Suggested control and treatment for scours Part III

Since scours in young calves is frequently a combined virus and bacterial problem, the greatest losses usually occur during the last half of calving season, and are more severe in heifers' calves. As the calving season progresses, the virulence and number of infectious agents increase, and disease outbreaks become more common. Even wellmanaged herds can have serious problems.

When scours occur in a beef. herd, pregnant cows should be moved from the containinated area and dispersed as much as feed and water facilities will permit. The dispersion of pregnant cows often will break the infection cycle and limit the outbreak. Under range conditions, any attempt to disinfect the contaminated area probably will be futile. In dairy cattle the management techniques usually determine whether disinfection can or cannot be applied effectively.

Under range conditions, calving on sloping ground usually is more advantageous than calving on level areas. The slope usually provides reasonably dry, calves are not as apt to become devitalized or con- diarrheals and electrolyte solutions. taminated by exposure to infective

Personal home computers are

popping up everywhere. Parents

often use them to balance the fam-

ily budget and young people use

them for schoolwork. Because a

home computer represents a sizea-

ble investment for many families.

insurance coverage should not be

Standard homeowners insurance

policies cover home computers which

are used for personal reasons such

as schoolwork. Generally speak-

computer is used, even sparingly,

for business purposes. While some companies do not make the distinction between business and per-

sonal use, they are the exception

needs the business coverage, a spe-

cial endorsement or additional

"floater" protection can be pur-

chased at a minimal cost. "Float-

perils the home computer is insured

against (fire, theft, etc.)

rather than the rule.

overlooked.

material. A supply of clean water also is needed in the calving lots.

Scours often can be avoided by calving away from corrals, but to give appropriate assistance at calving time, the cattle must be watched as closely as possible. Likewise, if navels of newborn calves are to be treated, the cattle must be accessible. Usually there are areas where calving season, and yet held under the control necessary for treating calving and giving other required assistant.

Small portable sheds with openings that will admit calves but not cows, and bedded with straw, provided excellent shelters. Size usually runs about 12 feet long and eight feet wide. The roof should be high enough to allow the sun to shine on the covered area. Provideing the calves with clean, dry quarters will go a long way toward preventing illness.

The "shotgun" approach to treatment of calf scours often is effective if it is applied when the disease first appears. First take fecal specimens for laboratory examination drainage, and if the area remains and then treat the sick animal with broad spectrum or antibiotics, anti-

Insure your computers Policyholders also should check

with their agents, brokers or com-

pany representatives to find out if

their computers are covered against

damage from spilled drinks, mischie-

vious pets, dropping, keyboad failure or power surges.

Coverage may be on an actualcash-value basis. This is, the object may be old and its value depreciated. For an additional premium, policyholder can obtain replacement cost coverage which will not subing, coverage would end if the tract depreciation in a settlement.

It is a good policy to treat animals that are seemingly well if they are in close contact with the sick. It is best to treat these with acidophilus milk (see No. 2 in following list).

Loss of body fluid is the most frequent cause of death from scours. Water excretion is increased as much as 30 times normal. This loss leads to dehydration. In addition to water loss, electolytes (the salts necessary for normal body function) are lost in large amounts when calves scours.

Treatment of severe scours in calves should be directed toward replacing the water and electrolyte loss, as well as destroying the causative agents. The most effective method of overcoming dehydration is by intravenous treatment. Up to 2 gallons of water and electolytes may be administered to a calf intravenously over a 24-hour period. Many veterinarians throughout the west are saving calves with this

treatment. Simple home treatment can assist in overcoming dehydration. Scouring calves may be given the following solution at least twice daily instead of milk: sodium chloride (table salt), I teaspoon; sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) 1/2 teaspoon; Glucose (corn syrup), four ounces; water, four pints.

Calves should be fed this solution together with a suitable antibiotic. After two to three days treatment, or as soon as scouring creases, discontinue the antibiotic and introduce acidophilus milk. With clinical recovery the calf can be returned to a normal milk diet. The caif's mother should be completly milked out before the calf is returned to her. At no time during treatment should the total fluid intake be below eight pints daily.

This system works for several

usually are dehydration and shock. Fluid and electroylyte therapy keep calves alive long enough for antibiotics overcome the infection. One pint of fluid for every ten pounds of body weight is about normal daily fluid intake.

2. Do not feed milk during treatment unless acidophilus milk is used. You can obtain freeze-dried acidophilus milk (Lactobacillus acidophilus) cultures from veterinarians or veterinary supply houses. Ordinary milk is a good bacterial feed and continued intake of cows' milk could favor bacterial growth and prolong the scours, but acidophlus milk is so loaded with helpful bacteria that they overcome or aid in replacing the harmful organisms in the gut.

3. Antibiotic or other drug therapy is compatible with fluids and can be directed at the causative agents.

Give young calves access to clean drinking water and a salt-mineral box. These can be located in a calf creep or shelter area. If they are readily available, sick calves may spontaneously replace some of their lost water and electrolytes.

Avoid prolonged use of antibiotics, since they interfere with normal digestive processes. If calves are medicated orally with antibiotics beyond a 48-hour period, you should feed lactobacillus acidophilus culture after antibiotic medication is stopped.

Without doubt, there are many causes of calf scours where the cause is unknown. Always examine each outbreak. Autopsy of dead or dying calves is recommended in order to identify factors responsible for the disease. With proper identification, many forms of scours can be effectively and quickly controlled. The saving in time, medication and calves makes prompt action thorough investigation of each outThe

EXTENSION

AGRICULTURE/4-H Clay Penhollow

HOME EC/4-H Mollie Marsh

FAMILY LIFE/4-H Arlene Boileau 4-H/YOUTH AIDE Joni David

People

OFFICE MANAGEMENT Eraina Palmer

TRAINEE Deanna Lamebear

2126 Warm Springs Street — 553-1161, extension 238

Beef Referendum voting scheduled for May 10

Oregon beef producers will help decide the fate of an industryfinanced research, education and information program when they vote in the national beef referendum May 10.

Voting will take place in county offices of the OSU Extension Service during regular business hours.

Under the rules established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, producers and importers will decide the future of a \$1 a head check-off system to finance programs conducted by the Cattlemen's Beef Promotion and Research Board. Half of the money collected in Oregon will be used in the state. The other half will be used by the National Beef Promotion and Research Board. The referendum was authorized by the Beef Promotion and Research Act of 1985.

All cattle producers who owned

ters of cattle, beef and beef products between October 1, 1986. and March 31, 1988, are eligible to vote. Also eligible to cast ballots are members of 4-H. Future Farmers of America and other youth who owned cattle during that time.

Anyone unable to vote in person May 10 may request an absentee ballot between April 1 and 29. Absentee ballots must be received in the Extension office serving the voter's county by May 3.

Absentee ballots may be obtained from Bill Zollinger, Beef Referendum State Extension Coordinator, Department of Animal Science, OSU, Corvallis 97331.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service will count ballots, determine the eligibility of challenged voters and ballots, and announce the results of the referen-

1. The principal causes of death break economically worthwhile. or acquired cattle as well as impor-Making the most of limited garden space

When gardening space is limited

If the owner of a home computer harvest, but it requires more care ers" also can be used to expand the drawn to scale, is used as a pattern existing number of covered perils. The home policy will indicate those should identify vegetable varieties

you can maximize garden productiion with density planting.

and tentative planting dates

Consider the following points

when planting for density planting. Density planting can give a good

from the gardener. Density planting is easier when a garden plan, for putting in the garden. The plan

Spacing between rows and within the row should be close. Close spacing of plants requires more fertilizer and water than normal spacing, and careful observation to prevent vegetable plants from becom-

their reaching maturity. Instead of planting radishes and leaf lettuce and turnips. ttuce in rows and two-and-a-half feet apart, leave only one foot between rows. (You may want to othes count allow access for weeding by limiting the row length to five or six feet). An alternate method is to job hunting," Koester says, "But leave the rows at their normal you should go through your closet width, but instead of planting the seeds in a single row, scatter them

within the row.

Try succession planting. Plant one crop several times by spacing the plantings a week or more apart. This keeps the vegetables from maturing at the same time and yields fresh vegetables at a steady ing over-crowded, which prevents a rate. Some crops suited to this type of planting are sweet corn, beans,

Replanting a previously harvested area of the garden with another variety of vegetable is another type of succession planting. It works best with early and late crops. Follow an early crop of peas with a late crop of cauliflower, broccoli or kale. Crops of carrots, spinach, chard or cabbage can be planted in the sumover a three to four inch strip mer on ground that earlier yield

spring crops of lettuce, onions and radishes.

Fast and slow growing crops can be interplanted in the same row. Plant radishes between cucumbers and lettuce between hills of corn. However, be careful of fast-growing vegetables that may grow so tall that they shade slower-growing plants

Stakes and trellises work to keep bushy, sprawling plants like tomatoes and cucumbers off the ground.

Select vegetables varieties that take up less space, such as bushtype squash.

If early-yielding vegetable varieties are used, you don't have to wait all summer to harvest. For example, beefstake tomatoes take 100

days or more to ripen. Earliermaturing tomato varieties can be picked sooner. Always plant vegetable varieties

adapted to the Northwest. Check seed catalogs or with neighborhood gardeners to find out what varieties thrive under local conditions.

Run vegetable rows north and south so each row gets maximum light exposure. (Vegetables producing fruit need full sunlight, while leafy vegetables may tolerate partial shade). Keep tall growing crops from shading smaller plants by putting them on the north or east side of the garden.

Put tomato and potato plants in different areas of the garden, especially if you had difficulty with disease on these crops during the previous growing season.

when you are job hunting. What you wear to an interview can have a lot to do with whether you get a job offer or a letter of rejection. Employers look at clothing as an

Like it or not, clothes count

indicator of the individual's ability and desire for a particular position, notes Ardis Koester, Oregon State University Extension clothing and textiles specialist. In a recent study, personnel

officers rated woman applicants for managerial or non-managerial jobs according to their clothing. Those perceived as managerial types had an overall neat and easy to maintain appearance. These applicants wore simple, tailored clothing such as skirts with simple and tailored jackets, moderate amounts of makeup, and simple hair styles and kept hair away from the face.

Those perceived as non-managerial types wore frilly or tight clothing and heavier makeup, and had fussy, hard-to-maintain hair styles.

and select outfits that make you look capable and ready for the workplace."

Clubs

Sup-Se-Qawt

Mondays

Tuesday, April 26

Grooming Club II

4-H Center "You don't need new clothes for

Silversmith Club Tuesdays and Thursdays 5-6:30 p.m.-4-H Center

Wes-Wes-Yte

4 p.m.-4-H Center Shawlmaking

4-6 p.m.—Laura Switzler Home

Mondays-6:30-8:30 p.m.

Care of pillows adds to longevit

occasional chore that many homemakers tend to forget about it altogether. However, good care of pillows adds to their longevity.

Before deciding on laundering techniques for your pillows, find out whate materials the pillow's filling is made of. Pillow-filling materials vary greatly. The best source of information on laundering pillows is the manufacturer's directions on the pillow label.

Only pillows labeled "washable" should be laundered, because some fillings will become bumpy or ticking will stain if put in water. If the

Laundering pillows is such an pillows a few days afterwards to completely remove any lingering fumes from dry-cleaning solvents.

Wash pillows that can be home laundered in pairs to avoid throwing your washing machine off balance. Before starting the agitator in your machine, hold pillows underwater as water rises in the washer. to keep pillows from floating.

When fiberfill pillows are laundered, stuffing may shift. A thorough plumping later will solve this problem. Good quality poly-fill pillows will keep their fluffy resiliency at least five years or more if kept

and crumble when they are exposed to oil or air. True rubber latex should never be put in a dryer since under certain conditions it may catch fire by spontaneous combus-

Latex pillows will last eight to ten years if coverings are removed and they are washed regularly. Latex filling is usually not washed.

Feather and down pillows last a long time if they are kept clean. They can be drycleaned or washed in pairs. Wet feathers have a strong odor, which will disapper as they

Latex pillows gradually stiffen dry. Drying teather pillows takes two or three hours in a dryer, or even longer when pillows are hung

outside on a sunny day. To prevent mildew in feather and down pillows, it is important to dry the wet feathers completely. Feathers will clump together when wet, so fluff them frequently as they dry, or put tennis balls or a child's clean tennis shoe in the dry to break up clumps. You'll add greatly to the life of pillows. If you launder ticking frequently to keep the pillow filling free from oil and

Manage your energy investment

resources effectively to obtain the maximum comfort, convenience, pleasure and satisfaction from your energy investment.

Find and fix air leaks around windows, doors, foundation, elec-

and least expensive exercise. A

study of thousands of Harvard

alumni found that a long-term pro-

Good management means using trical outlets, exhaust fans and attic openings. Install storm windows and doors

to reduce heat loss and/or heat

Provide summer shade for south

five degrees on heating and air conditioning systems and compensate for comfort with the clothing you wear. Insulate ceilings, exterior walls,

under floors, heat ducts and hot water pipes. Use exhaust fans effectively to

the source. Use energy powered home appliances efficiently.

purchasing appliances, automobiles and other motors. Consider lifetime cost when making purchasing decisions. If a change of housing is planned,

heat, cool, light and clean. Whether shopping for housing to buy or rent, evaluate it for

There are many ways to conserve energy in and around the home without sacrificing your level of living. Although some of the tips range benefits should pay for the cost. As energy supplies decrease and costs rise, you must weigh your use of resources with greater care.

riboflavin, niacin and iron. Since it can be used in place of ground beef in most recipes at tremendous sav-Turkey Hash

11/2 pounds ground turkey 1/4 cup oil (1/2 stick) 11/2 cups frozen hash brown potatoes, thawed 1/2 cup finely chopped onion

1/2 teaspoon savory, crumbled 1/2 teaspoon paprika 4 teaspoon pepper 4 tsp dried garlic tablespoons catsup or chili sauce

1/2 teaspoons salt

tablespoon minced parsley Brown turkey in oil in a skillet. Stir in potatoes and onion. Cook, stirring, a few minutes until onion is partially cooked. Mix in next five ingredients. Spoon hash into an oven dish, then make four depressions with a spoon to hold eggs. Spoon one tablespoons catsup or chili sauce into each depression and break an egg into each. Bake. uncovered, in a 400-degree oven ten to 15 minutes, or until eggs are set. Sprinkle with parsley. Makes

four servings. Note: Frozen hash brown potatoes come in a variety of sizes and brands. Hash can be made ahead, covered and held in low oven until ready to cook eggs.

High in protein, low in fat-Ground turkey meat, is high in protein and low in fat. It is an excellent source of the B vitamins,



Hash made of fresh ground turkey is high in protein and low in calories.

gram of walking can significantly prolong life. Walking is an activity that can help diabetics get the exercise they need. Here are some help-

ful pointers: *Check with your doctor. If he says you are healthy (but inactive). start with a mile-long walk at a pace of about three miles per hour (20 minutes per mile), four days per week. Gradually, over the course of about six weeks, increase your distance to three miles and increase your pace to four miles per hour (a

15 minute mile). If you have a great

deal of difficulty walking that fast,

walk a little further. Also, gradu-

ally increase to walking five days per week. *If you can walk, don't ride! Park your car at the far end of the parking lot and walk to the store. Park at the Community Center and walk to the Administration building. You get the idea!

Walk, don't drive
Walking is the simplest, safest *As you *As you walk, swing your arms. Your upper body needs a workout, too. As walking becomes easier and easier, try carrying a backpack with a little sand or rice to add

*Put variety into your walking program. Take a friend along. Walk along a different route. Listen to your favorite music quietly through earphones as you walk along. Walk your dog everyday-whether you

have one or not. *Wear shoes which have a rigid arch and cushioning for the heel and ball of your foot. A good, supportive shoe often means the difference between pain-free and painful walking.

Consumer series

April 22

Backyard Greenhouse

Raised Bed Gardening

label recommends dry cleaning, air

Adjust temperature setting by

control heat and excess moisture at

Use lighting efficiently. Light the areas in the home being used. Select energy efficient bulbs, tubes and fixtures when replacements are

Consider energy efficiency when

consider how much space is essential. Extra space takes energy to

energy efficiency. involve spending money, the long-