

Re: A cure for diabetes from 1806?

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- *From:* "TC" <tunderbar@xxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 6 Feb 2007 06:54:40 -0800
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On Feb 5, 5:07 am, spam...@xxxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:

On Mon, 05 Feb 2007 00:41:09 GMT, Jim Chinnis <jchin...@xxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

"TC" <tunder...@xxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in part:

Barley, oats, wheat, triticale, lupins, peas, etc. These are more commonly used for cattle feed than corn.

Here (the US) they are used extensively during the final week or two before slaughter, and in a phasing-out system during the calf's first week at the feedlot. Partly, this is to kill off pathogens in the ruminant that cannot survive when the corn-induced hyperacidity is normalized by the relatively more normal diet.

Most countries other than the US have strict regulations on the use of hormones and anti-biotics for cattle used in the food chain. And those cost money, so any feedlot or producer worth his salt will avoid those as much as possible. There are other ways to manage cattle health without using meds.

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Of course. Grass prairies and pastures are wonderful and almost eliminate the need for antibiotics (and do eliminate the abnormal corn diet). But feedlot animals being stuffed with number 2 field corn (manufactured into feed by adding a bit of fiber from grains, plus hormones to shorten the time-to-market from 4 or 5 years down to 14 months) suffer from diseases due to the abnormal acid of the rumin, inactivity, and standing shoulder-to-shoulder with their pen-mates in one-anothers' wastes. The usual rule that antibiotics only be used in case of illness means that nearly all of the feedlot animals get antibioti