

of spaying must be as a result of management practices or a preference shown by packer buyers who may be assured that pregnancy will not decrease dressing percentage.

### Summary:

No advantage for spayed heifers over open heifers was observed in feed lot trials.

Steers made faster and cheaper gains than either open or spayed heifers.

### References:

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## 5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FARM SANITATION

Much in the way of disease prevention can be accomplished by good sanitation. Disinfection of barns, pens and yards is a very definite part of good sanitation. Some means of disinfection and the diseases it will help to prevent are presented below:

1. Ringworm of cattle—Spray the barn walls, pens, floors and yard fences with a whitewash of slaked lime with 4 ounces of cresylol per gallon of solution. Remove all manure and bedding from surfaces before spraying.
2. Footrot—Add 5 pounds of copper sulfate (blue vitriol) to 100 pounds of barn lime. Place this mixture in the alley of the barn so cattle entering and leaving must walk through it. This mixture may also be spread about the watering tank or feed box if the soil is contaminated with the footrot organism.
3. The newborn (navel cord) and castration—Apply a tincture of iodine liberally to the navel immediately following birth or to the area in which the incision for castration is to be made.
4. Disinfection of stock tanks and feed troughs—Clean and scrub with a quaternary ammonium compound (Roccal) at 200 parts per million (1-5000) or sodium hypochlorite (Hilex) at 50 parts per million. Any good dairy utensil cleaning preparation will work as a means of disinfecting stock tanks or feed troughs.
5. Farrowing—Scrub the farrowing pens with a 2 percent lye solution (1 pound of lye to 5½ gallons water). Lye is caustic, thus workers should be protected with rubber boots and gloves while applying it, and pens and pen floors should be thoroughly dry before bringing in the hogs.—By Dr. I. A. Schipper, Assistant Veterinarian.