

three legs (two fore legs and one hind leg or the leg of a twin), legs without the head, no legs and no head, the head alone, or the hind quarters coming first. These are the most common, besides which cases of monstrosities, too big a calf, or a dead calf will occasionally be met with. The procedure here recommended for dealing with some of these abnormal presentations will be of assistance in connection with any other condition not specially referred to.

If the head alone is presented it will have to be pushed far enough back to allow of exploration for the legs. In pushing the head back do not use too much force—just a steady pressure between the expulsion efforts of the cow—and keep the nose well up toward the back so as to be easy of recovery when wanted. Now feel for the fore legs, and when one is secured straighten it out and draw it into the external cavity. Before doing anything further it is advisable to tie a piece of clean cord around the fetlock and let the other end hang outside. In many cases this will be a wise precaution, because this leg may have to be pushed back in order to get at the other, and when found no time is lost in tracing the first one. Once they have been properly straightened out there is no tendency for them to double back. Having got both legs into a favourable position, carefully observe an important rule—*never to pull upon the legs until after the head has been got well forward* into the passage. Here assistance is useful to gently and steadily pull upon the legs while the other operator keeps the head advancing at the same time. If the calf is not coming freely work it a little from side to side, and when it is coming in the correct position never pull straight, but slightly inclined towards the udder. It will also be of advantage sometimes to slightly advance one leg and then the other, as this reduces the width of the shoulders. Meantime, whenever the head appears, keep relieving the skin of the cow from the head and body of the calf. When the head and only one leg is presented push the leg back, as already directed, while the other is being recovered. When more than two legs are coming, great care must be exercised not to put the wrong one back, as even in the case of only two fore legs presented it has sometimes been found that one belongs to one calf and the other to its twin. This is best determined by following up the legs with the hand until the joints are found; these will guide one as to fore or hind legs, and, as a general rule, when three legs are concerned the two foremost are the correct ones.

It is no uncommon occurrence to find only the two fore legs, the head being doubled back along the side of the calf or down towards its brisket. In this case the legs will have to be put back out of the way while one feels for the head. When found, place the forefinger into the side of the calf's mouth; this will give you a good hold to turn the head round, after which a good grip can be got and the lower jaw and the head brought into position. Then recover the legs. Sometimes the calf may be found somewhat upon its back; usually this can be adjusted, but, if not, the pull would in this case be upwards instead of downwards. If the hind quarters are coming first do not attempt to turn the calf, but just take it away in that position, first raising the hind quarters of the cow so that a slightly downward pull will be available. Where the tail only is presented the hind legs will be found doubled up, and it is a somewhat difficult matter to straighten them