

Parturient Troubles in Cows. INVERSION OF THE UTERUS

Inversion or expulsion of the womb or uterus occurs more frequently in cows than in females of other classes of stock. It is due to relaxation of the uterine ligaments, and like other uterine troubles cannot be accounted for. The conditions or surroundings of the animals do not appear to have much effect in either causing or preventing the accident, except in the fact that cows standing in stalls which are considerably lower behind than in front are more liable to suffer than others. The inversion may be partial or complete. The symptoms are practically unmistakable. The patient may be either standing or lying, straining will be well marked, and a mass of tissue appears through the lips of the vulva, as straining continues the mass becomes greater until the whole organ becomes expelled and of course inverted. If seen when inversion is incomplete treatment is comparatively simple. The patient, if lying, should be got upon her feet and the mass washed and pressed into its place by careful and sufficiently strong pressure to return it. If the afterbirth be adherent it is well to remove it, providing it can be easily done, but if it be firmly attached it is better to wait a couple of days to allow the neck of the womb to contract sufficiently to prevent reinversion before severing it. After it has been returned it is good practice to put a couple of stitches through the lips of the vulva. For this purpose some strong cord, or slightly waxed shoemaker's hemp disinfected with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or silk sutures may be used. A narrow stall should be arranged, either with a false floor, or built up with manure or straw, or in other ways, so that it will be one foot higher behind than in front, and the cow kept tied to it for two or three days, or until straining ceases, then the stitches should be removed, and, if the afterbirth, be still retained, it should be carefully removed.

When inversion is complete, treatment is more difficult. In mostly all cases the patient is recumbent. If the afterbirth be attached it must be carefully removed, the womb well washed with a warm antiseptic as a 5 per cent solution of creolin or zenoleum in warm water, a rubber or other sheet placed under the womb to keep it clean, and then it must be returned. In returning it great care should be taken to not tare off any of the cotyledons (the lumps attached to the uterus) or press the fingers or hand through the organ. Any attempt to return it while the patient is lying, will, in most cases, result in one or both of these accidents. If she will rise the uterus should be supported by two assistants, one at each end of the sheet, while the operator, standing behind the cow will return the womb by commencing on the portion nearest the cow and working patiently and carefully, endeavoring to hold in with one hand that portion which he returns with the other, and when about two-thirds have been returned the remainder will be easy. When the patient refuses to rise, she must be suspended, or her hind quarters raised. This can be done by fastening the outside rings of a neck yoke or whiffletree to the hocks by means of straps, then hooking the end of a pulley rope or chain into the centre ring and raising her up until the hind parts are suspended and the patient resting upon her withers. Another plan is to build the hind part up with straw or timbers, but the pulley is the better when it can be procured. The womb can now be returned comparatively easily as she has little resistive power. When returned the above mentioned measure to prevent reinversion should be attended to and in some cases in addition to others a truss causing pressure upon the vulva is also applied for a day or two. She should be kept in the elevated stall for three or four days, at least until straining ceases. It is good practice to give her about forty drops of carbolic acid in a pint of cold water, either as a drench, or sprinkled on her food three times daily until all discharge ceases.

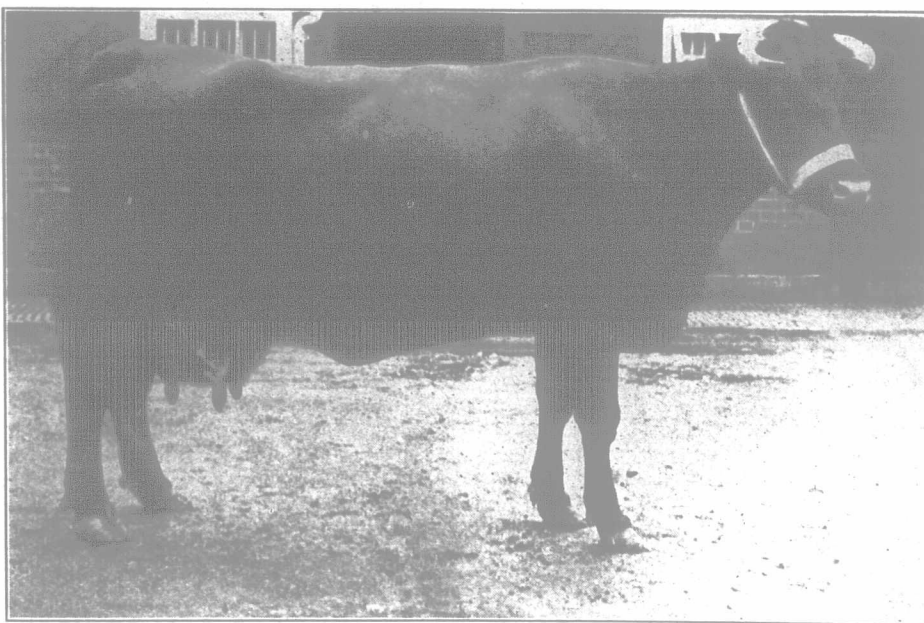
COW POX

Cow pox is a form of vaccinia peculiar to cattle. It affects the teats and udders, is contagious, and very easily spread in a milking herd, by direct contact, or by the hands of the milker carrying the virus from an affected to a healthy cow. In many cases its appearance in a herd cannot be accounted for. The symptoms are readily recognized, and in mostly all cases are strictly local, seldom causing constitutional disturbance. Outbreaks which are apparently spontaneous, occur among cows, especially when confined to close sheds, and shortly after calving. While we say the outbreaks are "apparently spontaneous" we believe that this is impossible, but it is often also impossible to explain how the virus was introduced into a herd. The first symptoms of the disease is a redness of portions of the teats and udder, at first somewhat diffused, but soon becoming localized in patches, accompanied by some pain and swelling. Small

hard nodules appear and increase in size until they attain about the size of a ten cent piece. This is called the papular stage. This is followed by the vesicular stage in which a quantity of serum flows extending from the centre rendering the parts bluish in color, though still surrounded by a congested ring. The central parts of the vesicles, however, do not become elevated, but generally remain slightly compressed. About the eighth or tenth day these vesicles attain their maximum development. Then follows the pustular stage which lasts two or three days, and then the contents of the pustule, if not liberated by rupture or lancing, and a peculiar brown scab remains for a varying length of time.

Treatment.—If extreme soreness be present the udder should be drawn off by the use of a milk syphon, but if not too sore milking by hand should be continued. If scabs form on the end of the teats they must be removed in order that milking may be possible, but when in other parts they should not be forcibly removed. The milk should not be consumed. The person who attends to the udder of a diseased cow should not touch that of a healthy one, except after he has thoroughly disinfected his hands. As the virus is not volatile isolation is not absolutely necessary. The application of an antiseptic ointment should be made two or three times daily. An ointment made of four drams boracic acid, twenty drops carbolic acid and two ounces of vaseline gives good results, and should be regularly applied until all scabs have been removed and no new areas are appearing. In rare cases inflammation of the udder may appear as a complication, in which case the usual treatment, which will be discussed later, should be given.

WHIP.



Dorothy.

A dairy Shorthorn, bred by Lord Rothschild. She won first milking prize at Barnham, Spencer, and the Lord Mayor's Challenge Cup at the London Dairy Show, 1908. Her first calf was dropped in 1903, and from that date until Sept. 30, 1912, she gave 89,582 lbs. of milk, or an average of 9,953 lbs. yearly for nine years.

Pasturized-Sweet-Cream Butter Keeps Well.

Two hundred and seventy-seven samples of butter made from pasteurized sweet cream packed for the United States Navy last spring and summer were recently opened and examined by experts at the American Department of Agriculture after having been kept in cold storage for from seven to ten months, and were found to be of fine quality, being graded as "extras," the highest market grade.

The United States Navy requires about 600,000 pounds of butter annually, which must be of high grade and good keeping quality, as it is sometimes necessary to provision a fleet for a cruise of several months which may extend to tropical waters. The specifications call for fresh butter, made during the early summer from pasteurized sweet milk or cream; it must be strictly "extra," in grade when scored at the time of packing; the moisture must not exceed 13 per cent in tinned butter and 14 per cent in tub butter; and there must be no preservative other than common salt, the quantity of which must be between the limits of 2½ and 3¼ per cent at the time of packing. The entire process of manufacture, packing, etc., must meet the requirements of the Dairy Division inspectors, who have authority to reject any product that is not up to the standard.

Navy butter in 1912 was all packed in 5-pound tins, which are lacquered both inside and outside and hermetically sealed. This butter was produced in five different creameries.

Samples from cold storage were scored when from seven to ten months old. The scoring was

done by three experts independently, and the average scores ranged from 91 to 92½, the butter thus being in the grade known as "extras." The experts all agree that it was a fine lot of storage butter, well made and very uniform.

The scientists of the Dairy Division have for several years been conducting experiments in making butter from pasteurized sweet cream as compared with that made from ripened or sour cream, and the results have demonstrated that butter made from sweet, pasteurized, clean-flavored cream is superior in quality and will keep longer in storage than butter made in the ordinary way.

Cow manure is the very worst kind of dirt so far as the contamination of milk is concerned. Fancy quality of butter is made from clean sweet cream and can only be produced by the co-operation of all concerned.

POULTRY.

Poultry Experience.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate."

Having had good success with my flocks of hens this winter perhaps my methods of feeding and care might be of interest to other hen fanciers.

I have two houses holding flocks of about fifty-five hens in each. The houses consist of scratching-pens and roosting rooms. They are separated by a narrow doorway that can be closed at night during extremely cold weather. In the scratching pens I endeavor to keep a foot in depth of litter,

a box of ashes in front of a window for a dust bath, a hopper containing oyster shell, gravel and charcoal in different compartments.

My hens are Orpingtons and Mottled Anconas, both breeds being kept pure. The Anconas are proving themselves great layers and healthy, hardy birds.

As to my methods of feeding I like to get the best results with the least labor. Rolled oats are kept in a hopper continually before the hens. This is the staple food used. Every morning about four quarts of wheat and corn are thrown in the litter and the litter is then piled up in a heap. This keeps the hens busy all day. No hot mash or other food is given. The drink has been sweet skim

milk direct from the separator.

A pocket made of chicken netting about three feet high and four feet long is nailed on the wall with the top open. This is kept filled with alfalfa clover. The hens soon strip off the leaves and it is then replaced with a fresh forkful.

The little red mites that infest the roosts and suck the blood from the hens at night are fought with coal oil and hot whitewash. Coal oil is poured directly on the roosts and care is taken to reach all crevices where the mite could hide. Hot whitewash is applied with a spray pump, and roosts, walls, floor and ceiling are all covered. This effectually rids the hens of the mites. For the body lice which live on the hen I have found an application of fish oil applied in a ring around the vent to be very efficacious. Apply it liberally and the hen will soon be free of lice. At first I used common machine oil for this purpose. It killed the lice but blistered the hens and shut off the egg supply for some time.

During past winters I have had much trouble with feather eating, different remedies such as sulphur and fresh meat were tried with varying success. This winter I have had no trouble whatever, and I attribute my freedom from trouble of this kind to the skim milk given as a drink.

I have been told that feather eating was due to a lack of animal food and that I should feed some form of meat. That winter a sheep died, I carted a liberal portion up to the hens. They attacked it and ate ravenously. The taste of the fresh mutton seemed to madden them and they went for one another and several hens were killed and eaten by those cannibals before I looked in and found what was happening. I immediate-