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We will provide industry-leading, reliable, knowledgeable service, in a friendly, courteous and timely manner, to benefit our clients and the communities we serve.

St Clements Clinic Hours: Mon-Fri 7am – 5pm Open Saturday 7am-12pm

Hwy 89 Clinic: Mon-Sat 7am-1 pm

NOTE: CLINICS ARE CLOSED SUNDAY and NO DELIVERY SERVICE SATURDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Orders for Delivery: Please, call BEFORE 9:30 am, for same day local delivery Monday to Friday

24 Hour Emergency Vet Service call any clinic number 1-800-663-2941 519-698-2610 519-323-

FEBRUARY 2020 NEWSLETTER

Clinic News

Monday February 17, Family Day, is a Statutory Holiday. **There will be no delivery service that day.** Clinics will be open only in the morning and vets will be available for emergencies. Please note some milk testing for drug residues takes 3 hours so samples would need to arrive between 7-9am to be completed on the holiday.

Corona Questions?

The coronavirus that you've heard about killing hundreds of people worldwide is NOT the same coronavirus which affects your calves and cows! The name "coronavirus" is a broad term used to describe a family of viruses which have the same "crown" shape, but can cause a variety of different illnesses in different species. The coronavirus that you've heard about in the news lately affects wildlife and can be transmitted to humans from wildlife or close human-to-human contact. It originated in China and has spread through international travellers. Symptoms include fever, cough, and difficulty breathing, but the disease can progress to kidney failure and death. This is extremely different from the coronavirus we commonly see on our farms. Calves infected with coronavirus scour profusely and suffer from moderate to severe dehydration. Cows with coronavirus (called Winter Dysentery) scour mildly – it will affect most of the herd within a short period and only a few go off feed for a short time.


Proper Use of Teat Sealants

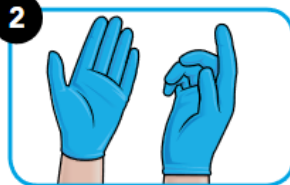
Teat sealants, such as Orbeseal, Lockout, and Vetoseal, are commonly used on dairy farms as a part of dry cow management protocols. They are intended to prevent bacteria from entering the cow's udder during her dry period. Teat sealants have proven very effective at preventing new mastitis infections during the dry period however they must be applied properly to avoid leftover product contaminating the milk after freshening. Teat sealants are made of a product called bismuth subnitrate - it is a completely harmless product for human consumption but causes some challenges for processing milk into cheese.


For teat sealants to be effective, be sure to have stepped down the cow's production prior to dry off day. If she is producing too much milk, she will leak through the sealant. No product can stop milk leakage, and it is the number one cause of mastitis infections in the early dry period. The most common and most effective method for reducing production prior to dry off is a combination of diet change (feed a dry cow ration) and less milking (reduce to once a day milking) for the week leading up to dry off.

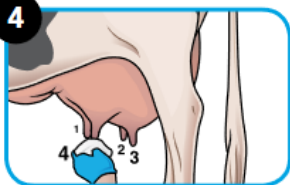
Please follow these steps to administer and remove teat sealants:


STEPS TO ADMINISTER TEAT SEALANT SAFELY AND EFFECTIVELY

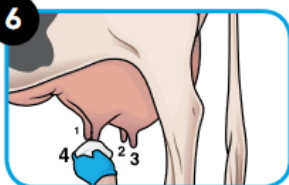
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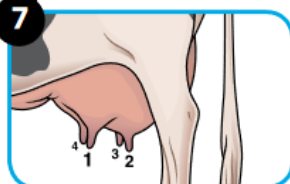
Begin by ensuring each quarter has been completely milked out.
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Proper hygiene is crucial. Remember to keep syringes clean, and replace or disinfect disposable gloves between each cow or when soiled. **DO NOT** immerse syringes in water prior to use.
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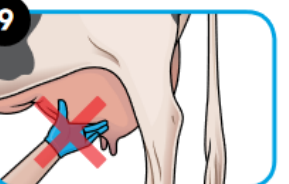
Dip teats with germicidal solution. Allow 30 seconds of contact time. Dry each teat with a clean towel.
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Disinfect teat ends by scrubbing each teat end with a 70-percent-alcohol-soaked pad, starting on teats farthest away.
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Apply dry cow therapy using partial-insertion technique, starting on the closest teat (opposite order of cleaning). Massage dry treatment into each quarter.
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Scrub each teat end with a 70-percent-alcohol-soaked pad, starting on teats farthest away.
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Infuse teats in the opposite order to cleaning. (I.e., treat the quarters nearest to you first).
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Pinch the teat where it joins the base of the udder. This helps position the paste in the teat canal.
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Deposit a small quantity of sealant in the teat canal as you remove the syringe. **DO NOT** massage teat sealant into the udder.
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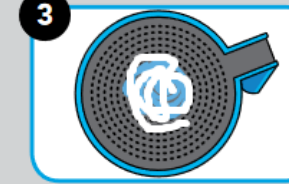
Apply a post-milking teat disinfectant.

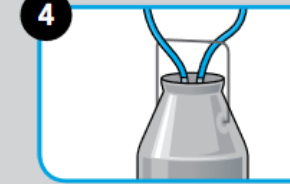
STEPS 5 & 6: OPTIONAL
*only for dry cow antibiotic treatment

STEPS TO REMOVE TEAT SEALANT EFFECTIVELY

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DO NOT remove by milking machine.
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At calving, thoroughly hand-strip every teat, 10 to 12 times, beginning at the top of the teat and working down prior to milking.*
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Identification: distinguish from milk during removal.
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Remove milk from fresh cows for a minimum of three milkings, per normal post-calving procedure. See important withdrawal information below.