

recently on the campus. All meetings will be held in the John Abbot Auditorium.

#### ACCOMMODATION

- (1) *Macdonald Campus* —  
Limited facilities are available.  
Single rooms \$21.00 Can. Double — \$36.00
- (2) *Holiday Inn* —  
6700 Trans Canada Highway,  
Pointe Claire, Quebec, H9R 1C2  
514-697-7110  
Rates: \$65.00 per room.  
Hotel transportation is available from Dorval International to the hotel. The hotel is 12 km

from campus. Transportation from hotel to the Symposium will be provided.

- (3) *Journey's End Motel* —  
700 Boul Saint Jean, Pointe Claire, Quebec,  
H9R 3K2  
Rates: Single \$45.00 Double \$55.00  
—a budget hotel situated adjacent to Holiday Inn. Transportation to the Symposium will be provided.

In order to ensure desired accommodation register as early as possible.

- (4) Information on camping facilities available on request.



Created in 1863, the World Veterinary Congress (WVA) is the oldest international professional association, with 68 member countries today.

The objective of the WVA is to improve animal health and production and to contribute to human welfare. The Congress will be a unique opportunity for veterinarians and industry from all continents to exchange professional knowledge in a congenial atmosphere.

The XXIII World Veterinary Congress is organized under the patronage of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, with the cooperation of the Corporation Professionnelle des Medecms Veterinaires des Quebec.

For the first time in the history of WVS a general theme has been adopted, namely, "For a Rational

Utilization of Animal Resources," which will set the tone of the Congress proceedings.

The scientific program will include four primary sessions, nine symposia, meetings of different specialists' sections, poster sessions and access to a video library. Scientific visits will also be organized.

Six different tours will be available, such as St. Hyacinthe, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Industrial Medicine, Government and Teaching Centers, visit to the world-renowned Armand-Frappier Institute which is actively involved with research in virology; visit to the Animal Disease Research Institute, Nepean, Ontario, a major research and diagnostic centre for animal disease in Canada and a visit to a small animal clinic in Montreal.

More than 100 commercial companies from around

the world will exhibit their products and services in all fields of the veterinary profession, including government programs.

The official languages of the Congress will be English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and Japanese.

August is the most beautiful summer month in Montreal with average daily temperature of 70 to 80° F (20-25° C).

There will be many social events including a Dinner Dance and Show and a concert at Notre Dame Basilica, Fashion Show, Canadian Folklore and Guided Walking Tour of Old Montreal, a motor coach visit to the provincial capital and to the Zairentian High-

land, threading its way through lovely mountain villages and gentle rolling hills, including a lunch and a boat ride.

Post-Congress Tours will include an 8-day tour of French-Canadian farms and the capitol of OHowa.

Further information from  
XXIII Congress Secretariat  
P. O. Box 1117 — Succursale Desjardins  
Montreal H5B 1C2, Quebec, Canada  
Tel. No. (514) 844-4442

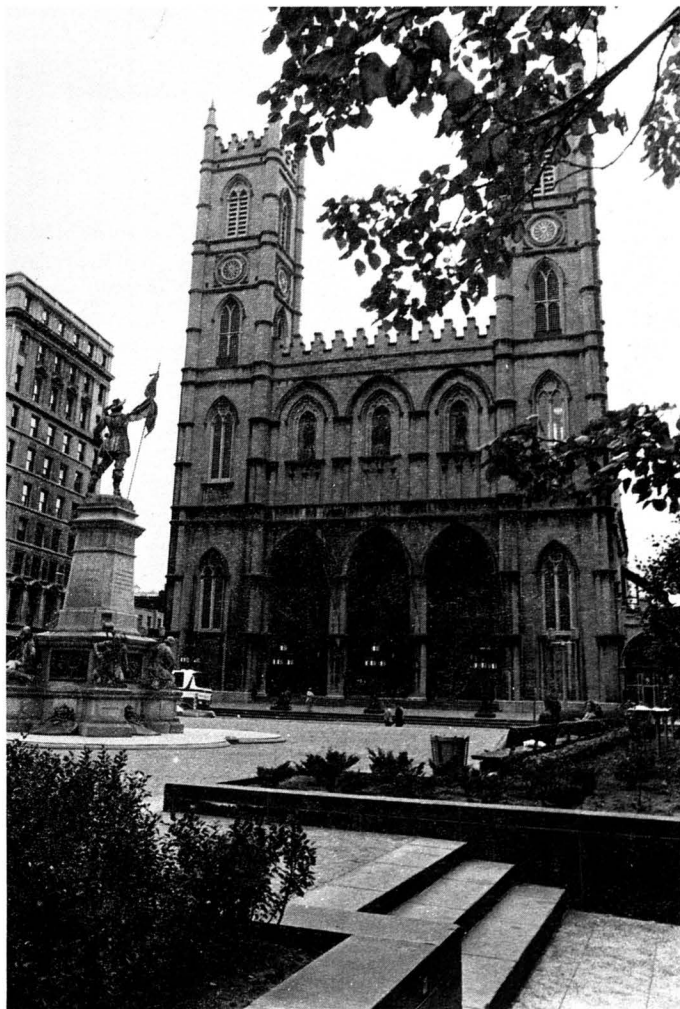
*The Editor wishes to acknowledge the assistance of CIDEM-Ville de Montreal which provided these photographs.*



*Prince-Arthur Street*



*The 72,000-seat olympic stadium will eventually be overlooked by a 50-story tower supporting a parachutelike covering which can be lowered.*



*The twin towers of Montreal's historic Notre-Dame church rise above Place d'Armes in old Montreal. The church was opened to parishioners in 1829.*

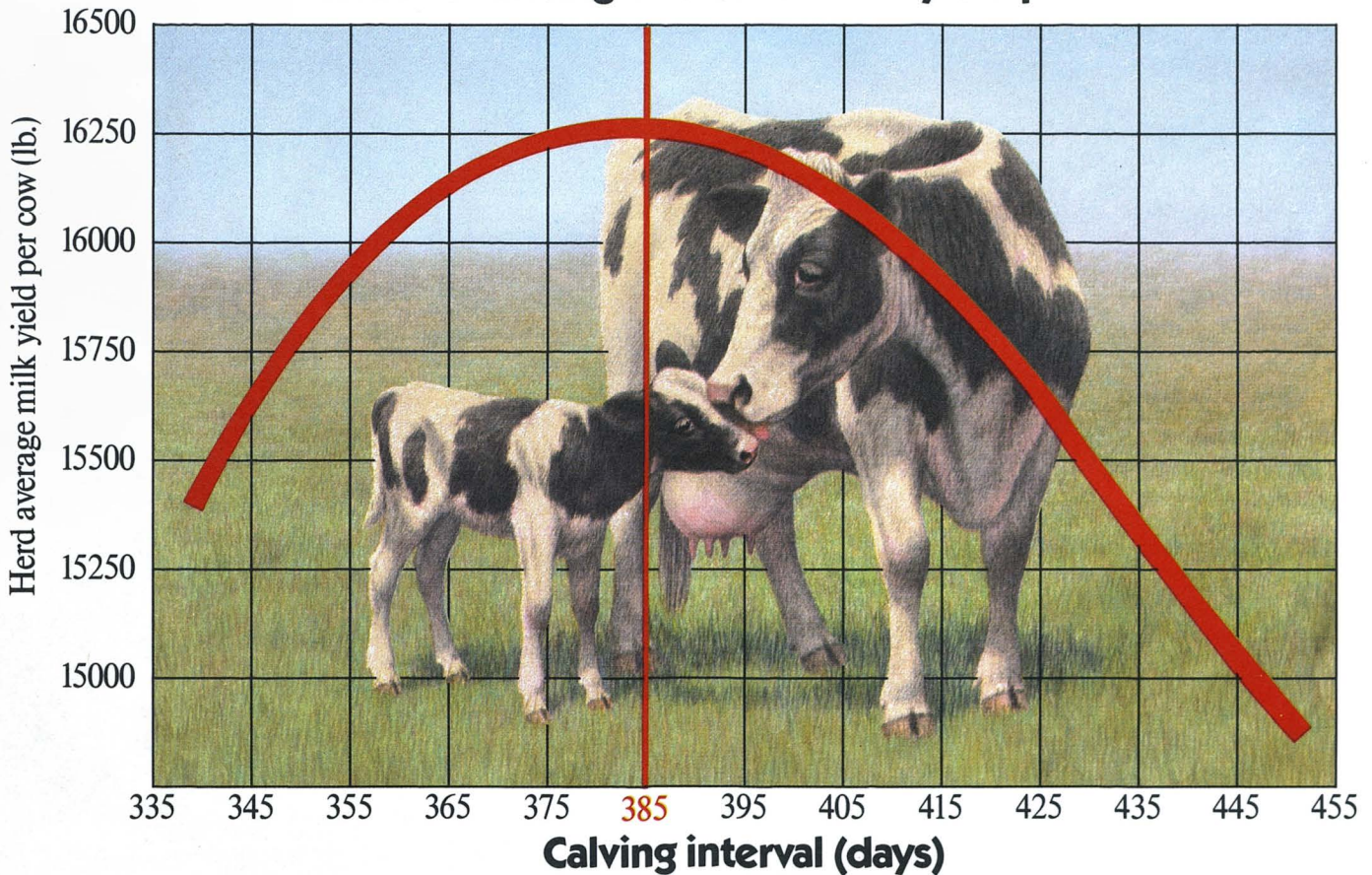




# Controlled Dairy Breeding Program

**A proven way to plan shorter calving intervals.**

**Effect of calving interval on milk yield per cow**



A Controlled Dairy Breeding Program allows you and your veterinarian to get more cows bred on time.

**A Controlled Breeding Program can return over four times the amount invested.**

Veterinarians develop individualized controlled dairy breeding programs to fit their professional judgment and the particular needs of your herd. Although results vary in individual cases, the basic goals are the same: reduce the number of days open, reduce the number of services per conception, increase the first service conception rate, and reduce the amount of time spent watching for heat.

Field trials have shown that a Controlled Dairy Breeding Program can reduce days open by 16 days, reduce services per conception by .6 services, and increase first-service conception rate by 12%. In this trial, the value of added milk production and savings on semen totaled \$4 for every \$1 invested in veterinary services. Heat detection time was reduced to 8 days per month, and the culling rate was cut by nearly 50%.<sup>1</sup>



**Lutalyse® helps make the program pay.**

Use Lutalyse sterile solution to treat chronic endometritis (pyometra) and silent or unobserved heat. Use Lutalyse to get cows rebred faster. And use Lutalyse for timed estrus and controlled group breeding.

**Ask your veterinarian how your dairy herd can benefit from a Controlled Breeding Program utilizing Lutalyse.**

You, your veterinarian, and Lutalyse... a proven combination for improved breeding efficiency, shorter calving intervals and more profit potential.

<sup>1</sup>"A Breeding Program for Dairy Cattle," Dr. Austin Belschner, *Agri-Practice*, Sept.-Oct., 1986, pg. 7-12.



*The Standard of Quality  
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001*

# Lutalyse® Sterile Solution (dinoprost tromethamine)

**VETERINARY** – For intramuscular use in cattle when regression of the corpus luteum is desired. This includes estrus synchronization, treatment of unobserved (silent) estrus and abortion of feedlot and other non-lactating cattle.

## INDICATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

**Cattle** – Lutalyse (dinoprost tromethamine) sterile solution is indicated as a luteolytic agent.

Lutalyse is effective only in those cattle having a corpus luteum, i.e., those which ovulated at least five days prior to treatment. Future reproductive performance of animals that are not cycling will be unaffected by Lutalyse injection.

**1. For Intramuscular Use for Estrus Synchronization in Beef Cattle and Non-Lactating Dairy Heifers.** Lutalyse is used to control the timing of estrus and ovulation in estrus cycling cattle that have a corpus luteum.

Inject a dose of 5 ml Lutalyse (25 mg PGF<sub>2α</sub>) intramuscularly either once or twice at a 10 to 12 day interval.

With the single injection, cattle should be bred at the usual time relative to estrus.

With the two injections cattle can be bred after the second injection either at the usual time relative to detected estrus or at about 80 hours after the second Lutalyse injection.

Estrus is expected to occur 1 to 5 days after injection if a corpus luteum was present. Cattle that do not become pregnant to breeding at estrus on days 1 to 5 after injection will be expected to return to estrus in about 18 to 24 days.

**2. For Intramuscular Use for Unobserved (Silent) Estrus in Lactating Dairy Cows with a Corpus Luteum.** Inject a dose of 5 ml Lutalyse (25 mg PGF<sub>2α</sub>) intramuscularly. Breed cows as they are detected in estrus. If estrus has not been observed by 80 hours after injection, breed at 80 hours. If the cow returns to estrus breed at the usual time relative to estrus.

**3. For Intramuscular Use for Treatment of Pyometra (chronic endometritis) in Cattle.** Inject a dose of 5 ml Lutalyse (25 mg PGF<sub>2α</sub>) intramuscularly. In studies conducted with Lutalyse, pyometra was defined as presence of a corpus luteum in the ovary and uterine horns containing fluid but not a conceptus based on palpation per rectum. Return to normal was defined as evacuation of fluid and return of the uterine horn size to 40 mm or less based on palpation per rectum at 14 and 28 days. Most cattle that recovered in response to Lutalyse recovered within 14 days after injection. After 14 days, recovery rate of treated cattle was no different than that of nontreated cattle.

**4. For Intramuscular Use for Abortion of Feedlot and Other Non-Lactating Cattle.** Lutalyse is indicated for its abortifacient effect in feedlot and other non-lactating cattle during the first 100 days of gestation. Inject a dose of 25 mg intramuscularly. Cattle that abort will abort within 35 days of injection.

## WARNINGS

Not for human use.

Women of child-bearing age, asthmatics, and persons with bronchial and other respiratory problems should exercise **extreme caution** when handling this product. In the early stages, women may be unaware of their pregnancies. Dinoprost tromethamine is readily absorbed through the skin and can cause abortion and/or bronchospasms. Direct contact with the skin should, therefore, be avoided. Accidental spillage on the skin should be washed off **immediately** with soap and water.

Use of this product in excess of the approved dose may result in drug residues

## PRECAUTIONS

Do not administer to pregnant cattle unless abortion is desired.

Do not administer intravenously (I.V.), as this route might potentiate adverse reactions:

Cattle administered a progestogen would be expected to have a reduced response to Lutalyse.

Aggressive antibiotic therapy should be employed at the first sign of infection at the injection site whether localized or diffuse. As with all parenteral products careful aseptic techniques should be employed to decrease the possibility of post injection bacterial infections.

## ADVERSE REACTIONS

1. The most frequently observed side effect is increased rectal temperature at a 5x or 10x overdose. However, rectal temperature change has been transient in all cases observed and has not been detrimental to the animal.

2. Limited salivation has been reported in some instances.

3. Intravenous administration might increase heart rate.

4. Localized post injection bacterial infections that may become generalized have been reported. In rare instances such infections have terminated fatally. See PRECAUTIONS.

## IMPORTANT

**No milk discard or preslaughter drug withdrawal period is required for labeled uses.**

## DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Lutalyse is supplied at a concentration of 5 mg dinoprost per ml. Lutalyse is luteolytic in cattle at 25 mg (5 ml) administered intramuscularly. As with any multidose vial, practice aseptic techniques in withdrawing each dose. Adequately clean and disinfect the vial closure prior to entry with a sterile needle.

## HOW SUPPLIED

Lutalyse Sterile Solution is available in 10 and 30 ml vials.

**Caution:** Federal (U.S.A.) law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

**Upjohn**

*The Standard of Quality.*  
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

**-NOTES-**

**-NOTES-**



# Now...block the deadly respiratory disease trap!

*Dear Doctor:  
We're telling clients  
to see you now  
for BRSV vaccine!*



## BRSV™ vaccine helps prevent the triggering of shipping fever and bacterial pneumonia.

The shipping fever/bacterial pneumonia trap is often set off by a subtle viral disease – Bovine RSV (respiratory

syncytial virus). In fact, at the time this respiratory trap is sprung, the Bovine RSV trigger may not even be detectable. But the damage is done! Here's what we've found out about this disease...

Bovine RSV can hit calves anytime. At the start, infection is usually mild and can slip past the most observant manager. But the virus is at work, setting calves up for secondary infections. What began as a Bovine RSV infection gets tagged as the familiar shipping fever/bacterial pneumonia complex that often follows.

There's more. To make matters worse, Bovine RSV can move into a second, more vicious stage where it destroys lung tissue. Breathing may become so difficult that calves can't pause long enough to eat, or even to take a drink of water.

Death losses and cost of treatment can be astronomical.

Norden has help for you – 'BRSV' vaccine. In tests, 'BRSV' vaccine protected calves against exposure that produced disease in unvaccinated control calves. And 'BRSV' was safe, with no untoward reactions in vaccinates or shedding of vaccine virus to contact control calves.<sup>1</sup>

'BRSV' was proved economically important in tests. In a 112-day trial at Purdue University in 1985, feedlot calves showed higher average daily gains and lower feed consumption per pound of gain as compared to nonvaccinated calves.<sup>1</sup> In studies involving weaned calves, cost of treatment for respiratory disease was reduced from as much as \$46.99 per head to as little as 4 cents in different cow/calf operations.<sup>2</sup>

Talk to your veterinarian today about Bovine RSV infection... and how to protect your calves with 'BRSV' vaccine from Norden.

<sup>1</sup>Data on file, Norden Laboratories  
<sup>2</sup>Bohlender, R.E. Field Trials of a Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine. Mod. Vet. Prac. 65:606-609;1984.



**BRSV™ vaccine**  
Making respiratory protection more complete



