDING UNIT PER YEAR
PREGNANT COWS
PREGNANT HEIFERS
HERD BREEDING BULLS

COWCHIP\$ is a BEEF HERD MANAGEMENT PROGRAM developed by John Basarab, Ph.D., Beef