

## Brockett's Ag Advice By John E. Brockett

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## Problems in raising calves

As I visit farms, I have made a lot of observations on calf and heifer raising. It is surprising that more farmers do not have more

**SELF-LOCKING FEED** 

problems with their calves-I mean death losses and health problems. They do have growth and appearance problems which will

consumption of water or parasites or disease or a combination. · Dirty and/or wet bedding-this

is a major problem of our dairy

AGEC

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eventually transfer into economic

are guilty of some or all of these:

very little hay ever leaves the rack

unless it is going into the animal's

• Dirty water or a water tub that

is shared with mature animals.

Either case usually means reduced

problems.

belly.

Look at this partial list of tarms. Results in lack of comfortusually most of the heifers try to problems then ask yourself if you get into the driest area. However, some or all of them often will wind • Hay racks that allow large up in the wet. Lack of comfort, quantities of hay to fall on to or be parasites, respiratory disease, pulled on to the floor. This leads to feed energy going into fighting cold dirty feed, possible disease, and generally internal parasites. Hay and wet are all uneconomical measures racks should be constructed so

· Draft and I'm not talking about a gentle breeze on a hot, summer day, but rather a cold charge of air playing its disastrous tune over that defenseless baby. The draft could also be warm air movement over that calf such as some people cause when they put the vent fan in the calf area with the mistaken belief that they are doing the calves a favor. Actually they are pulling all of the warm but moisture filled and germ laden air from the barn over those poor little critters.

• Dirty feed boxes-dirty from stale feed or from manure or from cat hair or from wet bedding. To compound the problem the person feeding the calf then dumps fresh grain on top of this mess. Result is a big problem. Stale feed or dirt in the box should be very unappetizing to you as a person. Don't you think the calf reacts to the bad odor and taste just like you would?

CHEAP FEED: One of my biggest gripes-we have a milk surplus but dairymen still try to buy milk replacer based on cost as the sole factor. That is ridiculous. Personally, I feel that all Dairymen should use sour colostrum and/or whole milk. Do any of you feel that you can buy a superior feed for your calves? I know some of you operate on the basis that you can save a few bucks with replacer, even though I doubt the savings is as much as you think. If you are going the replacer route, then buy the best quality replacer you can get (it will be a milk-based replacer)

• Dirty freshening conditions surprisingly this is one area where you as dairymen have improved. That doesn't mean it is all peaches and cream with freshening con-

ditions because I just said improved, not become great. There are still a lot of rather sad situations for freshening. They are guaranteed to give that poor little baby two strikes before she even comes to bat. To aggravate the problem, the raw umbilical cord is allowed to hang in wet, dirty bedding sucking up all kinds of disease organisms Finally as a crowning gesture to assure that calf a handicap some of you make little effort to get colostrum into it

until it is convenient. By the way, spraying iodine on the outside of the cord is not too worthwhile because any diseases that are going to enter the body enter via the straw-like interior of the cord, not the outside surface.

• Parasite Control. Many dairymen who routinely deworm cows never even give their calves and heifers a second thought. Why? Calves and heifers should be wormed at least twice a year Many herds could probably eliminate worming cows if they practiced a good calf worming program. Furthermore it is a lot less expensive to worm young cattle than cows. I would agree that it takes more work. Then let's not forget the external parasites. Your young cattle could still get lice. It is quite easy to check them. Just grab a tuft of hair over the pins-if they have lice you will see the hair come off as if it was chewed off, which it was. Treat them if you see this problem.

• Improper use of calf hutches: Calf hutches can be lifesavers if they are used properly. They should be moved periodically to a new location. That will help prevent a buildup of disease organisms. Some farms have been using hutches for a number of years without repairing or maintaining 'them. Jagged nails, such as I saw recently because of a pulled off board, could result in a cut for either the calf or the calf feeder Hutch roofs that are caved in or have holes should be fixed otherwise the calves will get wet.





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