

housing maternity areas of any species. Cats carry and disseminate a variety of organisms from pasteurella to toxoplasma. In addition, cats should be discouraged from coming in contact with calves in hutches. Cats prefer drinking milk from calf pails and warming their feet on the back of a calf which is lying down. A small housing unit with an electric light bulb has proven successful to entice cats away from calf hutches.

Fly control is essential. It is best achieved by use of insecticide ear tags and residual types of fly spray. Bedding the calf hutches in summer with gravel discourages fly egg deposition due to lack of organic material. A small door extending the full width of the calf hutch at the rear of the unit near the ceiling is beneficial. This discourages flies from resting on the ceiling of the hutch at night during the summertime. It is absolutely essential however that this door be closed and sealed in the wintertime to prevent the calf hutch from turning into a "wind tunnel."

Bird control, especially starlings, is essential for disease prevention. They prefer both hutches and "super hutches" because of readily available feed and water. Feed dumped from pails or hutch feeders should be removed from the housing area to prevent bird congregation.

Through application of the basic disease control techniques innumrated inherited genetic capabilities can express themselves.

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Compatibility of Fenbendazole When Used Concomitantly with Other Products to Process Feeder Cattle

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Three studies were designed to evaluate the safety of Fenbendazole when administered concomitantly with a modified live vaccine, an organophosphate insecticide and a growth implant.

In one study 30 cattle most seronegative to IBR virus were vaccinated with an IBR modified live vaccine. Variables measured included serum antibody titers at 0 and 21 days. In a separate study 30 cattle were sprayed with an organophosphate insecticide-grubicide. Variables measured were blood and plasma cholinesterase activity at -2, 0, 1, 2, 7, 14 and 28

days.

In a third study 120 cattle received a zeranol ear implant. Weight gain and feed efficiency data were obtained every 28 days during the finishing period.

In each study 1/2 the cattle were drenched with fenbendazole suspension 10% (5mg/kg b.w.). Results were analyzed statistically.

No incompatibilities were observed indicating fenbendazole is safe when administered concomitantly with products used to process feeder cattle.