

SUMMARY OF LEADING POINTS.

1. In purchasing pregnant cattle, make careful enquiries in order to ascertain if the herd from which they are being obtained is free from abortive disease.
 2. If doubt exists as to their freedom from this disease, keep the newly obtained females separate until they calve.
 3. As soon as a cow aborts remove her to a separate stable.
 4. Thoroughly clean and whitewash the stalls in the stable. The bedding and litter removed from the stalls should be burned, together with the aborted fetus and the after-birth.
 5. Wash off the hind parts of all the exposed pregnant cows with an antiseptic solution.
 6. Cleanse the genital passage of the aborting animal with mild, warm antiseptics. This should be repeated daily until the neck of the womb closes. If the washing of the womb is not desirable, make use of antiseptic powders in capsules.
 7. Do not allow cows with retained after-births to remain in stalls adjacent to other pregnant cows.
 8. Keep aborting cows separate from the others so long as they are discharging. Wash their hind parts before allowing them to return to the herd.
 9. Allow a period of at least one or two months to elapse before returning aborting cows to the bull.
 10. Wash the end and inside of the bull's sheath after service of doubtful cows and before service of healthy cows.
 11. Do not allow the bull to serve aborting cows which have a discharge from the vulva.
 12. Obtain the advice and guidance of a qualified veterinary surgeon as to the use of vaccines or bacterins, combined with the sanitary measures recommended.
 13. If calves become affected with White Scours, immediately separate the sick ones from the healthy. Consult a reputable veterinary surgeon for special treatment and as to the use of special serums and bacterins in conjunction with sanitary measures.
 14. In the case of valuable cows becoming barren, the services of a skilled veterinarian should be obtained for the purpose of treating the womb and ovaries.
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