eye involvement and only minor respiratory problems were observed for a period of four months.

Specimens were collected from the eyes and nasal cavities of four involved calves and examined for viral agents. The IBR virus was isolated from the nasal and lacrimal secretions of all four calves. Three of the calves from which the IBR virus was isolated had been vaccinated with the viral vaccine containing the attenuated IBR virus.

Treatment

The systemic administration of various antibiotics or combinations of chemotherapeutic agents decreased body temperature but had no apparent affect on the eye involvement or the respiratory symptoms. Administration of 10cc sterile condensed milk intramuscularly per calf was of some apparent benefit in relieving the eye and respiratory symptoms. Vaccination with an IBR vaccine was avoided because of the possible danger of the stress of vaccination triggering an even greater herd problem.

Summary

Observations of calves in the above described feeder operation indicated that **Parainfluenza-3 vaccine** killed or attenuated, with or without IBR vaccine, was of no benefit in protecting calves against conjunctivitis (pink eye) and of doubtful value in the protection of respiratory infection.

Isolation of the IBR agent from lacrimal and nasal secretions of vaccinated animals is indicative of several possibilities. One of these is that some of these calves could have been missed during vaccination; however, this is doubtful in that two administrations were made and all vaccinations were made by a competent veterinarian. A second possibility is that several strains of IBR virus exist and that the vaccine was of a different strain than the agent isolated from the involved animals. A third possibility is that the vaccination did not produce sufficient immunity to ward off infection.

The existance of respiratory symptoms in vaccinated calves can be accounted for in that the vaccine consisted of only two viral and bacterial agents associated with respiratory symptoms in animals, while numerous viral and bacterial agents are known to cause respiratory problems.

The calves were on luxuriant pasture previous to weaning and immediately and continuously supplemented with Vitamin A following weaning. The supplementation of Vitamin A under the conditions described appears to be of no value in the prevention of either the respiratory syndrome or conjunctivitis of feeder cattle.

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