

out. Personally, I never try to do this until the calf is partly out, as the position they occupy does not offer any resistance to calving, but proceed as follows: Procure a piece of thin, clean, strong rope, such as a plough-line, and pass the end of this through the double of the leg, which would be the hock-joint; bring this end out, and then tie together both ends of the rope used upon the leg. This, when the same operation has been completed upon the other leg, will prevent one from possibly pulling upon the wrong ends, thereby undoing all the work. Now proceed to pull on both legs at the same time until the tips of the hocks appear in sight, then stop. Now introduce the arm and feel for one foot; place this in the hollow of your hand and ask your assistant to pull upon that leg only, still keeping the foot in your hand. The reason for this will soon become apparent, as when the leg is nearly out it will straighten itself with such force that but for your hand that part of the cow would probably be seriously injured. Repeat the same with the other leg, then proceed as already advised.

If by reason of the size of the calf or malformation a difficult case is in prospect the services of a veterinarian should be secured, and that before the cow has been subjected to the usual "Let me have a try" amateur. Should no veterinarian be within reach the only plan is to try the best you can with the aid of some experienced person, and if failure is evident, as is sometimes the case even when a professional man is employed, the cow should be mercifully destroyed.

I cannot recommend the taking-away of the calf in pieces unless an experienced man is employed; neither can I advocate the Cesarean operation (delivery by cutting walls of abdomen) in the cow, even by professional men, unless in exceptional cases, as the operation and after-attention to the cow would in most cases be more expensive to the owner than the value of both cow and calf. When, however, the failure to calve is due to the size of the calf, and the chances are that both may be lost, the owner must decide which to try to save—first having made sure that the calf is still alive. If it is decided to destroy the cow the whole thing must be done expeditiously and finished before the heart of the cow ceases beating, otherwise the calf will die. This being so, everything required for the operation must be handy. The cow should first be placed under the influence of an anæsthetic. Then turn the animal quickly upon its back and make a long incision along the centre of the belly, extract the calf, and cut the navel-cord about 1 in. from the calf's body, after which slaughter the cow. If the case is an emergency one, and no anæsthetic available, the cow should be stunned, but not bled until after the operation is completed.

#### REMOVING A DEAD CALF.

When there is a lack of freshness in any discharge coming from the womb, and especially if such discharge is showing a certain amount of decomposition, the indications are that the calf is dead. It may be here mentioned that a cow may calve a live calf and still carry a dead one for some time after. In all cases where the calf is dead the following procedure should be followed before any attempt is made to remove it: Obtain a bucketful of warm water, into this dissolve a few ounces of soap, add a teaspoonful of disinfectant, then inject the whole of the