

News Letter Summer 2011



Office Hours : Mon, Tues, Thurs - 8:30-5:00 211 McQuay Rd., 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

For owners with High Energy, Fearful, Timid, or Aggressive Dogs: Obedience training classes are the best, but for other help visit our website, watch the *Dog Whisperer*, read training books - to get tips on managing dominate behaviour around people and other pets in the family and neighbourhood. Any dog can be retrained to be a more enjoyable member of the community. **Some tips to start with:** **1. NO EYE CONTACT** – eye contact gives the dog power which will continue and reinforce their excitement / aggression / jumping and barking behaviour. **2. SILENCE WHEN DISCIPLINING** - certain dogs behave better when the owners are not present during the Vet visit and examination. They tend to be protective of their owners and their children. **3. CONTROL WITH A LEASH** - relaxing the leash when the dog stops pulling / jumping / barking / growling, etc. it shows them that the owner is not uptight, so they do not have to be either. When taking the dog for a walk, the dog should be beside or behind the owner, instead of in front. **4. FOR BETTER CONTROL** – one can use various tools such as Newtrix collars, Halties, Easy Walk Harnesses and Pinch collars. The choice would depend on the personality of the dog. Example: a strong powerful large to giant breed dog may need a pinch collar (only use as needed). A lot of dogs will fight something over their nose, so a halter is not for them; then a harness would be a better choice. However, dogs can be trained to use the “over the nose” collars, like the Newtrix. Note: Choke chains can cause neck injuries to strong active dogs and they do not control them. **Fecal Eating:** This is quite common in dogs and cats. It can become an established pattern at a very young age, from grooming after defecating. It can involve eating stool from various species such as dog, cat, cow, sheep or horse manure. Parasites can be ingested therefore doing fecal tests and de-worming is essential to good health. Parasites found are: roundworms, hookworms, whipworms, giardia, coccidia and tapeworms. Some parasites can be transmitted to humans from their pets. **In-House Services Available at Lane Veterinary Services:** Prevention: vaccinations, flea and worm control, allergy testing, etc. Complete physical exams and wellness testing: Blood testing, urinalysis, fecal (stool) analysis, x-rays, ear swabs, etc. Prescription and healthy maintenance dog and cat foods. **Surgeries:** Dog and Cat spays (female) – stay over 1 night Dog and Cat neuters (male) – day surgery Dentistry: cleaning, polishing and tooth extractions – day surgery Other: wounds, quill removal, abdominal surgery, cruciate knee repair, lump removal, etc **NEW – Laser Therapy** Laser therapy provides an almost unlimited number of non-invasive, drug free and safe treatment possibilities for all companion pets. Including, but not limited to arthritis, degenerative joint disease, pain relief, muscle, ligament and tendon injuries, hip dysplasia, wound healing plus much more.... **Introductory Special:** Call us for details at 613-358-2833 or 1-888-832-1904.

Explore our website to get more details on any topic of interest to you:

www.lanevetservices.ca and email: info@lanevetservices.ca

Attention RR# clients: Please call or email us with your fire number. Thank you!

Did you know? Emus cannot walk backwards! Blackleg In cattle & sheep: Blackleg is caused by a bacterium found naturally in the intestinal tract. It leaves the body in the manure of animals and can remain viable in soil for many years. Disturbing the soil may lead to outbreaks since this will allow dormant spores to be released that would normally remain deeper in the ground. The major source of infection is contaminated pasture, since animals will take in the bacteria while grazing. Once the bacteria are ingested into the body, they penetrate the walls of the intestinal tract, enter the bloodstream and are carried to the muscles. **In sheep** the bacteria enter the body more commonly through cuts or abrasion e.g. castration, dockings, shearing etc. An outbreak of the disease may be characterized by a few new cases each day for several days occurring in animals ranging from 6 months to 2 years of age. It is often the best animals in the herd that gets the disease (e.g. in good health, eating well, gaining weight). The disease is most common in the summer and fall, especially when it is wet, with very few cases reported in the winter months. **Symptoms...** The onset of the disease is sudden with death usually occurring in 12 to 48 hours. There may be no signs or the animal may exhibit lameness and depression. There may be a fever at first but body temperatures often returns to normal (or below normal) before the clinical signs are noticed. Small, hot, painful swellings may show up in the hip, shoulder, chest, back, neck etc. General signs may include prostration (laying down) and tremors usually leading to death. **Controlling the disease...** This consists of vaccinating animals twice, six weeks apart, between 3 and 6 months of age. Animals need to be re-vaccinated up to two years old. **WHITE MUSCLE or Stiff Lamb Disease...** This disease is caused by a deficiency of selenium which adversely affects muscle development and function. Affected animals may move stiffly, with back arched, and seem unwilling to get up. Sudden death (involving the heart muscle) often occurs in 2-3 days and may be brought on by vigorous exercise. The affected muscles often appear pale, dry and may be chalky white due to calcium deposits, hence the name "white muscle". The disease results when selenium deficient feed is given to mothers during or before pregnancy. It is most common in animals fed legume forages (rather than grasses) in areas when selenium is deficient. Southern Ontario soils are selenium deficient. **Treatment/Prevention...** This consists of injecting a solution of selenium and vitamin E. Cows or ewes can receive selenium in the feed or can be injected 4 weeks before birthing. Calves/lambs can be injected at birth and 2 weeks before being turned out onto pasture. **NOTE...** Selenium is a toxic element, so follow label instructions carefully!

"Congratulations to the winners!" New Patients of the Month... January - "Tink" Vaillancourt, Harrowsmith
February - "Dexter" Fraser, Yarker
March - "Billy CC" Allen, Odessa

April - "Mattie" Banks, Roblin
Birthing of the Month... January - Leona/Sheri Hasler, Harrowsmith
February - WJ McQuay, Yarker

March - Jana Jackson, Yarker
April - George Whaley, Perth Road

"Prevention is the best medicine!"

Did you know?

Twelve or more cows is called a Flink!
difference between a herd and flink
herd is less than 12.

A flink is a group of 12 or more cows. So the
of cows only exists if the