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“FITTING and SHOWING”

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**American Association of
Bovine Practitioners**

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the 
BOVINE
practitioner

The **Bovine Practitioner** is published by the American Association of Bovine Practitioners Inc. This issue was mailed to **7500** veterinarians engaged in some form of cattle practice.

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MEET OUR PRESIDENT-ELECT



Ray Ivie, D.V.M. Follet,
Texas A&M 1945 Texas

Once again our association will be led by a man with impressive experience in the profession as well as administrative ability. Dr. Ray Ivie has been a cattle practitioner for 23 years. He has just completed 6 years on the school board and is chairman of the Board of the Methodist Church in Follett, Texas. He is the senior managing director of a very unique 5 man partnership in the Texas and Oklahoma panhandle area. (see p 28)

During the November meeting in Chicago Dr. Ivie will succeed Dr. Don Williams as president of the AABP. Towering from his height of 6 feet 4 inches, he sees a great future for bovine practitioners. His plans include the introduction wet clinics at our national meeting in 1969. He will continue the fine efforts of identifying the practicing veterinarians with preconditioning programs. The success of the World Conference on Buiatrics in 1970 is important to him. He has high praise for the groundwork laid by our past and present roster of officers. Dr. Ivie extends a warm hand of fellowship to the many new veterinarians that have recently identified themselves with the American Association of Bovine Practitioners.



about the Cover

Our model, Miss Debbie, represents the youthful vigor of the American Association of Bovine Practitioners. The theme, "Fitting and Showing", applies to the cover photo as well as to our members. Do we fit and do we show it? Are we geared to fit the needs of the cattlemen today? If we are qualified, what are we doing to show it?

Bovine Practitioners are adjusting to the changes in responsibilities. They are demonstrating this by the increase in membership in the A.A.B.P. and the expanding functions of this group. Individual bovine practitioners "show" that they wish to "fit" by participating in the activities of the Bovine Practitioners Association. (R.H.B.)

FLASH NEWS ITEM

Dr. Harold Amstutz and Dr. Ray Ivie left by jet on September 2 for Yugoslavia. Dr. Amstutz will extend the invitation for the World Conference on Buiatrics to convene in Philadelphia in 1970. Dr. Ivie will visit Austria, Italy, and Switzerland before returning to Texas.

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A.V.M.A. Extends Invitations

Our association has received official recognition from the A.V.M.A. We have just been extended the invitation to participate in the

House of Delegates. Take this opportunity during the National Convention to become more familiar with your parent organization.



NATIONAL CONVENTION

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS

CHICAGO NOVEMBER 24-26, 1968

Members of the A.V.M.A. staff in Chicago extend a special invitation to bovine practitioners. The editor of the Journal of the A.V.M.A., Dr. Art Freeman shown on the left reminds newcomers to Chicago of the added attractions. Sharing the hand of hospitality of a visit to the A.V.M.A. offices will be Dr. M. R. Clarkson (right) the genial executive secretary to the A.V.M.A.

SIDE TRIPS ARE WORTHWHILE

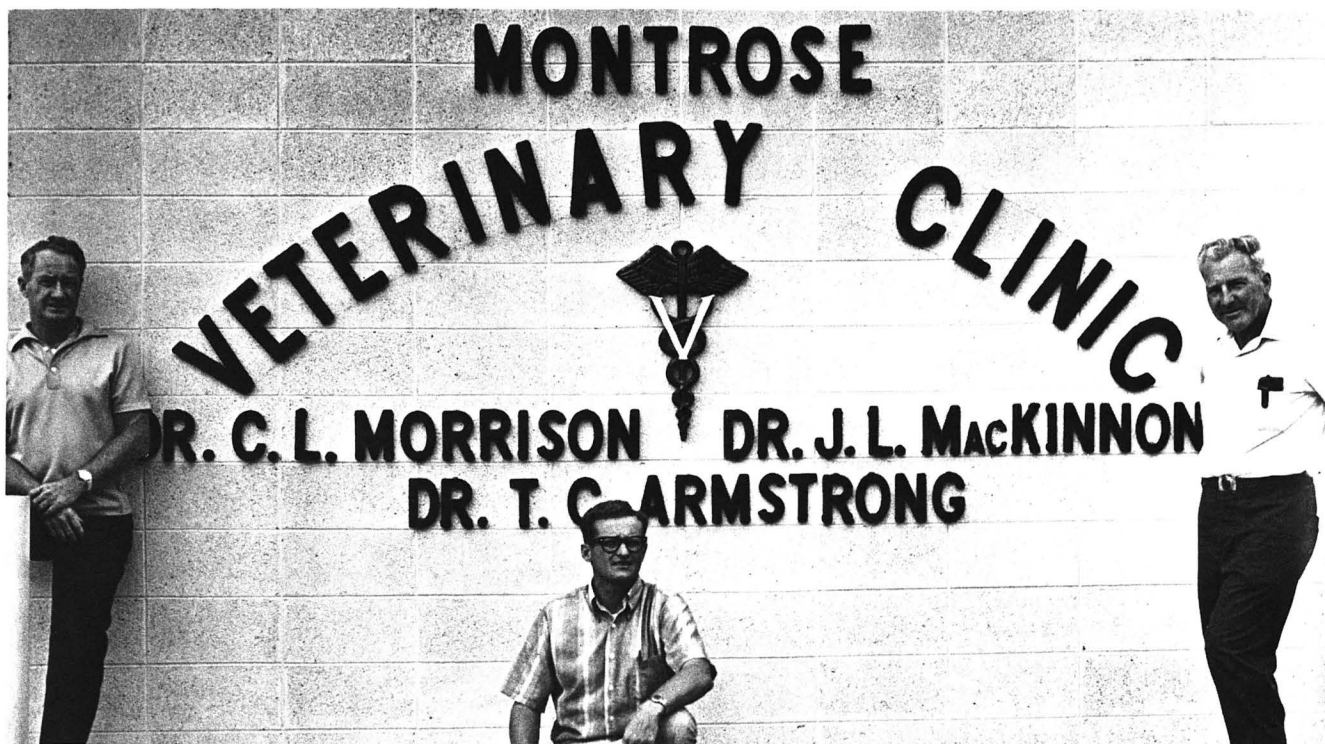
We at the AVMA Headquarters office in Chicago look forward to the AABP meeting many of you will be attending in our town this fall. It will be a good meeting and will reflect well the splendid progress this young specialty organization is making. While you are here, we hope those of you who have never done so will visit the AVMA office (corner of Michigan and Harrison Streets). You can learn about the progress and problems of your national organization and meet those of us who devote our working careers to AVMA affairs. We think you will be surprised and pleased with your visit.

Those of you bringing families shouldn't overlook Chicago's cultural and entertainment activities. Here are some of the country's finest museums—the Field Museum of Natural History, Museum of Science and Industry, Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium, and the Chicago Art Institute—all downtown or close to it. Those who like stage plays will have several to choose from. Good places to dine are numerous. So plan on making your Chicago visit both an educational and a recreational one. We'll be looking for you.

Art Freeman D.V.M.
Editor, J.A.V.M.A.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO CHICAGO

COLORADO COLLEAGUES FORM PARTNERSHIP



"I can take two weeks off in October and go salmon fishing in Washington. Someone is always here to serve our clients." We each have different ideas and methods but that make practice interesting.

C. L. Morrison, D.V.M. Col. '53

"Ours is general practice and none of us specialize. We must of necessity be ambidextrous. In the summer we are predominantly engaged with small animals. During April and May we are occupied nearly full time with bovine obstetrics. Each of us may be in one of three remote areas of the country.

T. C. Armstrong, D.V.M. Col. '59

"Dr. Morrison had his office across the street from me for a year before we united resources. Soon we had more work than the two of us could handle so Dr. Armstrong joined us to make a three-way partnership. The expenses of phones, office, and staff is now split three ways."

J. L. McKinnon, D.V.M. Col. '51



UTAH PRACTITIONER GOES IT ALONE

"When a practice is building up one does better work. Efficiency suffers when a veterinarian is not needing any more practice. When one is too busy, there is no time for laboratory procedures, studying, research or specialization.

An area may not support two men. An associate must assure compatibility. One's wife must also be considered when contemplating veterinary associates."

Don Roper, D.V.M.

WASH. '64

American Fork, Utah



A new concept in controlling the bovine respiratory complex

Stress *plus* respiratory viral agents act as the triggering mechanism for secondary bacterial infection in calves under range conditions, during shipment and in the feedlot.

New Rea-Plex vaccine helps break the triggering pathogenic chain of this respiratory complex in stressed calves by controlling the two most common *viral* diseases—Parainfluenza-3 and IBR.

One 2 cc. dose of Rea-Plex stimulates protection in susceptible cattle against both PI-3 and IBR—and offers the advantage of being a tissue culture origin, desiccated, modified live virus vaccine.

Safe, potent and effective . . . confirmed in field trials by bovine practitioners . . . with no adverse reactions reported in cattle even under severe stress conditions.

Available: 5 and 25 dose vials.

New Rea-Plex[®]

INFECTIOUS BOVINE RHINOTRACHEITIS—PARAINFLUENZA-3

"One-dose" Vaccine



Fort Dodge Laboratories, Fort Dodge, Iowa

Another significant advancement in veterinary medicine from Fort Dodge

PARTICIPANTS SPEAK FRANKLY OFFERING WORDS OF CAUTION

Veterinarian at Feedlot Describes the "Stress".

"The calf has been taken away from his familiar, sheltered environment. He is run into a pen, chased with a horse and probed in the rump. People yell and whips snap. The new pen is dusty and the water in the box tastes different. The best protection is to have calves resistant at a high level before this. Giving a shot is just part of the picture. The best tool we have is the human mind and common sense."

Dr. D. Flack; Monford Feedlot; Greeley, Colorado

Feeder Tells What He Wants Done.

"We want calves broke to eat and to drink out of a trough. They need to be weaned on the ranch. They should be on an immunization program."

Mr. R. McDougal; Pres., Lovelock, Nevada
Calif. Feeders Assn.;

Weaning and Vaccinating Early Sometimes Difficult.

"About 40% of the calf crop now goes to Iowa. Most are castrated, dehorned and vaccinated against Malignant Edema and Blackleg. Most ranchers already protect themselves with IBR and Lepto immunization.

Immunization against BVD, shipping fever, and grub control is more inconvenient for the producer since the animals are running on ranges and forests. Weaning calves three weeks prior to shipment is difficult for the producer."

Mr. N. A. Jacobsen; Montana State University
Ext. Livestock Specialist;

Small Groups Weaned Too Early and Shipped Too Far.

"Most herds in Oklahoma average only 50 cows. They are hard to get into the preconditioning program. Too often they are weaned too early and shipped too far. Proper preconditioning includes the calf becoming adapted with a new ration while he remains in an environment with which he is familiar."

Dr. L. S. Pope; Oklahoma State University
Animal Science

Clinical Instructor Evaluates Stress Factors.

"It is economically unsound for any livestock industry to live with disease. Even if the economic judgement believes we must live with disease today, we will see it differently tomorrow. Vaccines are insurance rather than a growth stimulant . . .

Stress is difficult to define but there are three types, i.e., mechanical, psychological, and physiological. The time of the stress is related to adaptation. The newborn calf's ability to respond is reduced. This meeting empha-

sizes the time of stress related to an abrupt change in diet. When spread out over a longer period of time the stress factors associated with the change-over are less traumatic to the calf."

Dr. Bud Tennant; Davis, California
School of Veterinary Medicine

IMMUNIZATION

Research Veterinarian Discusses Immunity.

"If calf is exposed to the virus but no stress, it will show no symptoms. The optimum time to give P 13 would be three or four weeks before weaning. Too often it is given too late to animals in the incubating stage."

"Calves can receive colostrum and acquire a blood level as high as the dam. If dam doesn't have antibody the calf will not get it. Calves do not develop antibody until the colostrum antibody has disappeared and the calf is exposed to the virus."

Dr. Robert Sweat; Caldwell, Idaho
Veterinary Research Laboratory

Foreign Research Contributes.

"The Russians say that a malfunctioning pancreas produces less pancreatin and this induces more E. coli infections. They believe the pancreatin inhibits the proliferation and toxins production of **E. coli**. Toxins from Clostridia cause dilation and absorption through the mucosal wall. The Coliform, Clostridia, and Salmonellae contribute to high death rate.

CONFERENCE PLACE Laramie, Wyoming

Colostrum was once thought to be a panacea. However, the colostrum will vary from one dam to the other depending on its experience with bacteria. Our colleagues in England measure the gamma globulin levels in calves and predict which calf will die within 4 to 6 days. In the B.V.D. cow syndrome there can be an inapparent infection but then why does it break? After the infection the animal will harbor organisms in the lymph nodes and a low level of antibody is present. B.V.D. can be present in the newborn calf. This along with E. coli can cause the death of this calf.

The proper time for vaccinating against B.V.D. is disputed. We can't tell the acquired antibody from the maternal antibody. With E. coli and B.V.D. we are dealing with a complex disease that may even involve I.B.R."

Dr. George Lambert (Diamond), Des Moines, Iowa

"The problems must be defined and we must find the answers. We must make an investment to find these answers. This investment is in research of animal disease."

William Dwight Carlson, D.V.M., Ph.D.
President, University of Wyoming

Dr. William Carlson addressed those attending the Conference on Preconditioning. Dr. J. V. Tucker, seated, acted as toastmaster as well as chairman for the conference. All phases of the cattle industry were represented. An estimated number of 180 veterinarians and cattlemen came from as far as Florida and Hawaii.

Ray H. Bradbury DVM



PRECONDITIONING
June 26-27, 1968

CARE AND USE OF VACCINES

Missourian Gives Warning on Vaccines.

"Adequate knowledge has been put into vaccines. They have proven to be effective when properly used. The live virus for I.B.R. does some tissue damage but one dose will give immunity. Maternal antibodies in the calf will neutralize vaccine. A good I.B.R. vaccine will protect for four months but the producer hesitates on giving a second vaccine. The I.B.R. vaccine will cause abortions and further stress sick animals. Remember that all re-constituted modified live viruses are killed within ninety minutes when exposed to sunlight."

Dr. Rober Azelton (Anchor), St. Joseph, Missouri

Delay Immunization at Feedlot

In animals 300 to 450 lbs. the respiratory infections are three times high as in 500 lb. animals. In the larger animals the attack rate as well as the mortality rate is lower. The time in transit and the amount of insult determines the amount of disease.

If we give viral vaccines on arrival at the feedlot there is no decrease in attack rate (A.R.) or mortality rate (M.R.). If antibiotic or sulfas are given on arrival there is still no change in the A.R. and M.R. It is best to delay giving viral vaccines until after animals have been on the feedlot for 10 days rather than at arrival time. . . The longer the delay in the outbreak at the feedlot, the higher is the mortality rate.

Dr. Richard Bristol (Coll. Vet. Med.) Iowa State University



TREATED BURLAP AND DUST BAGS REQUIRE FREQUENT CARE

PARASITE CONTROL

Parasitologist from Missouri Shows Them.

"With face flies the pink eye increases. Dust bags are best for their control. Back rubbers are good but require care to be effective. Cable and burlap can be used. The dipping vat is effective.

Treated cattle would be down in the pasture in the heat of the day. The untreated cows were in the shade fighting flies. The treated cows made 10 to 50 lbs. per month gain over the cows that were untreated for fly control."

Dr. R. G. White (Chemagro), Kansas City, Missouri

Internal Parasites.

"Parasites are more detrimental to animals just after weaning when the nutritional level is lowered. Lungworms, stomachworms, and intestinal worms usually occur together. The producer should rid the animals of parasites before selling. This is an important part of preconditioning."

Dr. Charles Hjerpe; Davis, California
School of Veterinary Medicine

Parasitologist Reports on Research.

"We have much practical information on parasite control, but we don't know how to interpret it. I agree with Dr. Flack that we can't always precondition cattle to make them parasite-free for a thirty day period."

"If animals are benefited by treatment the condition is clinical parasitism."

Dr. N. F. Baker; Davis, California
School of Veterinary Medicine

Management and Veterinary Service

"No amount of high priced supplement or needlework will replace good management. The services of a bovine practitioner should be secured."

Mr. Jack Algeo; Research Farm; Santa Ynez, Calif.



WILL HIS CAREFREE, SHELTERED LIFE ON THE RANGE INCLUDE SOME PREPARATIONS FOR HAZARDS AHEAD AT THE FEEDLOT ?

Profit is the Name of the Game

"We must strive for documentation. . . Must get animal into the feedlot so it will make a better gain and a better profit. The biggest problem is to get the feedlot man to recognize the value of preconditioning. Yet without it the feeder is faced with a 20 dollar loss at the onset at the feedlot and a subsequent 2% death loss."

Dr. John B. Herrick, Iowa State University
Extension Veterinarian

Conclusions as Echoed by Various Speakers.

If the producer is forced to go to the expense of preconditioning his calves without extra compensation he may choose to winter them himself and sell them as yearlings.

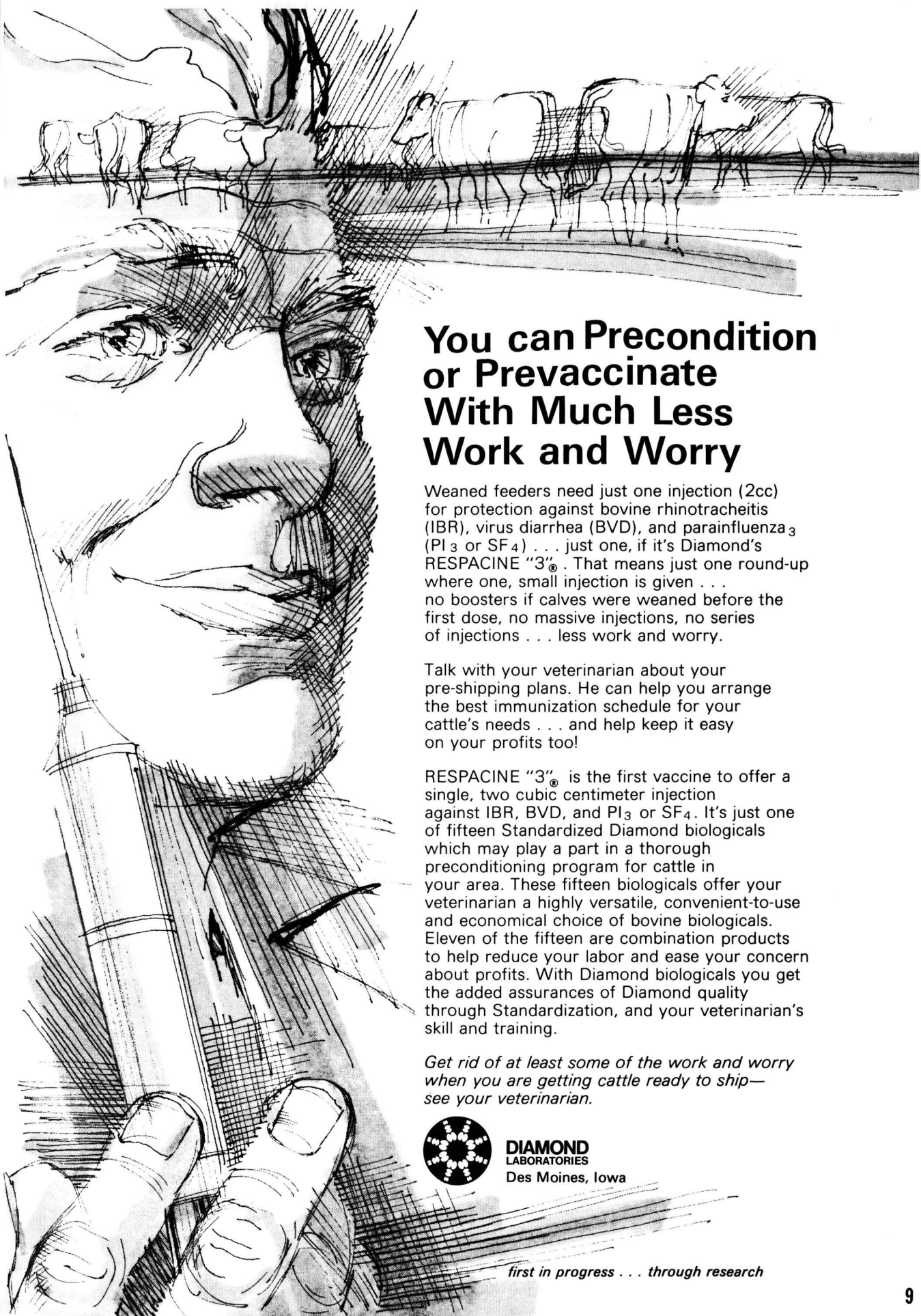
If the feeder cannot be assured of cattle that will not adjust to the feedlot he may integrate his operation by producing his own calves. In so doing he will go to the extra effort of weaning before transfer and teaching calves to drink water from a trough. The integrated producer feeder will go to the expense and effort of vaccinating for certain diseases at the most desirable age.

Economist Summarized Other Talks.

"Dr. Kearl (U. of Wyoming) doesn't see how this service can be provided to the calves without a premium. Dr. Bristol (Ames, Iowa) says the people of Wyoming must change their economics. Mr. McDougal of the California Cattle Feeders is looking closely as to what their costs will be. Will their preconditioning costs be recovered from the feed lot operation? . . . We need better communications between producer and feeder."

Dr. Robert Reiersen; U.S.D.A.; Denver, Colorado

Many fine tips regarding nutrition and infertility submitted by our readers will be presented later.



You can Precondition or Prevaccinate With Much Less Work and Worry

Weaned feeders need just one injection (2cc) for protection against bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR), virus diarrhea (BVD), and parainfluenza₃ (PI₃ or SF₄) . . . just one, if it's Diamond's RESPACINE "3"[®]. That means just one round-up where one, small injection is given . . . no boosters if calves were weaned before the first dose, no massive injections, no series of injections . . . less work and worry.

Talk with your veterinarian about your pre-shipping plans. He can help you arrange the best immunization schedule for your cattle's needs . . . and help keep it easy on your profits too!

RESPACINE "3"[®] is the first vaccine to offer a single, two cubic centimeter injection against IBR, BVD, and PI₃ or SF₄. It's just one of fifteen Standardized Diamond biologicals which may play a part in a thorough preconditioning program for cattle in your area. These fifteen biologicals offer your veterinarian a highly versatile, convenient-to-use and economical choice of bovine biologicals. Eleven of the fifteen are combination products to help reduce your labor and ease your concern about profits. With Diamond biologicals you get the added assurances of Diamond quality through Standardization, and your veterinarian's skill and training.

Get rid of at least some of the work and worry when you are getting cattle ready to ship—see your veterinarian.



DIAMOND
LABORATORIES
Des Moines, Iowa

first in progress . . . through research

PRACTICE TIPS

Excerpts from Letters to the Editor

DOWNER COWS ARE INJURED

"In addition to practice I have done some meat inspection at a local packing plant. I have seen many downer cows slaughtered. Most of them had some degree of injury to the muscles of the hind legs."

Elvin K. Prather, D.V.M. Box 249
K. S. U., 1952 Manawa, Wis., 54949

"If chunks of tissue cannot be expressed manually from the teat, I must prefer a "mosquito" forceps to aid in the removal rather than slashing the sphincter as described in Jan. '68 issue."

Arthur A. Jarvis, D.V.M. Box 145
M. S. U., 1958 Withee, Wis. 54498

"I use human alligator ear forcep. Pull these chunks apart and pull thru teat end without cutting sphincter. Have 50 cases per year with practically complete success. Haven't cut sphincter in 5 years."

L. J. Larson, D.V.M. Box 458
Cornell, 1943 Galesville, Wis. 54630

"I would like infectious Keratitis discussed. This problem is quite acute around here in hereford herds."

Franklin H. Holland, D.V.M. Gamaliel, Ky.
Auburn U., 1960 42140

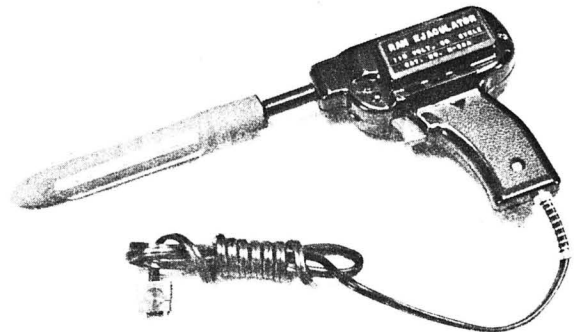
Practitioners, help Dr. Holland by sending us ideas on Keratitis.

"For the treatment of Actinomycosis (Lumpy Jaw) I recommend 125,000 Units Streptokinase-Streptodornase (Varizyme). I.M. Give once daily for five days. Concurrently give 2 million units penicillin plus 3.75 Gm. dihydrostreptomycin I.M. twice daily for ten days. Lesion will practically disappear if treated soon after onset."

Jack O. Whitaker, D.V.M. 306 Wesley Court
U. of Penn., 1951 Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

"Just received a copy of **Bovine Practitioner** today. I am in small animal all the way except for a few hogs. Had we articles such as yours 10 years ago I would not have left large animal practice. I always felt helpless knowing I was unable to do many things much better than the owner, and also knowing I needed that evidence to survive."
Postcard signed "J. W." Seattle, Wash.

For Nervous Patients or Clients



"The electro-ejaculator works very nicely for the examination of touchy cow or minor surgery on the udder or teats."

James E. Wheller, D.V.M. 815 Mandan St.
U. of Minn., 1963 Bismarck, N.D. 58501

"Please send list of all the practitioners who answer this page to me so I can help give strength to this organization in Louisiana. I am chairman of the Louisiana Vet. Med. Ass. Mastitis Committee."

Tom K. Alley, D.V.M. Box 595
Tex. A&M, 1945 Minden, La. 71055

"I will be interested in future articles on mastitis, sterility, and mineral-electrolyte imbalances."

Berry W. Moore, D.V.M. Gray Harbor, Ga.
U. of Georgia, 1960 31032

"May I wish you significant success in this new and very important contribution which your association is making to our veterinary profession."

George T. Edds, D.V.M. Dept. of Vet. Science
University of Florida Gainesville, Fla. 32601

"How about more complete explanation on teat surgery? Spider operations on open teat surgery haven't been successful. What does Dr. Bristol do with membrane if he only sutures areolar tissue?"

Paul Jacobsen, D.V.M. Box 367
W. S. C., 1955 Shoneshone, Idaho

Dr. Bristol reports that the mucous membrane heals better when sutures are not placed directly through it. Apposition of the membrane is secured with deep sutures in the areolar tissue.

"Gray rings around eyes and gray muzzle on white face cattle are good suspects for lice examination."

Wm. E. Bates, D.V.M. 10217 New Haven Rd.
Ohio State University, 1956 Harrison, Oh. 45030

"When foot rot becomes a herd problem; in addition to A-D-Cu-P etc. as treatment; have the cows walk through a 3-4 inch depth of phosphate (0-20-0) as they leave the barn."

Emil L. Koch, D.V.M. 635-3rd St.
I. S. U., 1937 Plainfield, Ia. 50666

"A large animal holding pens and heated chute area and hospitalization area seem to be an excellent investment in my hospital."

Jack D. Stocker, D.V.M. P.O. Box 128
Ames, Ia., 1961 Pana, Ill. 62557

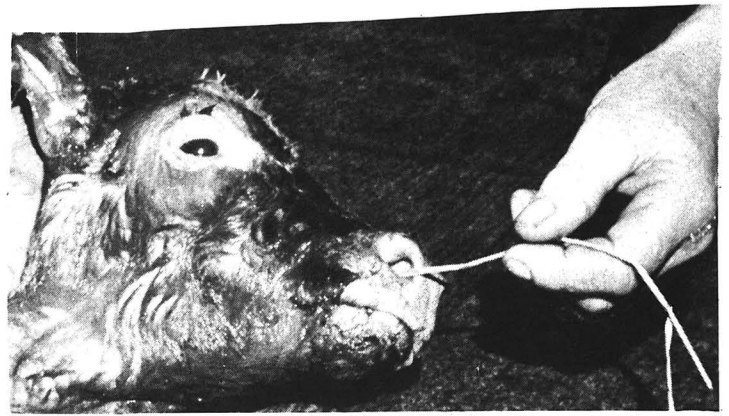
"When I was in practice and had a horse with heat stroke or exhaustion, I would give 500 cc of a saturated salt solution I.V. Be sure to have the water tank full before starting treatment, as they'll drink it all. What I'm getting around to is the picture on page 13 with you manning the pump and the buckets in view. Looks like all work. You should have that assistant doing the work. I wonder if you've tried the salt I.V. in a cow?"

James W. Bailey, D.V.M. Dept. of Vet. Science
College of Agriculture U. of Idaho
Ag. Experiment Station Moscow, Idaho 83843

"I have found Haver-Lockhart's O. B. Shoulder Protector used in conjunction with disposable sleeves to be a must for keeping clean with those difficult retained placentas or preg. exams."

"I have found GAUZTAPE 2" width excellent for bandaging feet of cattle. Applied over cotton it will not come off and will last for 1 week or longer. Available from Modern Aids Manufacturing Co., 737-741 West Randolph St., Chicago 6, Ill. (\$2.00 for 6 rolls)."

Lee E. Miller, D.V.M. RFD 1
Cornell, 1960 Woodsboro, Md. 21798



STRAW IS CHEAPER

"I have found the quickest way to get a response from a new born calf is to tickle the nasal passage with a straw or stem of hay. This is more efficient than trying artificial respiration after a difficult OB."

R. R. Orr, D.V.M. P.O. Box 505
Oklah., 1954 Aurora, Mo. 65605

"A brass speculum tube works good for giving magnets and Boluses to cows. It is better than bolting guns."
Donald E. Moore D.V.M. Decorah, Iowa 52101

"Teat instruments may be carried in your grip in an olive jar with QAC and Sodium Nitrite solution with a rubber shoe heel in the bottom. Knives are kept in the nail holes to prevent dulling of blades."

Carl P. Huff, V.M.D. Sussex, RR3, Botlin N.J. 07461

"This publication like that of the American Association of Equine Practitioner should prove to be of much value to our students and staff."

Veterinary Library St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

"If this issue is a typical example, you certainly have a very interesting and informative publication. The short, informative, business-like manner in which your presentations are made make this publication very practical for the busy practitioner. Keep up the good work!"

Chas. W. Miller, D.V.M. 836 No. Seltzer
Ohio State, 1943 Crestline, Oh. 44827

"Spanbolets work great for coccidiosis in feeders."

J. C. Hubbs Box 247
K. S. U., 1947 Van Buren, Ark. 72956

Reagent for Serum Calcium Test

For the many practitioners who requested more information on E.D.T.A., please note that we should have recommended the di-sodium salt. The correct name is **disodium ethelene diamene tetra acetate**. Available from Cambridge Chemical Products, 5850 Chase Road; Dearborn, Michigan.

Send in a practice tip and request a free vial from the editor's private stock.



SPEAKERS AT WESTERN STATES

CONFAB SHOW AND TELL



SALMONELLA MUST BE FOUND IN THE TISSUES

Ned W. Rokey, D.V.M.
 Director, Animal Pathology Laboratory
 University of Arizona Extension Farm
 Mesa, Arizona

"Salmonellosis in calves is a complicated disease. Positive cultures from the organs are meaningful. I would not make a diagnosis based only on isolating Salmonella from the gut. The organisms appear to be very susceptible to anti-bacterial agents in the lab but this is not the pattern in the field. Few calves die of Salmonella per se; death is due to dehydration. The source of the infection is probably from infected animals."



TEST THE FEED FOR NITRATE LEVEL

Marcus Haggard D.V.M.
 Veterinary Consultant
 Delphi, Indiana

"Certain bacteria in the rumen reduce nitrates to toxic nitrites and nitrogen. Many disease problems are related to nitrate toxicity of the feed. One method of determining nitrates in feed is the test by Wagoner-Indol (1223 Ben Fulton Rd., North Lawrence, Ohio.) The sample must be taken from deep in the stored material, promptly sealed and frozen and shipped to the laboratory. . . . Unbalanced soils result in unbalanced feeds."



CAUDAL VEIN FOR INTRAVENOUS INJECTION

Maurice L. Weldy D.V.M.
 Veterinary Practitioner
 Wakarusa, Indiana

"My tranquilizer of choice for a bull prior to trimming his feet is Tranvet (Diamond). I use 150 to 200 mg. for a 2,000 lb. bull but never more than 225 mg. regardless of age. The caudal vein is a very convenient vein for injection..."



DEEP SUTURES FOR PROLAPSE OF VAGINA

R. A. Ivie, D.V.M.
 Veterinary Practitioner,
 Follett, Texas

"I do not like to suture the lips of the vulva in prolapsed vagina. Sutures placed deep in the vagina in a plane just verticle to the urethral orifice give the most consistant results for me."



ALERT DOWNER COW NEEDS NO POTASSIUM

Eric I. Williams, F.R.C.V.S.; M.S.
Associate Professor
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma

"An excessive amount of calcium intravenously will suppress nerve cell excitability. The 'downer cow' may get up after intravenous potassium therapy but actually you have helped her by sparing her of excessive calcium had that been your alternate choice. The 'alert downer cow' does not need potassium---it might even kill her!—give her some sodium chloride instead. Magnesium ions have no effect on the nerve cell excitability or the nerve impulse. Calcium and magnesium ions exert opposite effects on nerve terminals. Muscle contraction depends on an action potential and an adequate supply of free calcium ions. Excess magnesium ions suppress the muscle contraction mechanism."



CORRELATE HISTORY AND MANAGEMENT

George Crenshaw D.V.M.
Extension Animal Health Specialist
University of California
Davis, California

"The Veterinary clinician must be well informed before making a differential diagnosis of respiratory diseases. He must correlate the herd history with management and nutritional factors. He must develop experience with individual groups of animals in order to design effective prophylactic and treatment regimen."

The following veterinarians joined the American Association of Bovine Practitioners during the Intermountain Veterinary meeting.

Dr. Robert J. Steffens Box 610, Merritt, B.C., Canada
Dr. M. W. Ickes Rt. 5, Nampa, Idaho
Dr. Lloyd C. Herbert Box 929, Bell Glade, Palm Beach
Dr. Clair H. Porter Box 277, Payson, Utah
Dr. Donald Phillips Rt. 2, Box 146, Mexico, Missouri
Dr. Robert Pierson Veterinary Clinic, Fort Collins, Col.

Full Program Awaits You

Dr. Maurice Weldy reports an excellent program has been booked for the Bovine Practitioner's conference in Chicago. The dates at the La Salle Hotel were changed to November 24, 25, and 26, 1968 to avoid conflicting with the Equine Practitioners meeting.

The general theme is based on problems of large herds under confined conditions. A number of short practice hints will be presented on Sunday afternoon, November 24.

LA SALLE HOTEL

Make your reservation now at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago Illinois. Dr. Herb Marsh has requested a block of rooms be available for early registrants.

Added Attraction

Dr. Art Freeman, editor of the Journal of the AVMA reminds bovine practitioners of some side trips on their first trip to Chicago. The world famous tourist attractions may be enjoyed without jostling the summer crowds.

Response is Appreciated

The response from bovine practitioners following our second issue was overwhelming. More than 600 veterinarians have written to the editorial staff. There were 325 requests for membership applications blanks. The 42 practice tips submitted will be used in our publication. Requests from 9 states for speakers on specific subjects have been received.

TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS

If you find yourself reading the **Bovine Practitioner** and want this medium for and about cattle practice to continue you can be very effective in doing so.

Note the advertisers supporting our publication this issue:



Fort Dodge Laboratories,



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The next time you see their sales representative tell them you saw their ad in the **Bovine Practitioner**.



John Simons, D.V.M.

Seasoned veterinarians often wish they could take a year of rest from practice and pursue some line of study at a university. Dr. John Simons of Torrington, Wyoming made the break and spent last winter teaching at the

PROPOSED PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROGRAM FOR REPRODUCTIVE EFFICIENCY IN BEEF CATTLE IN WYOMING

animal reproduction laboratory at Colorado State in Fort Collins. From his many years experience with the cow-calf operators in western Wyoming, he has outlined recommendations on increasing reproductive efficiency.

1. From February 20th until March 1st.

Begin calving 2 year old heifers and increase their energy intake by 100%.

2. From March 10th until the 15th.

Begin calving the cow herd, and increase energy intake 100%. These cows should receive about 15 lbs. TDN per 1000 lbs. of weight.

3. From April 1st until the 20th.

Vaccinate the yearling replacement heifers for Vibriosis.

4. From May 1st until the 20th.

- Examine all new bulls (only virgin bulls to be introduced) and all old bulls having histories of pathology within the last year for physical condition and semen quality.
- Examine cow herd for eye lesions, actinobacillosis, actinomycosis and/or other abscesses. Operate or cull according to market prospects and calf quality.
- It is a good idea to spay cows having histories of prolapsed genitalia if they are carrying good calves. Allow at least 30 days post partum for uterine involution.
- Examine all cows and 2 year old heifers having histories of dystocia or retained membranes that have required manual removal or treatment.

5. Starting May 15th.

Begin breeding yearling replacement heifers.

- Leave bulls in 45 days only or
- Inseminate for 25 days and turn bulls in for 25 days or
- Inseminate for 45-50 days.

6. From June 5th until the 15th.

Begin breeding the cow herd

- Leave bulls in until September 1st or

- Inseminate for 25 days and turn in clean up bulls until September 1st.

7. From August 15th until September 15th.

- Examine prospective replacement heifers for pregnancy.
 - Plan to keep those showing most advanced pregnancies.
 - Sell open heifers as a package.
 - Sell undesired pregnant heifers as a package.
- Select prospective replacement heifers from the current calf crop equal to 150% of the ultimate desired number and vaccinate them for Brucellosis and I.B.R. You may repeat blackleg and malignant edema immunization at this time.

8. From October 15th until November 1st.

Wean and weigh calves. Cows and calves must be identified so that individual production records can be kept.

9. From November 1st until December 15th.

- Examine cow herd for pregnancy paying particular attention to 1st calf heifers and cows over 9 years old.
 - Highest percentage of open cows will be found among the 1st calf heifers.
 - Don't throw away that good old cow.
- Cull out cows having eye lesions or abscesses, non-pregnant cows, cows that will calve after May 1st and those weaning light calves.
- Vaccinate the cows for Vibriosis (yearly booster).

10. From Weaning until Calving Time.

- Feed replacement heifers to gain 1 to 1-1/4 pounds per day. Heifers should weigh at least 600 lbs. at the beginning of the breeding season.
- Supply adequate vitamin A and phosphorus.

DELEGATION FROM JAPAN COMING TO BUIATRICS, 1970

Keiichi Hirose D.V.M.
1158 Shinohard-cho
Kohoku-ku, Yokohoma
Japan



"I am pleased to learn of the World Convention on Buiatrics (Cattle Diseases) during the summer of 1970 in Philadelphia. During my three years at Carnation farms under Dr. Eric Studer I learned much about veterinary medicine in America. I have communicated with many veterinarians in Japan and several of them have said they will surely be at the convention on Buiatrics."

広瀬 慶一

In case you read Japanese

横浜市港北区篠原町 1158

Cowtoon #4

TWO NEW FEATHERS IN HER HAT



FOOD AND DRUG VETERINARIAN COMMENTS

Wm. Burnett D.V.M.
FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



Dr. Tom Roberts, Cody, left, accosted Dr. William Burnett during a coke-break at the Wyoming State meeting in June. Dr. Burnett is seen clarifying his remarks on "How and Why the F.D.A. Interferes with the Practice of Veterinary Medicine."

"The use and abuse of drugs in food producing animals is important to all of us and some regulations must be made to protect everyone concerned.

The problem associated with the detection of chemical residues in edible animal products is complicated in some cases by the occurrence of like factors in natural feeds. As an instance, a detectable amount of stibestrol is present in soy bean meal and female laboratory mice fed soy bean meal are known to react biologically to it. Another is selenium in natural forage of some areas. The more we investigate, the more challenging is the picture.

Veterinary practitioners can make excellent contributions in evaluating drugs. They should submit reports on adverse reactions from all drug usage."

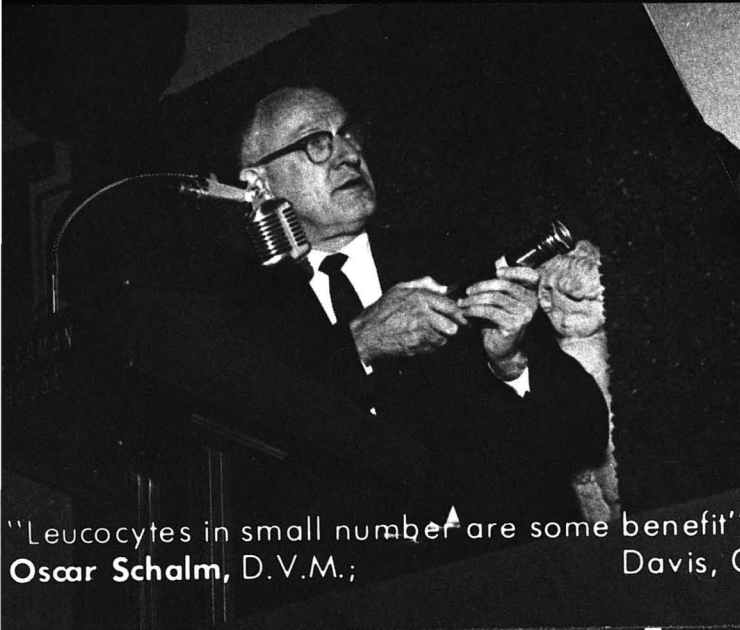
The Intermountain Veterinary Medical Association is again sponsoring the Animal Health Conference next January 19-21 in Las Vegas. This popular meeting presents material of interest to both veterinarians and cattlemen.

Thanks to Dr. Cooper

The publications committee wishes to express appreciation to Dr. C. M. Cooper, editor of **Veterinary Medicine**, for loaning us his roster of veterinarians engaged in cattle practice. Assistance has also been received from the A. V. M. A. office in Chicago.

Young Veterinarians Move Around

New graduates are seen to change their addresses two or three times during their first few years of practice. As soon as you settle down send us your permanent address. We want to share some information with you and our advertisers will be pleased that you receive our publication.



"Leucocytes in small number are some benefit"
Oscar Schalm, D.V.M.;
Davis, California



"We Must Adapt Regulations"
Conference of Interstate M



"Veterinarian's lectures helped out"
Roy Olson, Health Dept.;
Spokane, Washington

NATIONAL MASTITIS COUNCIL

Sherman House
Chicago, Illinois
February 1968

A meeting of the bodies

Dairymen desire to eliminate mastitis. Distributors are impelled to keep the leucocyte count and the antibiotic level below certain levels as defined by public health officials. Research scientists need to compare notes on their observations. The role of the practicing veterinarians must be identified and he must keep informed.

Just such bantering of the complex problems associated with mastitis, occurred at the Chicago meeting of the National Mastitis Council on February 15 and 16, 1968.



C. W. Burch D.V.M.
Extension
Wisconsin

Don Jasper D.V.M.
Research
California

"High cell counts not always detected"
L. E. Field, D.V.M.,
New York





Situation."
ippers

C. O. Claesson MDV.
Sweden

Oscar Schalm D.V.M.
California

John Nicolai Ph.D.
North Carolina

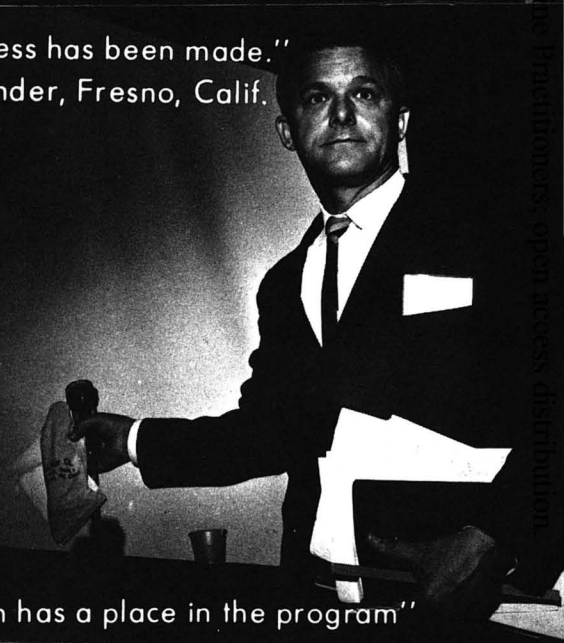
John Dahl D.V.M.
Wisconsin

MSTITIS COUNCIL

from notes
and photos
by the editor

but not of all the minds.

"Some Progress has been made."
D. O. Noorlander, Fresno, Calif.



"Veterinarian has a place in the program"

Strong feelings were demonstrated when the ego of certain speakers was deflated by challenges to their remarks. Such demonstrations are useful in that problems are more clearly defined.

According to Dr. Christian Haller, the program chairman, this was the first year that a large number of veterinary practitioners were in attendance. There were 30 veterinarians in a total registration of 398.

The AABP publication reports the punch line remarks of the speakers in order to better inform practitioners of the veterinarian's role in mastitis control.



Chris Haller D.V.M.
N.M.C. Program chairman
Avon, New York

Irwin Collinge D.V.M.
Dairy practitioner
Emporia, Kansas

"milking makes no difference"
C. O. Claesson MDV.
Sweden

Graham Coulter
President, N.M.C.

NATIONAL MASTITIS CONFERENCE

Mastitis is a complex just as is the council that has been set to define it. The National Mastitis Council is an advisory body but not a judicial body. It functions as a sounding board for mastitis control concepts. Thus the council may disagree with the statements of its speakers.

The two day meeting was prefaced by the National Conference of Interstate Milk Shippers. They met as a committee on abnormal milk control.

The Interstate Milk shippers are an integral part of the N.M.C. and are looking to the research committee of the N.M.C. for definition.

Dr. J. C. Flake, Chairman I.M.S.

"The National Conference on Interstate Milk Shippers has assigned the Mastitis Council to clarify the requirements and limitations. We must limit the number of tests."



Don Jasper, D.V.M.,
Davis, California

"We must not concern ourselves that the situation conforms with the regulations but that regulations conform to the situation."

Dr. Don Jasper pointed out that leucocytes can be friends. "They act as protectors for the gland. There is no doubt that 1 to 1-1/2 million leucocytes per ml. are excessive, but counts of from 300,000 to 500,000 are effective in actually protecting the gland. It is up to the veterinarian to determine why the leucocyte level is too high. He must determine whether a pathogen is present. Ten years ago I believed that **Streptococcus agalactiae** would not be a problem today, but now it is. We are seeing herds now with high bacteria counts with or without high leucocyte counts and vice-versa due to **Streptococcus agalactiae**. Sanitation procedures were instigated but the bacteria and/or leucocyte count did not go down until those organisms were eliminated.

Practitioners Must Warn Dairymen

"If the veterinarian recommends 100,000 units of penicillin per treatment he must inform the dairyman concerning withholding times or he is responsible. Streptomycin causes longer residues in both the milk and in the meat. The veterinarian must be especially careful when using or prescribing large doses of penicillin and streptomycin that he informs the owner of the possibility of residues in both the milk and meat and the need for longer withholding times." (D.J.)



Oscar Schalm D.V.M.,
Davis, California

"Leucocytes in small numbers are some benefit to the quarter. There is a point over which we should not tolerate leucocytes. A few coliforms in the quarter with no leucocytes will multiply and liberate toxin. Above 300,000 leucocytes the organisms are often ingested with impunity. If all the cows are treated when dry the leucocytes are lowered and then **E. coli** may hit the herd, especially the older cows. One must differentiate between the somatic cells and the leucocytes."

"The foremilk gives the most stable cell count. The screening test and cell count must be on the same sample or they will not coincide. The foremilk has fewer cells than does stripping milk. Immediately after milking the count is median. The count is highest three hours after milking. A high leucocyte count and no pathogens means WBC's have autolysed the bacteria. The increase in leucocytes after milking gives some protection."



C. O. Claesson MDV.,
Sweden

Corroborated the research of others that "all relationships including high level lines, vacuum fluctuations, and overmilking made no difference in incidence of mastitis."

Note:

Strong objections were expressed by others regarding these observations. D. O. Noorlander, as did most of the audience, strongly disagreed with Dr. Claesson's remarks.

Machines are a factor.

D. O. Noorlander;
Fresno, California

"Progress has been made with milking equipment and procedures. The veterinarian has a definite place in the control program. The research on equipment must be standardized . . . To understand mastitis we must understand the machine that causes damage! . . . The inflation that pinches the end of the teat removes keratin and more streptococcal infections occur . . .

There is absolutely no question but that improperly operating machines are a prime factor in causing mastitis. Research workers who think otherwise just aren't observing conditions as they exist in the field. Our dairymen in the southern area lost 10 million dollars from mastitis last year."

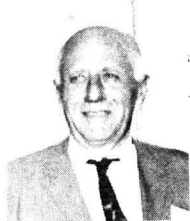


Roy Olson, Health Dept.;
Spokane, Washington

Olson in Spokane showed progress in his herds:
1962, 42% of the herds with: over 1 million leucocytes
1963, 30% of the herds with over 1 million leucocytes
1964, 22% of the herds with over 1 million leucocytes
1967 All of the herds are now below 800,000 leucocytes
He claims their results were accomplished by:

1. Good milking operation and practice.
2. Care regarding housing, yards and bedding.
3. Teat dipping in #6 pinol; one tabsp to 1 qt. water.
This kept teats soft and repelled flies.
4. Helped farmer to know how to buy his cow replacements.
5. Lectures by Dr. Roy Hostetter; Extension Veterinarian, Pullman, Washington were informative.

"The dairymen complained veterinarians showed lack of interest and charges too much . . . We required producers to sell cows with high WBC test."



L. E. Field, D.V.M.,
Cornell University

"Ninety percent of the problem herds in New York State were found to be infected with **Streptococcus agalactiae**. The organisms can be eliminated from infected herds through proper treatment and sanitation. Efficient laboratories and competent technicians are necessary to identify the mastitis pathogens in milk. Extensive education is needed to encourage owners to practice sanitation and a well-managed milking program. Our laboratories show that many herds which have high white cell counts can not always be detected by clinical symptoms."



W. A. Dodge, D.V.M.,
Vermont

"All vacuum lines should slope. Install a full size catch basin. Use a ratio of 1 to 1 in regards to time interval of milking to the massage or rest period . . . Use 2 milking units per milking person . . . The leucocytes come from an irritated but not always infected quarter."



Distributor from Illinois

"There are complaints of pasteurized milk containing too much penicillin. Reactions in some humans drinking this occur when only .1 or .2 units are taken orally. It would be rare to have mixed milk showing a higher content than this. We can't always trace the herd from which this penicillin came. However, our tests will pick up as much as .05 units of penicillin."

"When the catalase test is over 40%, the herd needs some work done. A 50% catalase test corresponds roughly to approximately the findings of 1-1/4 million leucocytes per ml."

Dairyman from Wisconsin

"My veterinarian makes more money castrating a tom cat than helping me with my mastitis problems. He sets his stop watch in the middle of the barn and it ticks off at \$15.00 per hour. I really hustle him around. My kids hold tails while my wife ties up the calves."

Research Veterinarian

"It is healthy to differ on an opinion based on experience."

President of Drug Concern

"Would that the tolerance of antibiotics in milk be extended from 72 hours to 144 hours."

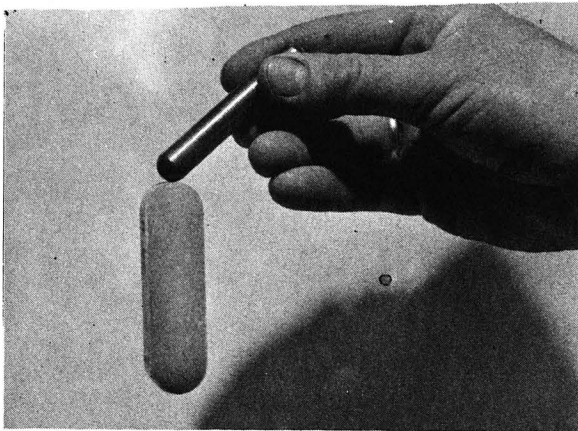
How to re-instate excluded producer. (Dr. Olson)

If vet finds cows in herd with extremely high WBC count they are slaughtered and shipper gets re-instated. However, he must correct the barn yard or man doing the milking . . . He must furnish a bill of sale to prove cows are sold .

Veterinarians participate in the N.M.C. as industrial, commercial, research or as practicing veterinarian. The latter showed by their presence that they are interested and intend to continue within their area to help solve mastitis problems.

PRACTICE TIPS

Excerpts from Letters to the Editor



Discovered Bolets are Magnetic

"Anyone using a metal detector in examining a suspected hardware cow had better ascertain that she had not been previously treated by the owner with Nordens Spanbolets. I discovered that they are magnetic. A magnet will pick a bolus up and give a positive reaction with a metal detector." (Photo above proves this to be correct.)

Frank Crider, D.V.M. 373 So. Los Banos Hwy.
Okla. State, 1961 Merced, Ca. 95340

"The use of plastic bags in replacing prolapsed uterus and other organs in my practice has been invaluable."

A. P. Condra, Jr., D.V.M. Rt. 2
Auburn, 1954 Dayton, Tenn. 37321

"Cows that don't quite have enough strength to get up after being treated with calcium compounds will rise to their feet after 10 cc. pyrabenzamine is given I.V."

"7% procaine Hel is superior for cornual nerve block and caudal block. Only 3 or 4 cc. required for good anesthesia."

D. E. Hightower, D. VM. Jefferson, N.C.
U. of Georgia, 1950 28640

Re: Udder, Free Floating Tissue

"The Cornell Teat Curette (Jen-Sal) will often aid in the removal of tissue floating within the teat. Using thumb and forefinger for fixation the tissue may be reduced in size or if small enough it may be removed with only one entry of the curette."

R. D. Tetzlaff, D.V.M. Morrisonville, Wis.
Iowa State University, 1952 53571

"It really is an informative magazine for the rural practitioner."

Donald G. Lyon, D.V.M. Lime Springs, Iowa
I.S.U., 1956 52155

"I believe udder inflation with air has considerable merit in those cases that refapse after one or two treatments with calcium."

J. W. Fague, D.V.M. 308 Lurgan Ave.
U. of Pa., 1951 Shippensburg, Pa. 17257

"I like to see ideas, gadgets, etc. that a fella can use in the field. While purely scientific articles are important and sometimes useful I think there are enough of these in other journals."

John N. Black, D.V.M. Box 494
Cornell, 1960 Kremmling, Co. 80459

A 15" piece of fairly stiff Kero seal (5/8" or less) stomach tube with concealed hook in one end for attaching O B chain is very useful for directing chain or O B wire thru tight place, i.e. between neck and head in head deviations or between back legs in hip lock. Also two pieces of Kero seal tubing make excellent O B wire guides when you can't afford a fetatome. They protect the cow very well, are more flexible and allow better direction of force. They do not foul or dull saw if it cuts into them.

J. H. Finnell, D.V.M. Illinois, 1955 Piper City, Ill. 60959

"This refers to replacing prolapsed uterus in bovine that is down. Instead of lifting cow, leave cow on sternum and extend hind legs straight out behind and replace uterus. Sometimes legs may have to be tied to prevent struggling."

B. L. Freitag, D.V.M. 315 Lutheran
I. S. U., 1966 Platteville, Wi. 53818

"When replacing a uterine prolapse in a down cow, pull both back legs straight back. This tips the pelvis forward making it easier to replace."

James De Young, D.V.M. 421 Carrington
Minn., 1956 Waupun, Wi. 53963

"Would you be interested in an article on the incidence of various bovine fertility problems in Wisconsin dairy herds? I collected this data while working for Badger Breeders Coop. about 1947 but it has never been published."

Dean W. Fluharty, D.V.M. College of Vet. Med., W.S.U.
M. S. U., 1942 Pullman, Wa. 99163

Yes! Everyone send in your contribution on infertility for our next issue. Make it short and informative.

"In reference to your article on open teat surgery I have done several of these operations with good success. My technique differs only in my suture material which consists of Michelle wound clamps 14 MM. They will work well on any type of longitudinal wound of the teat. I was introduced to this method by Dr. I. V. Stoff of Rome, Pa."

M. A. Robison, D.V.M. Rt. 2
Cornell, 1964 St. Albans, Vt. 05478

"A most informative publication!"

Henry O. Mohr, D.V.M.
Texas A & M, 1962

Box 968
Andrews, Tex. 79714

"Please send 6 application blanks for membership in the American Association of Bovine Practitioners."

Barton L. Gledhill, V.M.D., Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Reproduction

New Bolton Center
Kennett Square,
Rd 1, Pa. 19348

"Most of all I enjoyed Dr. Bardenslager's comments.

Since July 1958 I have routinely used "A Method for Bovine Semen Analysis" to check the semen being used in my herds. I have enlarged on Dr. J. A. Deubler's and Dr. M. J. Deubler's work to draw the following conclusions-

If the counts show-		Evaluate the bull as:
14 million and up	-	Highly Fertile
10 - 12 million	-	Fertile
8 - 10 million	-	Sub Fertile
8 million or less	-	Worthless

Both Dr. Deubler and I have tried to sell this idea or some similar idea to various bull studs as a way of evaluating the semen before it is sent into the field. The only reply we get is that, "The semen we send out is good." . . . Semen analysis would seem to me to be a must for consideration on our forth coming program in Chicago, 1968."

BEECHER H. WATSON, VMD

PETERSBURG, VA.

"Send any information on proper minerals and ratio that we can use on beef cattle in southeast area."

Frank Fitzgerald, D.V.M.
Texas A & M, 1963

2911 Louise Ave.
Alexandria, La. 71301

Southern Vets, send us your favorite formulae for mineral deficiencies.



STRAINER PADS OR COTTON?

"After dehorning a heifer or cow, tear off a piece of paper towel just large enough to cover the opening into the frontal sinus and apply to the wound. This will practically eliminate sinus infections. Most infections are caused by dirt and chaf falling into the sinus."

Donald E. Smith, D.V.M.
Iowa State, 1953

P.O. Box 292
Elizabeth, Ill. 61028

"I concur that the most needed information is on mastitis, nutrition and infertility."

R. M. Love, D.V.M.
Auburn, 1960

Box 280
Monticello, Fla. 32344

"I would be very interested in hearing about work done on Johne's Disease (Paratuberculosis) and the handling of infected herds. What's new on treatment or prevention?"

L. P. Miller, D.V.M.
Ohio State University, 1934

City Rt. 4
Clyde, Oh. 43410

Look for story on new concepts regarding soil-borne, acid fast bacteria in the next issue. In the meantime, don't burn down the barn!

Veterinarians Attending Mastitis Council Enjoy Dinner and Fellowship

Dr. Harold Amstutz
Lafayette, Indiana

Dr. Don Williams
Ada, Oklahoma

Dr. John Range
College Sta., Texas

Dr. Irwin Collinge
Emporia, Kansas

Dr. John Herrick
Ames, Iowa

Dr. Wm. S. Hunter
North Carolina

Dr. Wm. L. Lovell
Bowling Green, Ky



HIGHLIGHTS FROM DISTRICT SEVEN A.A.B.P. PROGRAM

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

From the Notebook of

Dr. Irwin Collinge,
Emporia, Kansas

C-PH Tags Now Available

"The proper identification of preconditioned cattle is a project instigated by the American Association of Practitioners. A chatruse, bangle-type of tag made under A.A.B.P. specifications can now be obtained from National Band and Tag Co., Newport, Kentucky.

Don Williams, D.V.M., Pres., A.A.B.P., Ada, Oklahoma

"A calf can develop immunity simultaneously from eight different diseases during one giving span of time."

Donald V. Johnson, D.V.M. University of Missouri

"Anestrus in cattle is 90% functional. This means that the bull can detect heat when the herdsman fails to do so."

J. C. Bierschwal, Jr., D.V.M., University of Missouri

Practice Tip for Pinkeye

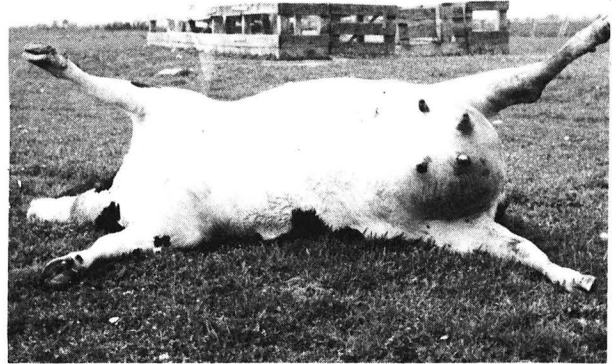
"The insertion of a 50 mg. soluble terramycin tablet under the third eyelid of a bovine with "pink eye" seems to be a treatment worthwhile."

George B. Salzmman, D.V.M. Route 1, Sudbury,
Cornell '61 Pennsylvania

A Canadian Twist: Let the Cow Do It!

"In dystocia due to uterine torsion with a live calf, work both fore feet into the vagina. Avoid breaking membranes and keep cow down. If her temperature is normal and she needs cheering up give her a shot of calcium. Then go home for breakfast. She will correct the torsion herself."

Joe Loomis, D.V.M. Ontario '43 Richmond, B.C.



Roadside Conversation: November 25, 1968

"Hows come ya didn't call doc for that critter 'fore she died a bloat?"

"'Did, but he ain't in town. Ever' vet in the county high-tailed it yesterday for Chicaga. Some big 'portant convention, I guess."

NEWS ABOUT OUR MEMBERS

Dr. Archie P. Andrews, Archer City, Texas, has been appointed a director of the American Association of Bovine Practitioners to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Dan Goodwin. Dr. Goodwin resigned recently to return to graduate school. Dr. Andrews will represent the 8th District, i.e. Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. He is a 1961 graduate of the School of Veterinary Medicine, Texas A&M University, and is presently a general practitioner in Archer City, Texas. The greater part of his practice is bovine and includes both beef and dairy cattle.

New Yorker Leads Mastitis Council

A bovine practitioner, Dr. Christian Haller was program chairman for National Mastitis Council meeting and is now the president of the council.

SIX THOUSAND THANKS TO A.V.M.A.

The officers and members of the A.A.B.P. wish to express their appreciation to the A.V. M.A. House of Delegates for granting representation to the A.A.B.P. into the House of Delegates. At our Chicago meeting we will select our delegate and alternate delegate.

We accept this gesture as a distinct honor as well as an obligation to the entire Veterinary Profession as represented by the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Officers Visit Buiatrics in Europe

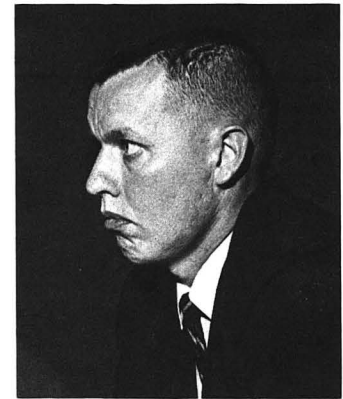
Progress is being made on the joint AABP-World Association for Buiatrics, Cattle Diseases, (WAB) Meeting in 1970. Philadelphia has been selected as the site and the date has been set for late August. The official invitation to the WAB was made in Yugoslavia at the September 1968 meeting.



AMES STAFF COMMENTS ON RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

Richard Bristol, D.V.M.

Veterinary Clinic
Iowa State University



**L. N. Brown, D. V. M.,
Ph.D.**

Microbiologist
State Diagnostic Laboratory

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE CLINIC

More than 40% of the nation's feeder cattle eventually end up at feedlots in the state of Iowa. Respiratory infections are common problems in these cattle. A clinical instructor and a laboratory virologist offer informal suggestions on diagnosis and therapy.

The initial virus infection erodes the epithelium. Subsequently, pure strains of Pasteurella can be isolated from the epithelium.

The therapy for early virus infections does not have to be selective. Any antibiotic is good. Liquamycin intravenously can be given at 5 mg per pound of body weight. An alternative is Penicillin-Streptomycin combinations at 20 cc per 500 lb. administered intramuscularly. This early antibiotic medication should be continued for three days.

In order to be effective during the consolidation stage, antibiotics must be selective. Rales and dyspnea are the clinical symptoms at this time.

Given during the hepatization stage, antibiotics are too late. Anorexia and anemia are characteristic symptoms. Therapy needed then includes nutritional support and careful consideration of the fluid and electrolyte balance.



Dr. Bristol has compiled data on the health problems of feeder calves and the effect various management factors, such as time of weaning, etc., have on these problems. He has information on 40,000 calves that were followed from rancher to feedlot, and 90,000 calves that have gone through salebarns.

ADVICE FROM THE LABORATORY

Virus diseases cause low mortality. High feedlot death losses are due to secondary bacterial infections. Use supportive measures aimed at preventing these complications. Vaccines are for prevention, not for treatment. They are more trouble than they are worth in sick cattle.

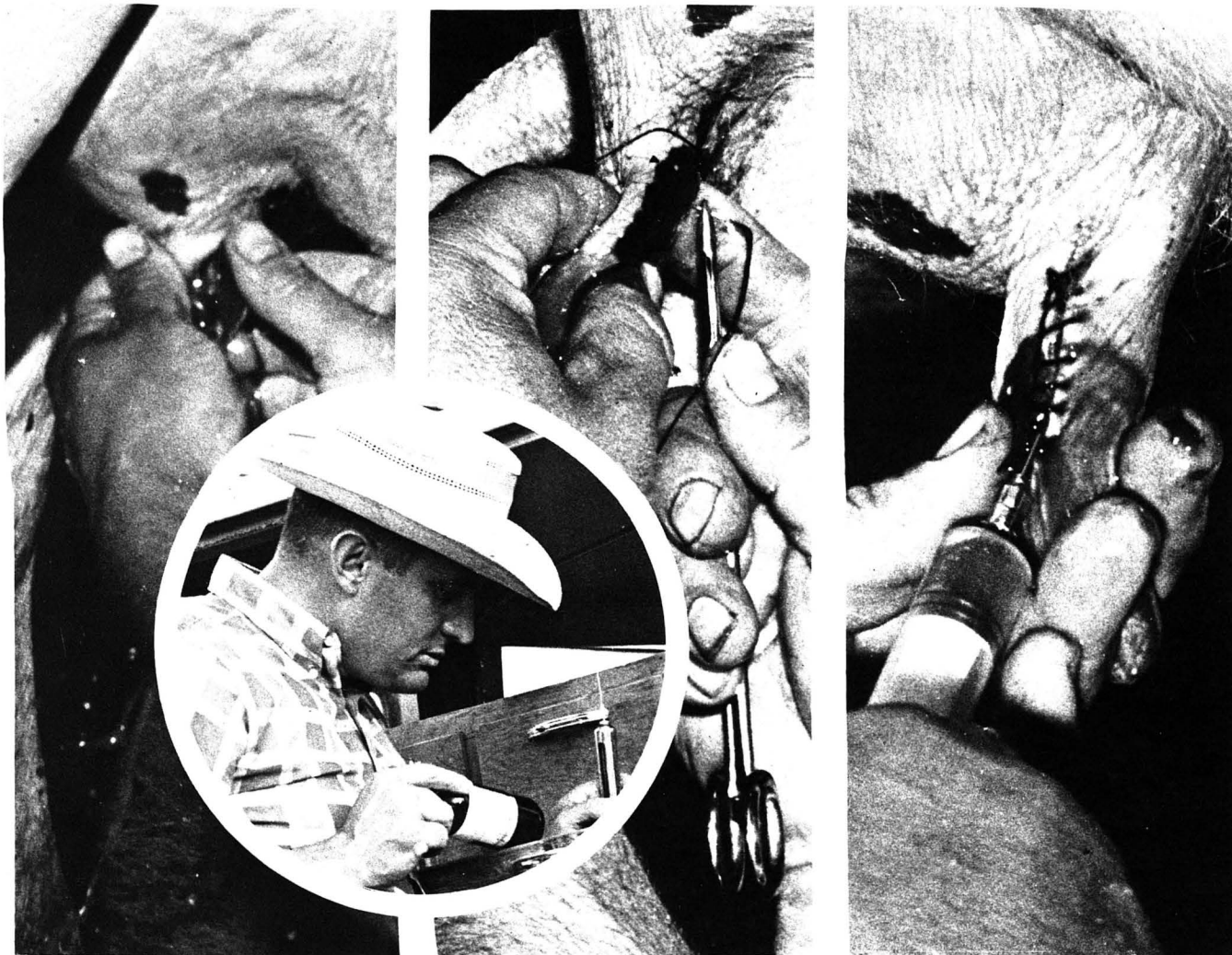
Do more post mortem exams; this is the most valuable service the veterinarian can perform for cattlemen. We need to know what the disease is before we can treat it effectively.

Cattle on full feed or lush pastures may be troubled with respiratory disease especially in hot weather. This is pulmonary adenomatosis or emphysema, perhaps caused by inhalation of abnormal rumen gases. It may easily be confused with bacterial pneumonia unless post mortems are performed. Look for wet distended lungs that crackle when cut. Try atropine treatment and a change in feed.

Nutritionists can suggest scientifically-proven rations for lowest cost per pound of gain. Veterinarians need to offer the equivalent in **proven** health care programs which provide the greatest disease prevention with the lowest drug bill and death loss. We must support definitive and adequately controlled field research to accomplish this objective.



The Iowa Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory performs a dual function. Its primary purpose is to assist Iowa veterinarians in the diagnosis of animal disease. A second function is to conduct research leading to development of speedier and more specific diagnostic methods. Dr. Brown is working primarily with bovine infectious diseases.



Clean the area thoroughly and inject 2% Xylocaine half way around the base of the teat above the laceration. Epinephrine with the anesthetic is advisable.

Using 00000 catgut and a swayed-on needle suture the deep tissue with a simple, continuous. Close with braided nylon using an interlocking mattress suture.

Inject the incision with 2cc of Biosol. Leave a Larson plastic teat tube without the cap in teat sphincter for from 2 to 5 days. Remove sutures in two weeks.

TEAT SURGERY IN THE FIELD

Norman Erekson, D.V.M. Richmond, Utah Iowa '59

Lacerations into the teat cystern present a challenge. If more than 5cc of Xylocaine are used the area may slough. A bandage irritates the incision and will not stay in place. Since the end of the teat is also usually injured, the plastic teat tube with cap removed prevents pressure on the surgical area.

There will be some failures. Try for a nice looking surgical area but this is not always complete assurance of success. The case illustrated above had a successful outcome.

Share Your Experience with Successful Procedures

If you have a suggestion on teat surgery send us a sketch and a brief description of your technique. Kindly identify the source of your procedure if it is not original. **Every Practitioner is a Potential Contributor**

Our roving, photographer-reporter will be riding with veterinarians in California, Arizona, Vermont and Pennsylvania during the winter months. Send in the name of a respected colleague whose procedures or philosophy may contribute to our publication.

The **Bovine Practitioner** is written by, for, and about veterinarians interested in the diseases, surgery, and nutrition of cattle.



Mix 3/4 cc Depo-medrol (Upjohn) with 1/4 cc Combiotic (Pfizer) in a 5cc syringe. Inject into the corneal conjunctiva to form a bleb. Always direct the needle away from the eyeball.



The injection may be divided between the upper and lower lids. Use the steroids in suspension for longer local action. Do not give up regardless of the severity of the condition.

PANOPTHALMITIS RESPONDS TO THERAPY

Jack Bean, D.V.M.

Hazelton, Idaho Wash. '62

The term, pan-ophthalmitis is preferred in identifying this common eye problem. The eye is not only pink with a keratitis but the eye condition is most common during July and August when face flies are most active. In pens of mixed cattle the eyes of the white-face appear to be irritated earlier than those of black cattle. In a pen of 40 cows, one may need to treat 20 eyes. An affected eye in one cow may clear up promptly but the other eye will need treating a week later. I prefer to use cortisone preparations that are in suspension such as Predef or Depo-medrol for injecting eyelids. The soluble ones such as Azium leave the area too

soon. However, the later is useful intramuscularly for systemic treatment.

On a valuable animal with advanced eye lesions one can use antibiotics, steroids, and Vitamin A intramuscularly for supportive therapy. I have tried sewing the eyelids together but this means a return trip to remove the suture.

The eyeball may appear to rupture but never give up on them. Many of them will clear after a second injection. Many cows will carry a central scar for 7 or 8 months.

Application for Membership
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS

Mail to: Dr. Harold E. Amstutz
Dept. Veterinary Clinics
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

I accept your invitation and make application for membership in the **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS**. I agree to abide by its **by-laws**, to actively support its **objectives**, and to forward membership **dues** within sixty days of notice.

DATE _____

NAME _____
Last First Middle

ADDRESS _____, _____, _____ State
Street City County

TELEPHONE _____ AVMA MEMBER _____

YEAR OF GRADUATION _____ SCHOOL _____ DEGREE _____

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT (Teaching, Practice, etc.) _____

PERCENTAGE OF PRACTICE TIME DEVOTED TO CATTLE _____
Dairy Beef

DUES ENCLOSED FOR THE PERIOD _____ TO _____, 19____. \$15.00.

COUNCIL ACTION _____

DATE _____ Signature _____

This is my Practice tip, Question, or Suggestion for our
next issue of the **Bovine Practitioner**.

Mail to Ray H. Bradbury, DVM Editor
924 No. 17th
Mount Vernon, Wash.
98273

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS

ANNUAL CONVENTION

La Salle Hotel; Chicago, Illinois

November 24, 25 & 26; 1968

"The Evolution of Bovine Practice"

Sunday Afternoon, November 24

ICE BREAKER

Quickie Session on Practice Tips 2:30 to 4:30 PM
Social Hour 5:30 to 6:30 PM

Monday Morning, November 25

GENERAL SESSION

Bovine Practice Opportunities and Rewards; 1973
Dr. Joe Knappenberger; Pres. A.V.M.A.
The Role of the F.D.A. in Bovine Practice
Speaker to be announced
Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in England
Dr. Norvan Meyer; Beltsville, Maryland
What's New in Parasite Control
Ectoparasites: *Dr. John Mosier; Kansas City, Missouri*
Endoparasites: *Dr. Sam Scheidy (S.K.F.); Philadelphia, Penn.*
Fluids as the Solution for Problems of Both Young and Old

Panel and Discussion

Monday Afternoon

DAIRY SESSION ON REPRODUCTION

Practical Bovine Reproductive Physiology
Dr. James Callahan; Purdue University
The Causes and Treatment of Postpartum Problems
Dr. Gerald Stirk Jr.; Brampton, Ontario
What Do We Know About Cystic Ovaries
Dr. William Haubrich; New Hampshire
Doc, She is a Regular Breeder; Every 21 Days
Dr. E. A. Woeffler; Oconomowoc, Wisc.
Relationship of Viruses to Reproductive Problems
Dr. Delbert McKercher; Davis, California
Don't Forget the Bull
Dr. David Bartlett; Madison, Wisc.
Panel and Discussion

Tuesday Morning, November 26

DAIRY SESSION ON METABOLIC DISEASES

Applied Physiology of Bovine Digestion
Dr. Dale Sorensen, University of Minn.
Pathogenesis, Treatment and Prevention of Metabolic Disease
Dr. Eric Williams; University of Oklahoma
Diseases of the Stomach Associated with Current Feeding Practices
Dr. J. W. Whitlock; Cornell University
Urea in the Ration. How Much Can We Safely Add?
Dr. W. M. Beeson; Purdue University
The Role of Methionine in Ketosis
Dr. Robert D. McCarthy; University Park, Penn.
Panel and Discussion

Program Chairman

Dr. Maurice Weldy; Goshen, Indiana

Monday Afternoon

BEEF SESSION ON FEED LOT PROBLEMS

Differential Diagnosis of C.N.S. Diseases
Dr. Richard Bristol; Ames, Iowa
Differential Diagnosis of Feedlot Diarrhea
Dr. Milton Green; Mitchell, Nebraska
How Beneficial are Feed Additives
Dr. Mac Beeson; Purdue University
What's New on Respiratory Problems
Dr. Darby Moeller (Diamond); Chicago, Ill.
Cost of Feedlot Diseases
Panel and Discussion

Tuesday Morning, November 26

THE BEEF BREEDING HERD

An Effective Fertility Program that
the Breeder Will Follow and Finance
Dr. David Carnahan; Kansas State University
Causes and Prevention of Enzootic Bovine Abortion
Dr. Delbert McKercher; University of California
Preconditioning for Health. Where are We Today?
Local Level—*Dr. Don Williams; Ada, Oklahoma*
National Level—*Dr. John Herrick; Ames, Iowa*
Why Cattle Go Lamé
Dr. Harold Amstutz; Purdue University
What's New in Biological Products
Dr. Richard Searle; Ft. Dodge, Iowa
Panel and Discussion

Tuesday Afternoon

CLINICAL DEMONSTRATIONS VISUAL AIDS

Lateral Prepubic Approach for Caesarean Section
Correction for Displacement of Abomasum
Open and Closed Teat Surgery
Subconjunctival Approach to Keratitis Therapy
Surgical Procedures for Urinary Calculi
Nerve Blocking Demonstrations
Dr. Peterson; Oklahoma A. and M.
Surgical Correction for Prolapse of Vagina
Application of Insecticides and Related Products
Bovine Orthopedic Procedures
Foot Trimming Demonstrations
Devices for Uterine Medication
Dr. William Kortum; Petaluma, Calif.
A New General Anesthetic for the Bovine

UNIQUE FIVE-MAN PRACTICE IN PANHANDLE COUNTRY

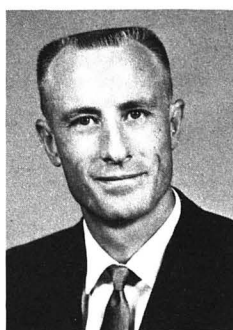
"practicing alone but still have the advantages of a partnership."



A• **Harold B. Rinker, D.V.M.**
(Okla. '58) Spearman, Texas



B• **Tom Lotta, D.V.M.**
(Okla. '68) Spearman, Texas



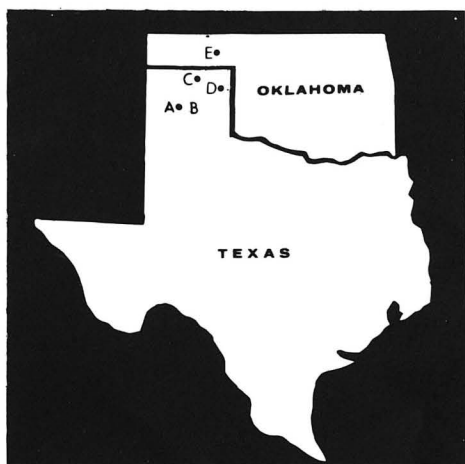
C• **Ernest W. Hardy, D.V.M.**
(Texas '61) Perryton, Texas



D• **Ray A. Ivie, D.V.M.**
(Texas '45) Follett, Texas



E• **Bill Barnum, D.V.M.**
(Texas '66) Beaver, Oklahoma



• **FIVE VETERINARIANS UNITED**

"Each man practices on his own in his own area. No one is standing over him telling him how to run his business. We discuss our mutual problems and assist each other. During time off we cover for one another. We help a new man get his feet on the ground. We enjoy the privilege of practicing alone but still have the advantages of a partnership. We save by group purchases and have an efficient central book keeping system. This entire arrangement makes for better relations at all levels."

OUR AGREEMENT

We would not recommend this type of arrangement to other veterinarians unless they would agree with our philosophy completely. Our partnership was not formed over night. We were negotiating over 12 months in writing our articles of partnership.

One man can sell out, but this is written up so as to discourage his doing so. We have articles covering the heirs of any partner on his death.

We have a staff meeting every Monday night. At this time we try to discuss any and all problems and arrive at a mutual understanding. Each man has been checked out as much as possible before he is offered a partnership in this group.

OUR TERRITORY

This is flat country and temperatures run from the extremes of -25° F. in winter to 105° F. in summer. Our horse work is with real cowboys and not with the week-

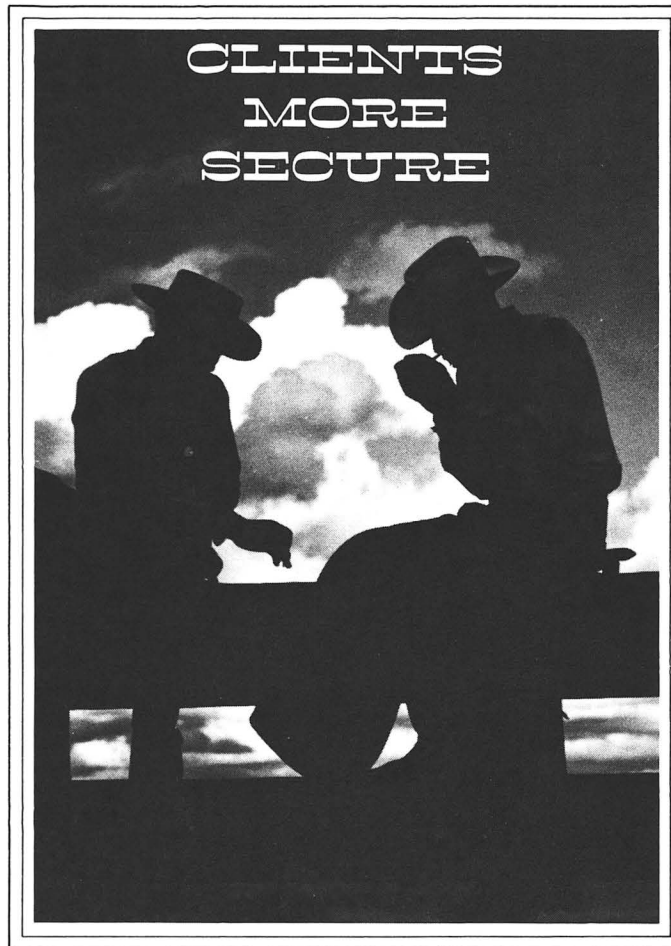
end variety common in urban areas. Our two-way radios are on the same frequency and we move our portable operating table around as needed. Our offices are about 30 miles apart.

The cow-calf operators here run from 50 to 500 head. The feedlots carry from 2500 to 25,000 animals at a time. The steer-operators run from 100 to 10,000 head on grass in the summer and wheat pasture in the winter. Many of our calves are sold at weaning and go to the feedlots in Iowa and Nebraska.

The obstetrical season starts February 1st and drops off about May 15th. We perform our caesarians in the recumbent position using a midline incision. This is primarily on heifers that go on to have normal births in succeeding years.

The respiratory problems start after the middle of July. They are usually the mixed infections of the "shipping fever" category. We are working toward better management programs and use a substantial amount of water medication."

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Your clients are more secure and so is the immune state of their calves when broad protection is provided with new Electrogen-CSNS. This is the first American clostridial bacterin to provide 4-way protection in a single 5 cc. dose. Calves get protection against blackleg and three "false blacklegs"—malignant edema (*Cl. septicum*), black disease (*Cl. novyi*) and sordelli (*Cl. sordelli*). Produced by Jen-Sal's new Electroferm deep culture process, Electrogen-CSNS resuspends without vigorous shaking—without lumps or chunks. This provides greater assurance that every dose administered is a full dose—that every calf has a better chance for full protection.



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WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

Timely Remarks from the Notebook
of **Dr. Herb Marsh**, Princeton, Illinois
DISTRICT 5 A.A.B.P. PROGRAM



"The crystalline pattern in a specially prepared slide of cervical mucus may be associated with the stage of the estrous cycle . . . Controlled estrus in cattle reproduction has a great future . . . Vibriosis and Enzootic Bovine Abortion (EBA) are important agents related to infertility."

Bierschwal, C. J., D.V.M., School Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri

We have found a relationship between the high incidence of retained placenta and male calves . . . There are fewer retained placentas in a herd following the birth of female calves.

Luteinizing hormones are used on cows with cystic ovaries, progesterone is often recommended in cases of habitual abortion, and some hormones will stimulate uterine musculature to evacuate the uterus. However, we are beginning to see the limitations on the use of hormones in these conditions."

Callahan, C. J., D.V.M., School of Veterinary Science and Medicine, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana



Veterinarians will continue to move toward group practices with expansion of hospital facilities, equipment, and specialization. The trend toward programmed prevention will continue also.

"Can a veterinarian be knowledgeable in all facets of animal production? Should not management teams of veterinarians, nutritionists, agricultural engineers, and economists be established?"

Herrick John, D.V.M., Extension Veterinarian, College of Veterinary Medicine, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa

"The artificial vagina is the most universally approved method for collection of the semen sample from the bull; however, the electro-ejaculator is more conducive to collection of a relatively large number of bulls to be used for natural mating. The evaluation of semen should be a standardized procedure. The American Veterinary Society for Study of Breeding Soundness offers the veterinarian a standardized method of evaluation of the collected semen sample and standard reporting forms."

Faulkner Lloyd C., D.V.M., College of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

