



June 2018 NEWSLETTER



A reminder about fairs and summer shows:

I write this after passing three people planting corn between my home and the veterinary office, some five miles. It's a late spring and Fairs and shows will be upon us soon. Hopefully animals are starting to be halter broken, and cleaned up. Hopefully you are aware of fair health requirements. Any fair that is not a terminal fair are now requiring PRRS and PED test (swine viral diseases) which can actually be done on grouped saliva. It's easy to do, but expensive. A terminal fair is a fair where every hog goes directly to slaughter, so no pigs go home or to any other farm. This test can take a couple weeks to get the results back so please don't contact us two days before the fair asking that we get the test run. We are currently using Iowa state lab. If you are confused by health requirements have us or a fair veterinarian clarify the requirements; we don't want any kids unable to show over health requirements. Also, if you have ringworm problems, start treatment now.

Note about Electric Outlets:

We frequently need an electric outlet on your farm for equipment. There is often no one around when we are setting up for a procedure, and occasionally we plug into a standard plug that someone has wired up 240 volts and our equipment is ruined. This is often very old cobbled wiring and you may not even be aware that it isn't wired to code, but it is illegal per code and it does ruin our equipment. If you are not sure, try plugging in a 120 volt light, it will get very bright and burn out. Or try plugging in a set of Oster clippers, they will go extremely fast at first, then stop, and blue smoke will curl out of them. Your other option is to use an inexpensive voltage tester or ask an electrician to check the voltage. The correct plug for 240 volt will have at least one of the female openings turned 90 degrees from a conventional 120 volt plug female opening. There is variation in the plug design due to different amperage levels, but a conventional 120 volt cord will not go into a code 240 volt plug.

**JUNE
20**



**WAUPUN VETERINARY
SERVICE
SMALL RUMINANT MEETING**

Chester Town Hall
6:30-7:30 pm
W6498 Oakwood Rd Waupun
Come enjoy some ice-cream with Waupun Vet as we discuss important topics related to sheep! Looking forward to seeing you all there!

*Nutrition
*Parasite Control

PLEASE RSVP BY JUNE 13:
920-324-3931

Reduce the Risk of Down Fresh Cows:

Extended use of propylene glycol to treat ketosis has the potential to lower blood potassium in dairy cows. This is exacerbated if the cow has a depressed appetite, and it is really a crisis if the cow has diarrhea. Many cows can handle it, but cows that go down from low potassium almost always end up at dead stock. Because of this the vets will often recommend you give extra oral potassium when drenching cows with propylene glycol for more than three days. Again, cows with poor appetite and especially diarrhea are those that really need this.

Meet our newest associate:

Jackie McIntyre is a home-grown veterinarian from Randolph, WI. She graduated from Randolph High School and received her under-graduate degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. There she earned a Bachelor's in Business Administration double majoring in Accounting and Marketing. Post-graduation she earned her Certification in Public Accounting (CPA) while working at SC Johnson. Jackie decided to return to school to pursue a veterinary degree after three years in corporate finance. She received her DVM from UW School of Veterinary Medicine in May of 2018. While attending veterinary school Jackie spent a lot of time with WVS and worked on dairies in the area - most of you have probably seen her around! Jackie now lives in Waupun with her husband Kolby. In her spare time Jackie enjoys traveling, gardening and cooking, hiking with her dogs, and playing and coaching volleyball.



Diesel fuel prices:

From a recent finance magazine I was reading, by 2020 the world shipping industry will be burning low sulfur diesel. Currently most ships burn bunker fuel, a very low grade diesel which is basically what is left after all the lighter components of crude are distilled off. It is about 3.5% sulfur. International rules require the shipping industry to burn fuel with less than .5% sulfur by 2020, some 18 months from now. Understandably, I don't know how the shipping rules will be enforced on an international level. But there will be a significant increased demand for conventional diesel and there will be a several years out shortage of capacity at refineries. This may make those of you that use a lot of diesel consider hedging with contracts or options against diesel heading up into the 4 dollar range.

June ET Tips and Tricks

Frost lines in your Nitrogen Tank: the frost line of most nitrogen tanks is at least 4 to 5 inches below the neck opening (unless you have it filled daily). How many times have you lifted that canister, containing multiple canes/goblets of embryos, above the tank neck, to see what embryos and how many embryos you had left? Each straw contains a single embryo vs. a straw of semen has multiple! Raising the cane/goblet part way out of the tank likely causes embryo defects/death. Next time you want to see what embryos you have, pour a separate cooler of nitrogen and quickly place the entire cane/goblet into it. If you don't have extra nitrogen, let me know and I will do an inventory for you! That way the embryo is always protected.



Figure 3: Correct Handling

Figure 1: Incorrect Handling

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