



LIONEL'S

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

Sept/Oct 2018

40th Edition

Lionel's News

Dear Business Partner

With the season changing we bring you the spring edition of our newsletter. As in the past we still aim to give you, as our valued customer, access to relevant and insightful articles on everyday farming. We start off with an article on the benefits of consuming milk rather than non-dairy alternatives. The 2nd article takes a closer look at the tendency of markets to move towards heavier weights in pigs. We also included more information on the sow caliper and a gilt eligibility decision tree. After the recent outbreak of distemper in the Western Cape region we added an article, by Dr Otto Kriek, explaining what the disease entails and how to treat and prevent distemper. Our 4th article deals with signs of a healthy dairy cow and how profitability is linked to the condition of a dairy herd. As winter is fading away and summer is fast approaching hibernating animals are starting to awake and you will most likely see more tortoises, bees, snails and snakes around, but it is also the main breeding season for flies, cockroaches and other insects. Therefore we included a fly control program in this edition so that you can rest assured that Lionel's Vet can give you the best solution to fly problems.

As always, we also bring you advertisements on trusted products and if you need any more information on these and other products you are welcome to contact the sales representative in your area.

Thank you for your continuous loyalty and support throughout the year. We hope to bring you excellent service as we approach the end of 2018. Feel free to contact us if you have any specific topics you would like us to cover in future editions. Your inputs are always welcome.

Many thanks to all our loyal customers. Going forward, we hope to bring you more exciting products/services and the best possible customer experience available.

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Milk is good for you, according to a new study — further evidence that the real thing is healthier than non-dairy alternatives



Cow's milk has a higher nutritional value than non-dairy alternatives. [Vitalii Krokhmaluk / Shutterstock](#)

- **A new study has shown cow's milk is good for the body.**
- **People who had 3.2 daily servings of low-fat dairy products had a lower mortality rate than those who had none.**
- **They also had a reduced risk of cardiovascular disease and stroke specifically.**
- **Some people in the world are lactose intolerant because they don't have the necessary enzyme to break down the components of dairy.**
- **For everyone else, there isn't much evidence you should avoid milk to be healthy.**
- **In fact, there are several myths about milk circulating online.**

Whether or not you should drink milk is a contentious issue. Some people are convinced that cutting dairy out of their diets clears up their skin and gives them more energy, while others swear by dairy's nutritional benefits.

According to new research from McMaster University in Canada, [published in the Lancet](#), milk is good for the body. A study of 36,000 people aged 35 to 70 from 21 different countries found that consuming dairy products is linked to a reduced risk of cardiovascular disease.

Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire about how much dairy they had a day. Those who had 3.2 daily servings had a mortality rate of 3.4% compared to those who didn't have any, amongst whom the rate was 5.6% on average.

Higher dairy consumption was also linked to the lowest risk of cardiovascular disease and stroke, and this was true whether the milk was full or low fat.

"Our findings support that consumption of dairy products might be beneficial for mortality and cardiovascular disease, especially in low-income and middle-income countries where dairy consumption is much lower than in North America or Europe," said Mahshid Dehghan, a professor at McMaster University, and lead author of the study.

The participants mostly drank milk and ate yoghurt in the study, and not enough cheese and butter was consumed to know whether they had an impact on health. Although, previous research has found that [eating cheese has been associated with a lower risk of death](#) because it's [good for the heart](#).

[Current dietary guidelines in nearly all countries](#) emphasise the importance of consuming lower-fat dairy products. In Denmark, for example, the recommendation is to have 500g of low fat milk products per day and one slice of low fat cheese.

There's a low risk of lactose intolerance in Northern Europe

[Some people are lactose intolerant](#). It is most common in people of East Asian decent, affecting about 90% of adults in some of these communities. It is also common amongst people of West African, Arab, Jewish, Greek, and Italian descent.

But the prevalence of lactose intolerance is much lower in Northern European populations, at about 5%, where they have a long history of depending on milk products as an important food source. People in these communities are more likely to have the necessary enzymes in their gut to break down the components of dairy.

Despite the relatively low risk of having a problem with dairy, milk alternatives have become more popular in recent years. This is partly because of a rise in veganism, and concerns about animal welfare. But it's also because of the belief they are somehow healthier.



Cow's milk has an undeservedly poor reputation.

Cow's milk has more nutritional value than non-dairy alternatives

In fact, alternatives like soy milk, almond milk, and coconut milk don't rival cow's milk in terms of nutritional value. A glass of cow's milk has as much as eight times the protein of any alternative, and many non-dairy milks contain added sugar. Cow dairy also contains more phosphorus, potassium, vitamin D, and often has fewer calories.

Aside from the belief it is "less healthy," there are a number of other myths about the impacts of drinking cow's milk.

1. **Myth: Cow's milk is full of hormones that are damaging to human health.**

Truth: All animal products will contain hormones, and cow's milk is no different. But humans don't have the appropriate receptors for these bovine hormones to bind to. Also, when we drink milk, any hormones will be broken down in our gut into their component amino acids, so they wouldn't have any biological effect anyway.

2. **Myth: Milk is bleached before it's put on the shelves.**

Truth: There are a few images circulating online that claim milk starts out red. Sometimes a cow will have mastitis, which is an infection of their udders that affects less than 1% of them. If this happens, cows have to be milked to treat it. Their milk is then diverted to a separate tank and poured down the drain. This is the only time you'd see blood-stained milk, but even then it's unlikely. And this milk is poured away — it doesn't make its way to market.

3. **Myth: Cow's milk contains pus.**

Truth: **Absolutely not.** Somatic cells are white blood cells found in cow's udders, which fight infection. If the level of these cells is high, that means the cow is fighting something such as mastitis. Milk goes through a somatic cell count test, and somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 cells per milliliter is considered to be in optimum health. In some countries the line is drawn higher, but the main point of it is to ensure cows are all healthy. Some online articles confuse somatic cells with pus.

4. **Myth: Milk causes acne.**

Truth: [The American Academy of Dermatology \(AAD\)](#) doesn't currently recommend changing your diet to try and manage acne, because there is a lack of sufficient data. Some studies have claimed to find a link between drinking milk and developing acne, but the results haven't been strong because no study has been both randomised and controlled. Acne breakouts are more likely to be due to a multitude of dietary and biological factors, rather than a one-to-one causation of consuming dairy.

If you're unconvinced, drink soy

You may still decide to cut cow's milk out of your diet even if you're not lactose intolerant, and that's totally fine. Dairy farming in many countries such as the UK is often safe and to a high standard, but you might not want to take the risk if you don't know where it comes from.

If you do try alternatives, it's just important to make up the vitamins and minerals you may lose out on as a result. A study, [published in the Journal of Food Science and Technology](#) in January, found that soy milk is the best alternative if you choose to cut out cow's milk. - **[Read the original article on INSIDER.](#)**

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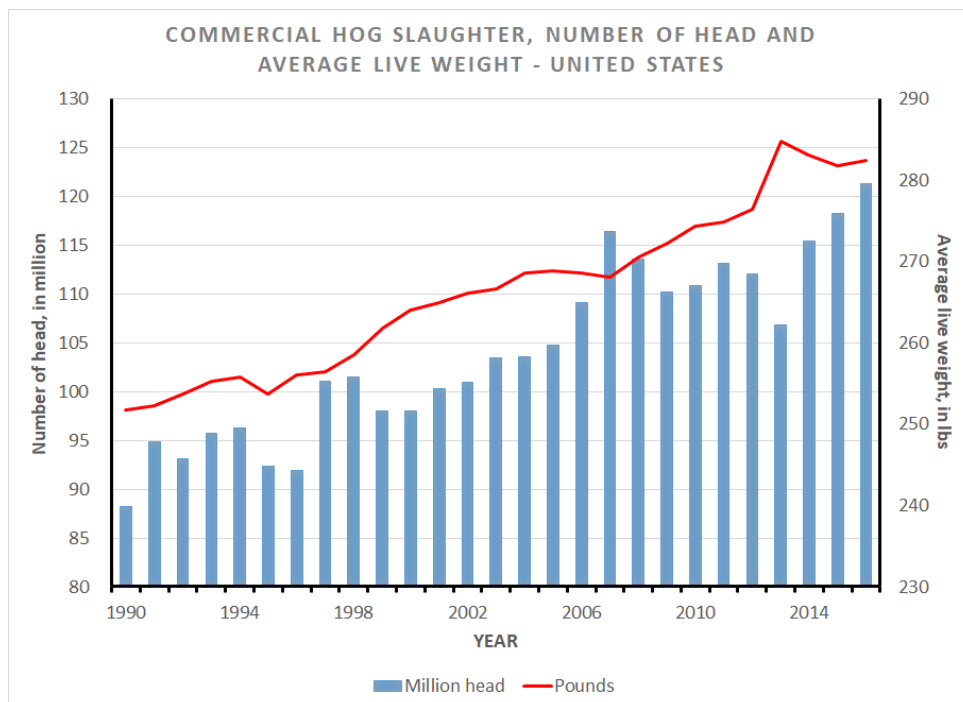
Northern Region: 082 784 5275 (Herman Bezuidenhout)

Southern Region: 082 923 6382 (Jannic Zietsman)

Natal: 083 788 1219 (Steve Elliott)



Pig Improver



For decades, market pig weights have been steadily rising around the world. In the United States, market weights have increased by about one pound (~450 gram) every year over the last 30 years.

Why is the pork industry actively moving towards heavier market weights? **The short answer is more profit.**

Within integrated production systems or simply at the processing plant, operational costs are the same no matter the weight of the pigs. **Heavier carcass weights mean more saleable product is produced, with operational costs staying the same – and therefore more profit is achieved.**

Heavier weights are achievable due to improved genetics (traits such as growth rate and feed efficiency) and improved production practices. Today, it is very profitable to increase the weight of the pig, while still maintaining the lean content and carcass attributes required in the present market.

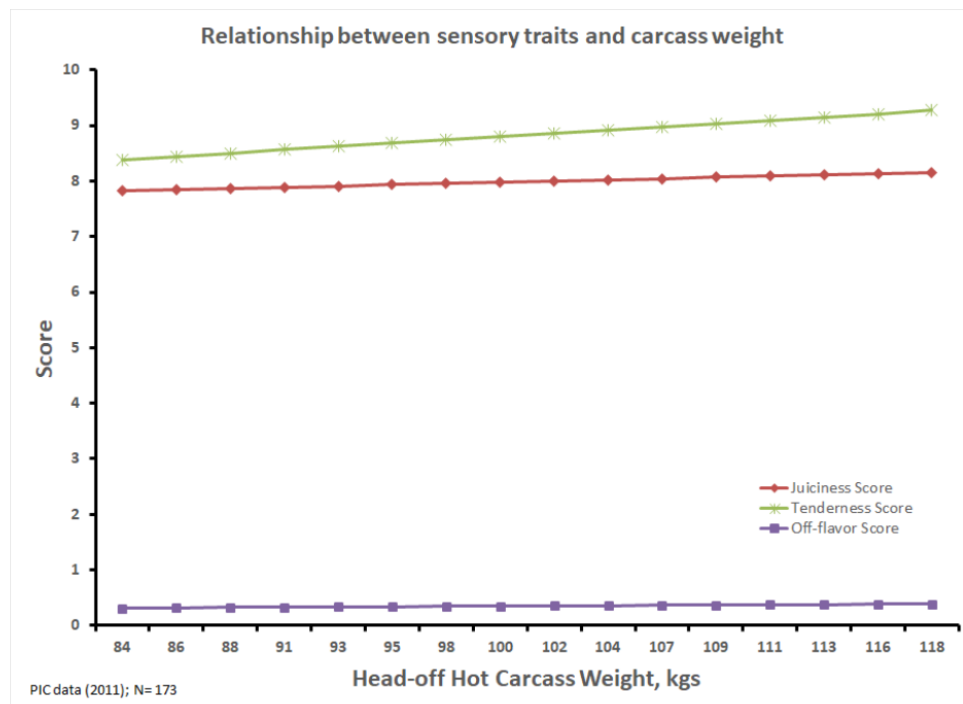
Is pork quality the same for heavy weight pigs?
What production considerations are involved?

Read on for answers to these questions and more, in this new issue of PIC Pig Improver.

Is pork quality compromised by heavy weight pigs?

No. Pork quality is minimally impacted by carcass weight.

“Our own research studies and other recent work by researchers such as Wu, et. al. (2016) indicates that increasing market weight has no adverse effects on pork or sensory quality of pork loins,” notes PIC Applied Meat Scientist Brandon Fields. The PIC team also found that after 10 ten days of aging, tenderness was slightly improved in comparison to pigs of a lower weight. “Therefore, the pork industry should feel confident,” says Fields, “that continuing to increase market weights will not impact final product quality.”



What production considerations are involved with heavy weight pigs?

Even though **some** production changes are required to produce heavier pigs, these costs are soon recovered. Overall, it is significantly more profitable to produce heavy weight pigs as more saleable product is achieved at the same production and processing costs.

Typical plant processing changes include:

- Enlargement of alley width, lairage space, shackle spacing, restrainers, etc.

Bigger pigs simply require more space to move

- Rail weight capacity and rail heights may need to be increased
- Employee ergonomics may need to be considered
- Pig movement will be somewhat slower

Heavier pigs are structurally sound, but are not as nimble as smaller pigs

- Stunning conditions may need to be modified
- Chilling capacity must be increased

Chilling rates are paramount to good pork quality. As weights increase, chilling capacity is taxed. Systems designed to chill 500 carcasses weighing 180 pounds (80 kg) will not be able to efficiently chill the same number of carcasses weighing 220 pounds (100 kg). “Beyond just the standard capacity of the condensers, there is also reduced space and air flow,” Fields explains. “Companies wishing to capitalize on the increased efficiencies of heavier pigs must take these factors into consideration and invest for the future.”

Read about no-cost system reviews for slaughter and processing facilities delivered for PIC customers in this previous Pig Improver.

Final Thoughts to Ponder

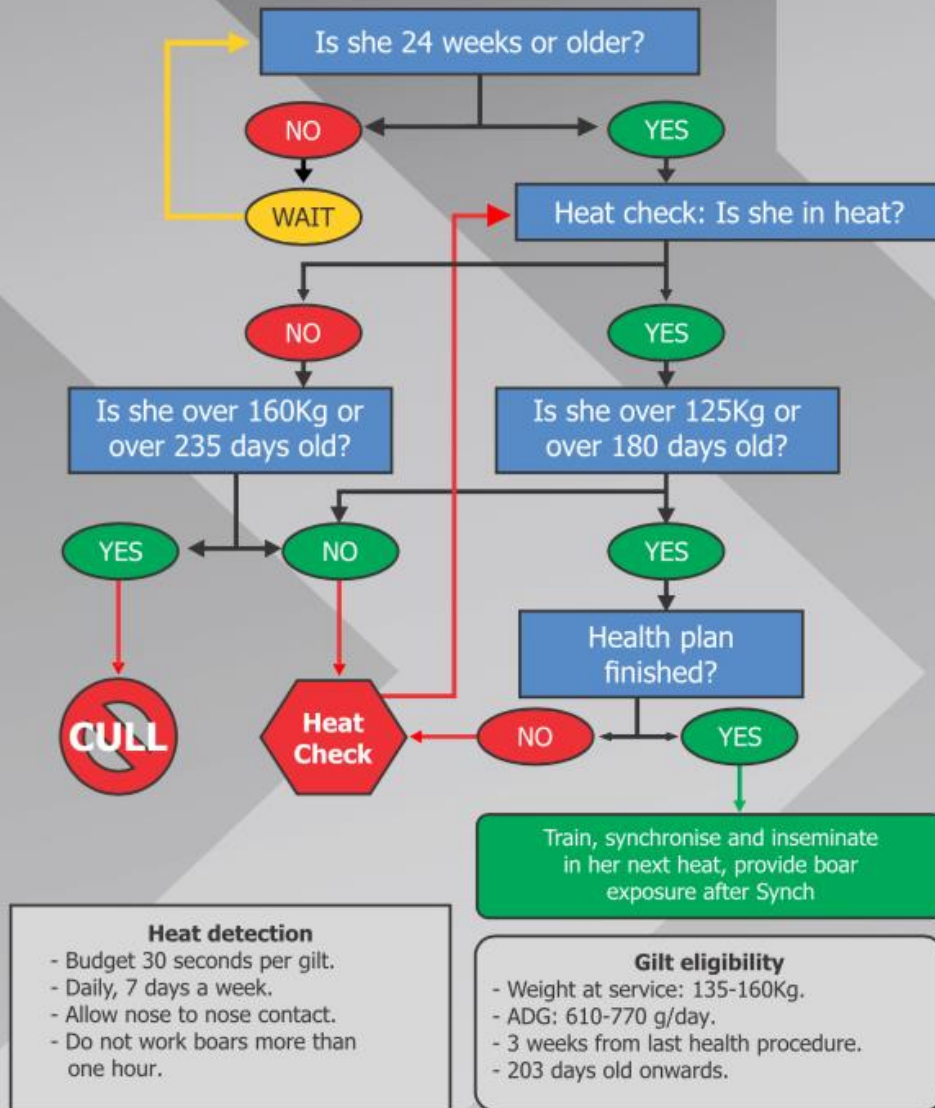
The biology of the pig enables us to alter skeletal muscle growth efficiency and body/carcass composition **without compromising the animals’ biological viability or pork quality at heavy weights.**

The industry should feel confident that **increasing weights will not affect pork quality.**

Recent studies by PIC and others clearly indicate that with modern genetics, **economical commercial production of heavier weight pigs is easily achievable.**

Genetic improvement of PIC pigs is accelerating faster than ever before (see Pig Improver on genetics here). **Our future – and yours – has never looked so bright, as we continue to deliver on our promise to Never Stop Improving.**

Gilt Eligibility Decision Tree (Synchronisation)



➤ For more information, contact PIC South Africa at 013 249 8917, info@picrsa.co.za or visit our website at www.picrsa.co.za



NEVER STOP IMPROVING

For More information you can contact: Johan Botes – 073 925 2382

Hondesiekte (*Distemper in Engels*)

Hondesiekte val onder die groep *Paramyxovirusse*.

Dit is 'n uiters aansteeklike virus van honde.

Dit gee 'n aanvanklike temperatuur reaksie en dan later 'n tweede koorsreaksie a.g.v. 'n sekondêre bakteriële infeksie.

Die virus tas die slymvliese van die spysverteringskanaal en van die lugweë aan.

Hondesiekte kry mens oral in die wêreld en is veral erg in die Kaapse winters.

Vatbare diere:

- Honde
- Jakkalse
- Wildehonde en hiënas
- Leeus, Jagluiperds en
- ander diere wat nie in die R.S.A. is nie, soos: "Mink", "Ferret", "Dingo", "Racoon", "Pine Martin" en Tiere.

Dit is meestal 'n siekte van dorpsgebiede maar het die potensiaal om 'n probleem te wees op plase en in "kennels".

Oordrag

Groot hoeveelhede virusse van aangetaste diere word deur die uriene, ontlasting en lug wat uitgeasem word versprei, daarom dat ander diere so maklik aangesteek word.

Broeitydperk

Na 6-9 dae ontwikkel die dier 'n koors wat baie maal nie deur die eienaar agtergekom word nie en dan keer dit terug na "normaal". Hond toon dan weer normale gedrag.

'n Tweede temperatuurstyging gaan dan gepaard met klassieke simptome soos 'n etterige oog- en neusuitloop. Soms is die neus heeltemal geblok en die dier het dan geen eetlus. Hierna begin die dier te hoes en braak met 'n stink, donker swart teeragtige of selfs bloederige diarree.

Ander simptome ontwikkel dan soos wat die toestand vererger oor die volgende 3-4 dae soos uitslag op die vel in die vorm van puisies aan die binnekant van die dye.

'n Week tot 'n paar maande later ontwikkel senuweesimptome soos verlamming, onwillekerige sametrekking van sekere spiergroepe soos die kouspiere en dan konvulsies ("chewing gum fits") kry. Breinskade is permanent. Met verloop van tyd verhard die diere se voetsole ("hard pad disease") ook.

Dragtige tewe met die siekte kan die virus oordra aan klein hondjies wat dan reeds op 1-week oud simptome van die siekte toon. Soms sal daar gebrekklike hondjies gebore word.

Voorkoming

Inenting op 6-8 weke, 12 weke en weer op 16 weke daarna moet hul jaarliks geënt word. Bespreek dit met 'n veearts.

Beperking van beweging van diere met die siekte om verspreiding van een area na 'n ander te voorkom.

Behandeling

VOORKOMING IS DIE BESTE BEHANDELING!!!!

As die toestand vroeg ontdek word dan kan mens probeer hiper-immuun serum gee as dit beskikbaar is.

Sekondêre bakteriële infeksie word deur die veearts met antibiotika behandel. Koorswerende middels en binne-aarse vloeistofoediening tesame met teenbraakmiddels word ook gegee om ontwatering te voorkom.

Middels word ook gegee om konvulsies te beheer.

Moet liever nie self diere behandel nie en rapporteer gevalle onmiddelik sodat voorkomende maatreëls toegepas kan word om verspreiding van die siekte te voorkom!!

L.W. Antibiotika werk nie vir die virus nie!!!!

Deur: Dr. Otto Kriek



Signs of a healthy dairy cow

May 28, 2018 8:27 am

To be profitable, a dairy herd must be in good shape. It's therefore crucial to be able to recognise a healthy dairy cow and know when things are not right.



*An Ayrshire dairy cow in excellent condition, with all the indications of a healthy animal.
Photo: Wayne Southwood*

With practice, it is relatively easy to identify a healthy dairy cow. This will then enable you to tell when something is not right and take immediate action.

Here are the signs to look for in a healthy animal:

General appearance

It is alert and aware of its surroundings. It stands squarely on all four feet and holds its head high, watching what's happening around it.

Movement

It walks easily and steadily, with all four feet bearing its weight. Its steps are regular; irregular movement suggests pain in its feet or legs. A healthy animal that is lying down will get up quickly.

Eyes

These should be bright and alert, with no discharge at the corners.

Ears

These should be upright, move to pick up any sound, and flick rapidly to get rid of flies.

Nose and muzzle

The nose of a healthy cow is clean, with no discharge, and the muzzle is moist. The animal should lick its nose frequently.

Mouth

There should be no dribbling saliva. If chewing is slow or incomplete, there could be a problem with the teeth.

Hair/coat

The hair coat of a healthy animal is smooth and shiny.

Breathing

This should be smooth and regular at rest. If the animal is in the shade, it's difficult to notice the chest moving as it breathes. Activity and hot weather will increase the breathing rate.

Pulse

A cow's pulse can be felt on the tail a short distance below the base. Measure it by holding the tail lightly with your thumb and forefinger. The normal rate is 40 to 80 beats/minute in the adult animal, and somewhat higher in a young animal.

Dung/urine

The dung pat of a healthy animal is soft. Watery dung (diarrhoea) and difficulty in defecating (constipation) are signs of ill health. The urine should be clear, and the animal will urinate with no sign of pain or difficulty.

Appetite and rumination

The cow should eat and drink normally. If feed is available, it will have a full belly. When a herd of healthy cows are at rest, most of them are ruminating. A poor appetite is an obvious sign of ill health.

Milk

There should be no swelling of the udder and no sign of pain when it's touched. The teats must not be injured. In the lactating cow, a sudden decrease in milk production could indicate a health problem. Blood in the milk points to an udder infection.

Body temperature

An abnormally high body temperature is a sign of infection (although environmental factors must be taken into consideration).

Finally, remember that a healthy animal tends to behave calmly, so any behaviour not usually seen may be a problem. For example, if a cow keeps looking at its flanks or kicks at its belly, there could be pain in the stomach area.

Source: The Milk SA Guide to Dairy Farming in South Africa (2013). Milk SA

Sire: Mr Mogul Delta 1427-ET
Dam: Edg Cp Bob 57351-ET VG-85
02-01 3x 305d 29500m 4.4 1300f 3.4 1013p
MGS: Roylane Bookem Bob 5170-ET TV TL TY TD
MGD: Larcrest Centerpiece-ET VG-86
02-00 3x 305d 29140m 4.5 1308f 3.6 1038p
MGGS: Amighetti Numero Uno-ET TV TL TY
MGGD: Larcrest Crimson-ET TY EX-92 GMD DOM
05-02 2x 365d 46390m 5.3 2448f 3.5 1620p



MGGD: Larcrest Crimson-ET



JD Marais – 076 638 8609

551H003360 DELTA-CHANCE

Reg: HO840003010364844
RHA: 99%

DOB: 09/19/2015
DMS: 135,123 aAa: 432 EE A1A1

Edg Delta-Chance-ET TC

Delta x BOB x Numero Uno

08/2018	CDCB SUMMARY - GENOMIC			NM\$ +826
Milk	+922	80%R	Fluid Merit \$	+771
Fat	+96	+0.22%	Cheese Merit \$	+852
Protein	+42	+0.05%	Grazing Merit \$	+841
SCS	2.88	77%R	F Effic. +184	Fert. Index +4.0
PL	+4.8	74%R	Livability +0.8	67% Rel
DPR	+3.6	74%R	EFI 8.0%	gEFI 8.5%
HCR	+3.7			
CCR	+5.5		0 Dtrs 0 Herds	100% US

08/2018	CALVING SUMMARY		SCE 6.9 %
Sire Calving Ease	6.9%	73%R	62 Obs
Daughter Calving Ease	4.4%	67%R	0 Obs
Sire Stillbirth	7.4%	63%R	53 Obs
Daughter Stillbirth	4.8%	62%R	0 Obs

08/2018	HA TYPE SUMMARY			TPI +2716
PTAT +2.14	78%R	UDC+2.25	FLC+1.19	BSC +0.31 0 D / 0 H

			-2	-1	0	1	2
Stature	+1.26	Tall					
Strength	+0.65	Strong					
Body Depth	+0.78	Deep					
Dairy Form	+1.72	Open Rib					
Rump Angle	-0.55	High Pins					
Thurl Width	+1.78	Wide					
Rear Legs-Side View	+0.05	Sickle					
Rear Legs-Rear View	+1.23	Straight					
Foot Angle	+1.63	Steep					
Feet & Legs Score	+1.32	High					
F. Udder Attachment	+2.54	Strong					
Rear Udder Height	+2.99	High					
Rear Udder Width	+2.75	Wide					
Udder Cleft	+1.71	Strong					
Udder Depth	+1.99	Shallow					
Front Teat Placement	+1.61	Close					
Rear Teat Placement	+1.77	Close					
Teat Length	-0.71	Short					

Sexed **ULTRA 4+**









FLY PROGRAM

SYNOITA
Our Science ... Your Pest Solution



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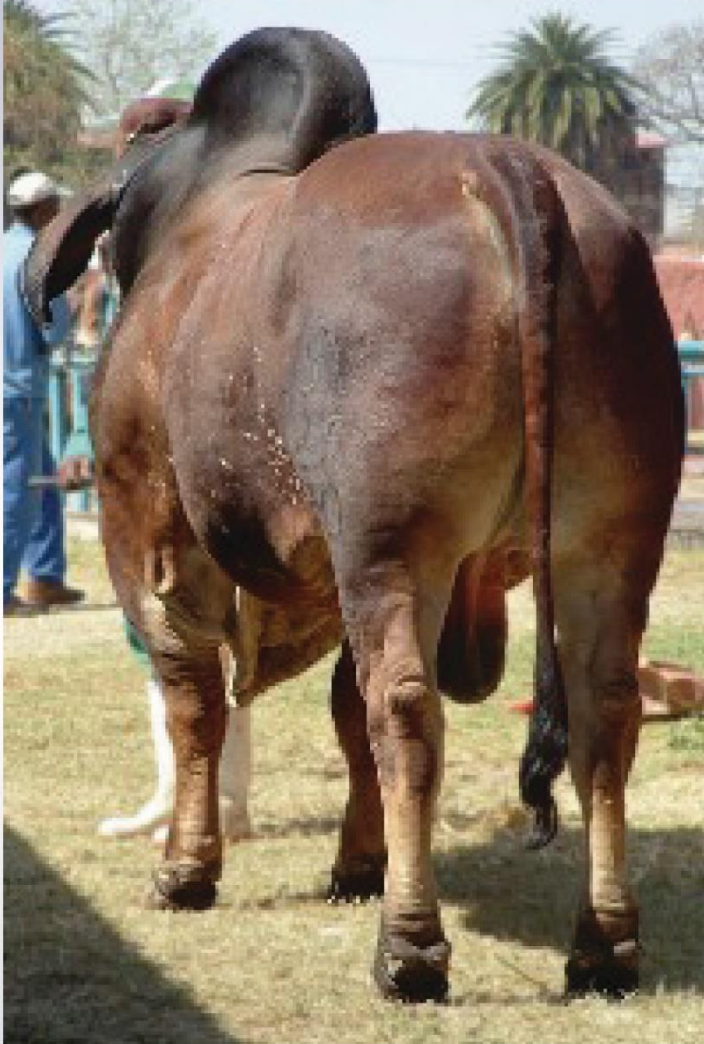
PRODUCT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	AREAS OF USE	DOSAGE RATE
DIMILIN Larval Control	 WETTABLE POWDER	LARVAL CONTROL - INSECT GROWTH REGULATOR	DIFLUBENZURON (CHITIN INHIBITOR)	Manure & decaying matter.	40g TO 5lt WATER - 10m ² 20g TO 5lt WATER - 10m ² - 2-3 WEEKS
SNAP FLY BAIT	 GRANULAR BAIT	ADULT CONTROL	METHOMYL Z-9 TRICOSENE (PHEROMONE ATTRACTANT)	Interior and exterior surfaces of dairies, piggeries, poultry houses and other animal houses where flies have access and are known to congregate.	SCATTER BAIT: 200g / 50-100m ² PAINT ON: 500g TO 500ml WARM WATER USE ON A TARGET AREA OF 2-4m ² SURFACE SPRAY: 500-1000g TO 10lt APPLY TO AREAS WHERE FLIES CONGREGATE MAINTENANCE: 37.5ml TO 10lt WATER / 250m ² REPEAT EVERY 4 WEEKS
DELTA 7	 WETTABLE POWDER	ADULT CONTROL - RESIDUAL SURFACE SPRAY	DELTAMETHRIN (PYRETHROID) PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE (SYNERGIST)	The exterior and interior surface of structures such as dairies, piggeries and poultry houses where flies are known to rest. Please note that surfaces exposed to rain or cleaning will require re-treatment.	35g TO 5lt WATER - 100m ² REPEAT EVERY 4 WEEKS
NIMBUS	 RTU SPACE SPRAY	ADULT CONTROL - SPACE SPRAY TREATMENT	PYRETHRUM PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE (SYNERGIST)	To be applied through an Ultra Low Volume (ULV), thermal or misting machine at a dosage rate of 400ml per 1000m ³	400ml PER 1000m ³ APPLY WITH THERMAL MISTING MACHINE
METERED AEROSOL ECOMATIC AND SYNOMATIC	 AEROSOL	ADULT CONTROL - SPACE SPRAY	PYRETHRUM PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE (SYNERGIST)	In dairies, calves pens, piggeries, stables and other animal houses. For use in and around the home.	DISPENSE WITH WEFCO METERED AEROSOL DISPENSER A METERED DOSE WILL PROVIDE EFFECTIVE COVER FOR 180m ² OF AIR SPACE WHEN DISPENSED EVERY 15 MINUTES. EACH AEROSOL WILL LAST 60 DAYS UNDER 12 HOUR
FLY-TAC	 TRAP	ADULT CONTROL	NO ACTIVE JUST EXTREMELY STICKY	In dairies, calves pens, piggeries, stables and other animal houses. For use in and around the home.	IN SENSITIVE AREAS WHERE INSECTICIDE USAGE IS FORBIDDEN FLY-TAC PROVIDES A COST EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE.



RED BRAHMAN



DSV 00 425



SA National Champion
Exceptional Power Bull

DSV-RED 00 425

Sire: Cherry-Red Ruby 409

Dam: DSV-RED 308 97

	BW	WW	YW	FW	Milk	MCW	CW	SS	RG	WW	F
EBV	+0.9	+13	+22	+26	+5	+24	+18	+0.7	+94	+70	+74
ACC	81%	83%	81%	79%	60%	68%	66%	51%			
Breed	+1.4	+14	+22	+27	+3	+28	+16	+0.6	+87	+59	+61



RED BRAHMAN



CVA 97 118



Sire: Chrisel CVA 94 33
Chrisel CVA 97 118
 Dam: Chrisel Century Lady

** Add Substance and Capacity*

**Rare Genetics*

	BW	WW	YW	FW	Milk	MCW	CW	SS	RG	WW	F
EBV	+1.2	+16	+34	+32	+4	+9	+20	+1.6	+117	+86	+106
ACC	96%	94%	93%	93%	89%	89%	85%	83%			
Breed	+1.4	+14	+22	+27	+3	+28	+16	+0.6	+87	+59	+61

JZH 03 5



Sire: Chrisel CVA 97 118
Jamanle JZH 03 5
 Dam: Cabana Miss Sambok

** Like Farther Like Son, but Improvement through Capacity and Strength*

	BW	WW	YW	FW	Milk	MCW	CW	SS	RG	WW	F
EBV	+2.3	+20	+38	+42	+3	+29	+25	+1.2	+132	+77	+101
ACC	78%	75%	75%	74%	55%	65%	63%	67%			
Breed	+1.4	+14	+22	+27	+3	+28	+16	+0.6	+87	+59	+61



Swartland Skou 2018 Moorreesburg

Baie geluk aan alle Telers en Deelnemers!



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LIONEL'S VETERINARY SUPPLIES

the Dog's Choice

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WESFED

WESFED

WESFED

QUALITY ANIMAL NUTRITION

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the Dog's Choice

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the Dog's Choice

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Epol

ESS IS E BAG

ANIMAL FEED

Ivermectin GOLD

Ivermectin Super Inspiring

Virocid

WESFED







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