

include any estimate of the potential economic advantage because the incidence of milk fever was less and reproductive performance was significantly improved.

It appears that we now have a reasonably practical way, through manipulation of the dietary cation-anion difference in the late prepartum ration, to reduce the incidence of hypocalcemic-related problems in the early postpartum cow, and improve reproductive and lactational performance. Readers are urged to refer to the detailed description presented by Byers (1991) in the Practice Tips section of these proceedings on how to formulate anionic dry cow rations.

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Abstract

Transmission of salmonellae among calves penned individually

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An analysis of the spatial and temporal patterns of excretion of salmonellae by calves penned individually showed that non-contagious routes were more important than contagious routes in disease spread. The avoidance of aerosol production, and the effective cleaning and disinfection of utensils between feeds and of buildings between batches, are likely to be more important than pen design in the control and prevention of calf salmonellosis.

