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ly," Dr. Drake advised. Do not use IBR or BVD in pregnant animals.

Vaccines are not the answer to all herd health problems. "Pasteurella is the bacteria that kills every animal that dies of pneumonia, and I don't think the vaccine for it is any good," Drake said.

Lepto and vibrio cause abortions in cattle. "You probably won't see these diseases unless you are not watching your biosecurity and you bring in an animal that has it." Lepto can occasionally be brought into a herd by a deer.

Drake recommended getting a paper that certifies that the animals you are purchasing are free of brucellosis, TB and any recognizable symptoms of disease.

The problem of calf scours was also addressed. "Get them out of the barn if they've got scours," he advised. "Get them away from the concentration of manure and into a clean environment."

Colostrum is important because a calf is born with no immunity. "We hear a lot about AIDS patients-- a newborn calf is the same way-- it has no immunity," he said.

Respiratory disease is the number one killer of feedlot cattle. Cattle should be observed closely for 14 days after purchase. Quick treatment is important. "If an animal's temperature goes above 104°, treat it. Don't wait. Separate the sick animal from other animals because it will be spreading infectious organisms. Consult a veter-

inarian on drug, dosage, and evaluation. Put antibiotics in the feed and water for the other animals," Drake said.

The best treatment for the sick animal is a combination of tetracycline (5 mg per pound) given intramuscularly and oral sulfa boluses. These should be given daily for four days. If it is impossible to treat the animal daily, then it should be given a shot of LA 200, a long-acting tetracycline, at the rate of 9 mg per pound. Sustained release sulfa boluses should also be given. This treatment will last three to four days.

If a cattleman exceeds the recommended drug dosage for his animals, he is responsible to see that the drug does not enter the food supply. He must extend the withdrawal time.

"Beef producers in Pennsylvania underestimate the significance of parasites," Dr. Drake continued. "They're costing you money." Roundworms and nematodes are a problem in grazing animals. They infest the stomach, intestines and lungs. Overgrazed pasture increases the risk of parasitism. Twenty-one days after the cow ingests the parasite, she will start shedding eggs in her manure. Another animal can pick up these eggs by grazing too close to

infected manure.

The parasites consume blood and migrate through the animal's organs, making her less efficient. The animal becomes anemic, emaciated, and shows poor weight gain. Heifers should be wormed when turned out to pasture and again at three and six weeks on pasture. Or, ivermectin may be given at zero and five weeks on pasture. Cows should be given ivermectin in the fall, as it kills the hibernating larvae.

New Surge Dealership

NAPERVILLE, IL. — Ralph Stringer, professionally trained dairy farm equipment specialist, has announced the establishment of a Surge dealership at Mill Hall, to serve local dairymen.

"Our goal," said Stringer, "is to help dairymen do a better job of cow milking and to help them become more profitable businessmen."

Stringer has recently completed an extensive training program at the Surge Training Center, located

near St. Charles, Illinois. Courses were conducted in classrooms and on-the-job. Subjects included milking system installations, preventive servicing, dairy farm planning, dairy sanitation and dealership management. Special emphasis was given to proper milking practices and the physiology of the dairy cow.

"I have also been trained to analyze, treat, and condition water," said Stringer. "This is a service needed by a growing number of rural Americans."



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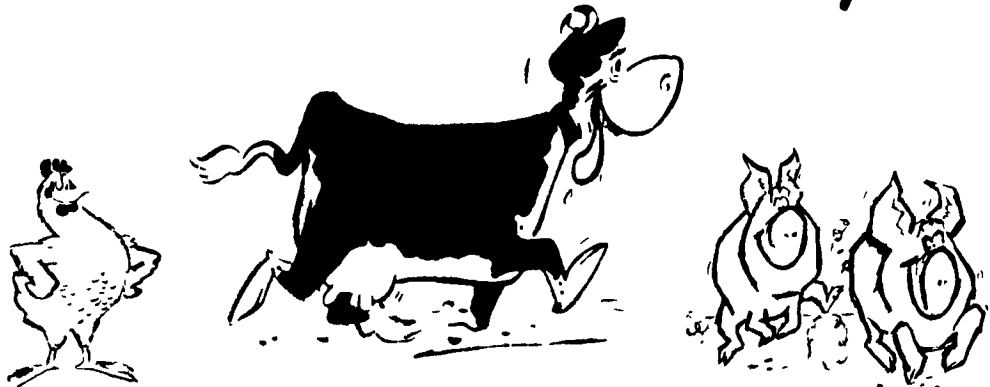
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