

Fall 2010 Newsletter

Office Hours : Mon, Tues, Thurs - 8:30-5:00 211 McQuay St., RR#3 Yarker, On. K0K

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Wed - 8:30-7:00, Fri - 8:30-4:00, Sat - 10-1:00

(613) 358-2833 or 1-888-832-1904 (toll free)

Farm Emergency Service by App't

Watch out for these Toxic Products: Antifreeze: is a product used in most vehicles and it is very toxic to cats and dogs. They are attracted to it because of its very sweet taste. It takes only a very small amount to cause poisoning. Some symptoms include: incoordination, lethargy, dehydration, vomiting and unable to urinate. Death is certain without immediate treatment; therefore, prevention is crucial! Check under your vehicles for leaking fluids daily!**Chocolate:** It's the season for chocolate! Certain types of chocolate are more toxic than others. The chemical that is toxic is called *methylxanthine*. Symptoms of being poisoned are vomiting, diarrhea, and hyperactivity. Put all the chocolate in a high cupboard, especially cooking chocolate!**Poinsettia** is the most popular Christmas plant. It is very easy to recognize with large red, white, pink flowers & green leaves. In the leaves there is a thick milky toxic liquid. Your pets will have to digest only a few leaves to be poisoned. Some symptoms are vomiting, anorexia, and lethargy. Other toxic plants are: Azalea, Easter Lily, Mistletoe, Holly, Narcissus, Philodendron & English Ivy.

If your pet has signs of being poisoned by toxic products - call us

immediately. Lumps, Bumps & Cysts: Both dogs and cats can develop lumps, bumps or cysts at any age. Some of these are as simple as a fat lump, or an abscess from an injury, or very serious like a tumor. Large fat lumps should be removed, especially the ones that interfere with body movement. Abscesses (ex. from cat/dog-bites) can be lanced, drained and treated with antibiotics. Cancerous tumors, in most cases, should be removed as soon as possible. If you find a lump on your pet, make an app't today to get it assessed, treated and/or surgically removed. **Kennel Cough or Bordetella:**

What is it? Should I vaccinate my dog for it? Kennel Cough is caused by an airborne virus called *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, which attacks the larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes. It is a highly contagious. Symptoms of kennel cough are severe coughing, runny eyes and nose, swollen tonsils, wheezing, lack of appetite and lethargy. Since the coughing can continue for 3 to 4 weeks, hence many sleepless nights; Bordetella vaccine is best given to prevent this disease. Grooming and boarding facilities, obedience classes and shows require that all dogs be vaccinated. It is also good to give it to dogs that visit parks, go camping or travel to new areas. **Crate Training** your new puppy is the best gift of all! It is lifelong security for your dog, especially when going to the vets, groomers, boarding kennel, or if travelling by car, plane, etc. **Get one today! A weird emergency: Hit By Car** (pet traveling in a car) - This is more common than you might realize. Dogs and cats are often injured while riding in the car or truck. This is especially common when the pet is not in a seatbelt and they are thrown within the car. **How to remove a Tick!** Ticks are a species of parasitic spider, found in long grass. They attach themselves to anything, animals or humans, which happen to brush against them. There are 2 methods of removal; 1) use a *Tick Twister*, sliding the hooked end close to the skin, around the tick, twist counter clockwise and gently pull upwards. 2) With gloved fingers grip the body very lightly as close to the skin as possible, pinch and twist in a counter clockwise direction while gently pulling upwards. Applying alcohol on the tick will stun it, making it easier to pull out and help disinfect the area. No tweezers please! **Treat Arthritis:** some older dogs & cats get arthritis – don't give up on them without trying our surprising arthritis products for improved joint health. Their senior years can be more enjoyable! **Call us today!**

Did you know? A group of owls is called a “Parliament”! Explore our website to get more details on the topics in this newsletter: www.lanevetservices.ca

Scour Prevention in Calves As winter approaches, many of you will have calves born early in the new year. The following information may be helpful: **What is calf scours?** Calf scours is caused by different viruses (like rota & corona), bacteria (like E.coli) and organisms (like coccidia). When attacked by these infectious agents, the calf's stomach is still immature; making it the weakest point of the calf's system. The lining of the bowel is damaged which results in the loss of large amounts of body fluid from the digestive tract. **Symptoms are:** dehydrated, lack of energy and electrolyte imbalance. A calf is approximately 70% water at birth, so the loss of body fluids through diarrhea produces rapid dehydration. The younger the calf is, the greater the chance of death from scours. **Strategies for prevention:** Make sure the calf gets 2 litres of colostrum within the first 6 hours of life. Avoid calving in wet areas if possible, protect from chilling winds or drafts; Calve heifers in a separate area from older cows as their immune systems are weaker than the older cows; Isolate any scouring calves and treat immediately; Clean and disinfect the environment. Early isolation is critical to aid in preventing the spread of scours to other calves. Cows can be vaccinated at 6 and 3 weeks prior to the beginning of the calving season and/or calves oral antibodies at birth. **What is the “Ram Effect”?** Ewes will come into heat quickly when the ram is introduced. This works well for synchronizing the lambing (granted that extra rams are available). Recommend 40 ewes per 1 ram. **Goat Facts!** The meat from younger goats is called kid or cabrito, whereas meat from older goats is called chevon, also known as ‘mutton’ in some areas. Goats have less resistant to worms therefore, management is key to prevent and control worm resistance. **Horses & Red Maple Leaves!** As little as one pound of dried maple leaves in your pasture can be toxic to your horse. When ingested the leaves result in a severe hemolytic anemia. This is the rupture of the red blood cells, causing weakness, pale gums, an elevated heart rate & shock. **Farm Animal Facts**

Gestation Periods (average in days) for some common farm animals...	
Cattle Dairy - 279	Goats - 145 - 155
Sheep (meat) - 140-152	Beef - 281 - 289
Rabbits - 28	Horse - 340
	Alpaca - 343 - 155
Normal Rectal Body temperatures (+ or - 0.5°C)...	
Cow - 38.5 (103.7 f)	Sheep - 39.1 (102.5 f)
Goat - 39.1 (102.5 f)	Horse - 37.7 (99.9 f)
Lama 38.2 (102 f)	Pig - 39.2 (102.7 f)

Cattle Pregnancy Check Special 5% Off from November 1 to December 31. These are done at > 40 days, after the bull is removed. There is a 5% chance that a pregnant cow will show a heat. Save the good feed for the producing cows & heifers!

“Congratulations to the winners!”

the Month... June - “Molly” Taylor, Tamworth Napanee
August - “Lacey” Bilowus, Napanee Gord Young, Perth Road
August - Bernie Robinson, Kingston

New Patients of

July - “Max” Kimmnett,
Birth of the Month... June –
July – Dean Hickey, Godfrey

Did you know? A group of bears is called a sleuth!

“Prevention is the best medicine!”