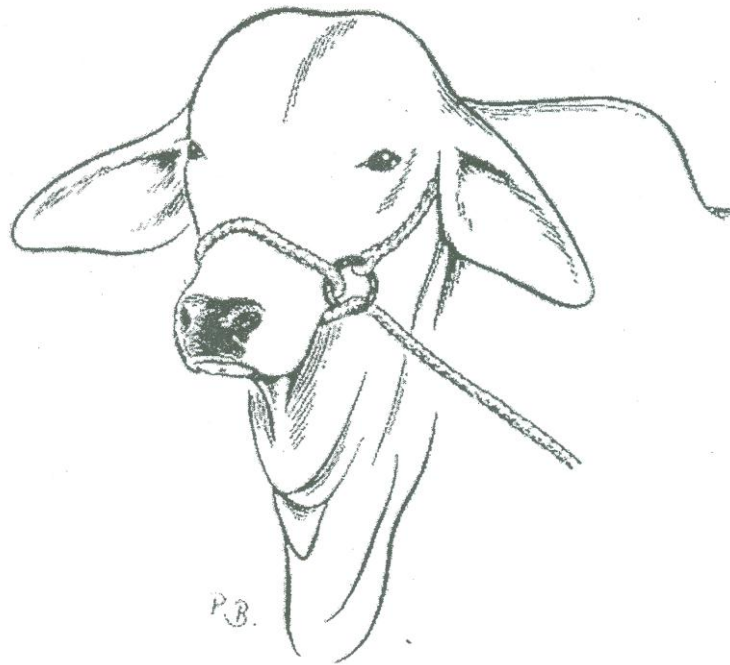
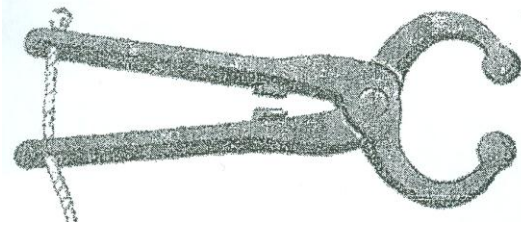


HALTER

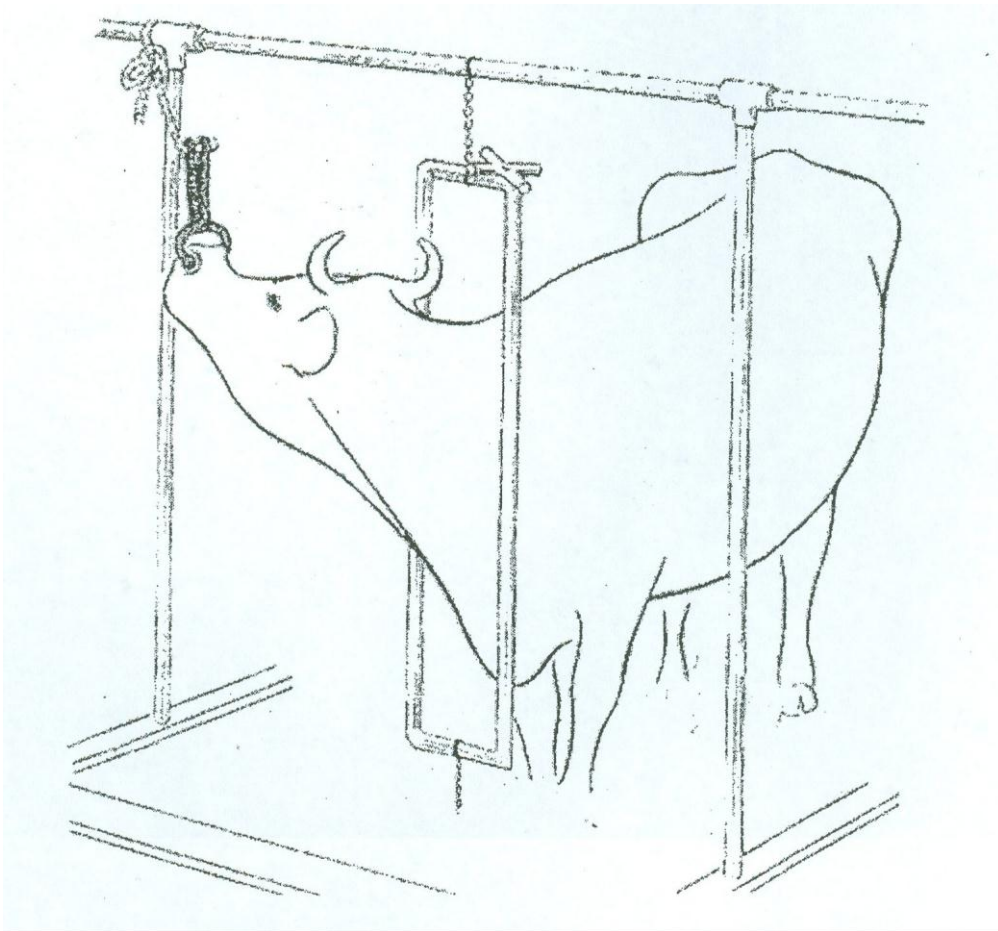
The primary method of restraint used in dairy cattle is the halter. The halter is sometimes used in beef cattle to control the head after the animal is restrained in a chute. The halter can be made of cotton, nylon, twine, etc. and is mainly used to control the head. Once the head is controlled, the animal can be handled with relative ease. The proper placement of the halter is important and it begins with making sure the lead is placed on the left side of the animal's head. A simple rhyme to help remember how to correctly place the halter on the head is as follows; "the part that draws goes under the jaws." This leaves the top part of the halter to go over the poll and behind the ears.



NOSE LEAD

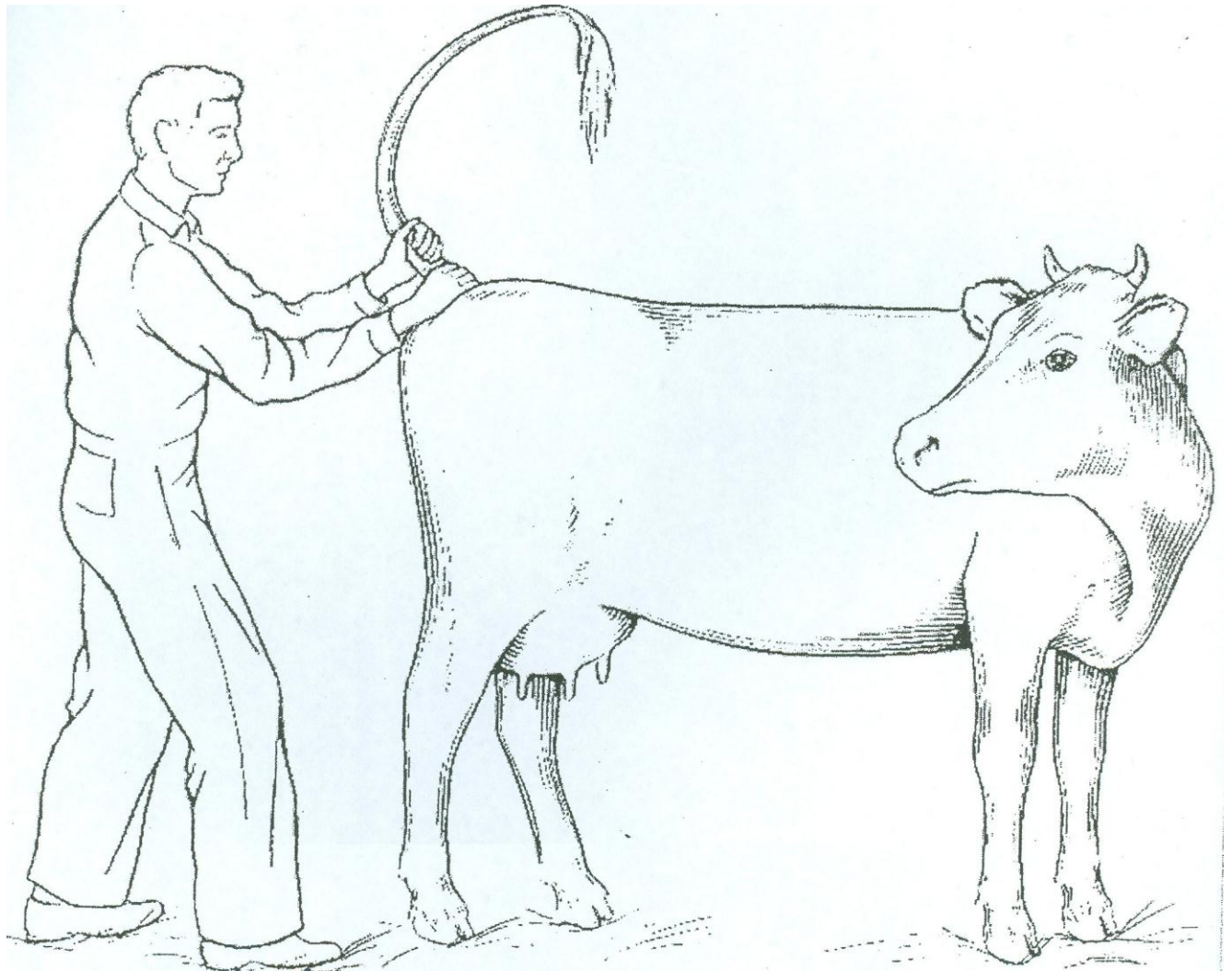


Using a nose lead is one of the best ways to restrain a cow, it is possible to give intravenous injections, to examine a hoof, or to do udder surgery with only this restraint. When working on the udder it is safest to work from the side of the cow opposite to the injury. Nearly all of the kicking is done on the side of the injury.



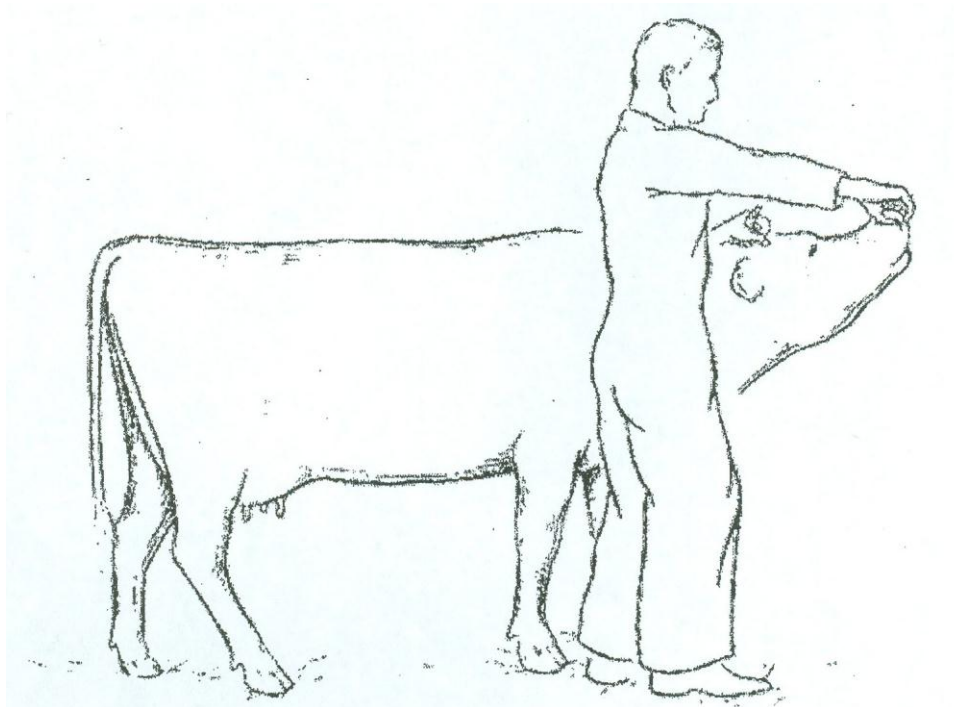
TAIL RESTRAINT

The tail restraint may be applied by an assistant whenever it is necessary to distract a cow's attention from another part of her body on which work is being done. It may be used when giving udder injections to a nervous cow. The assistant should keep both hands close to the base of the tail or he may break it. He should stand to one side of the cow to avoid being kicked.



RESTRAINT OF THE HEAD

If a cattle leader is not available restraint of the same kind may be applied manually. The assistant grasps the nasal septum with the thumb and forefinger of the one hand and holds it firmly. With the other hand he holds the horn or ear. As more restraint is needed he increases the pressure of his grip on the nose. This is by no means as effective a restraint as a nose lead, and it is much more difficult for the assistant but it can be used in an emergency.

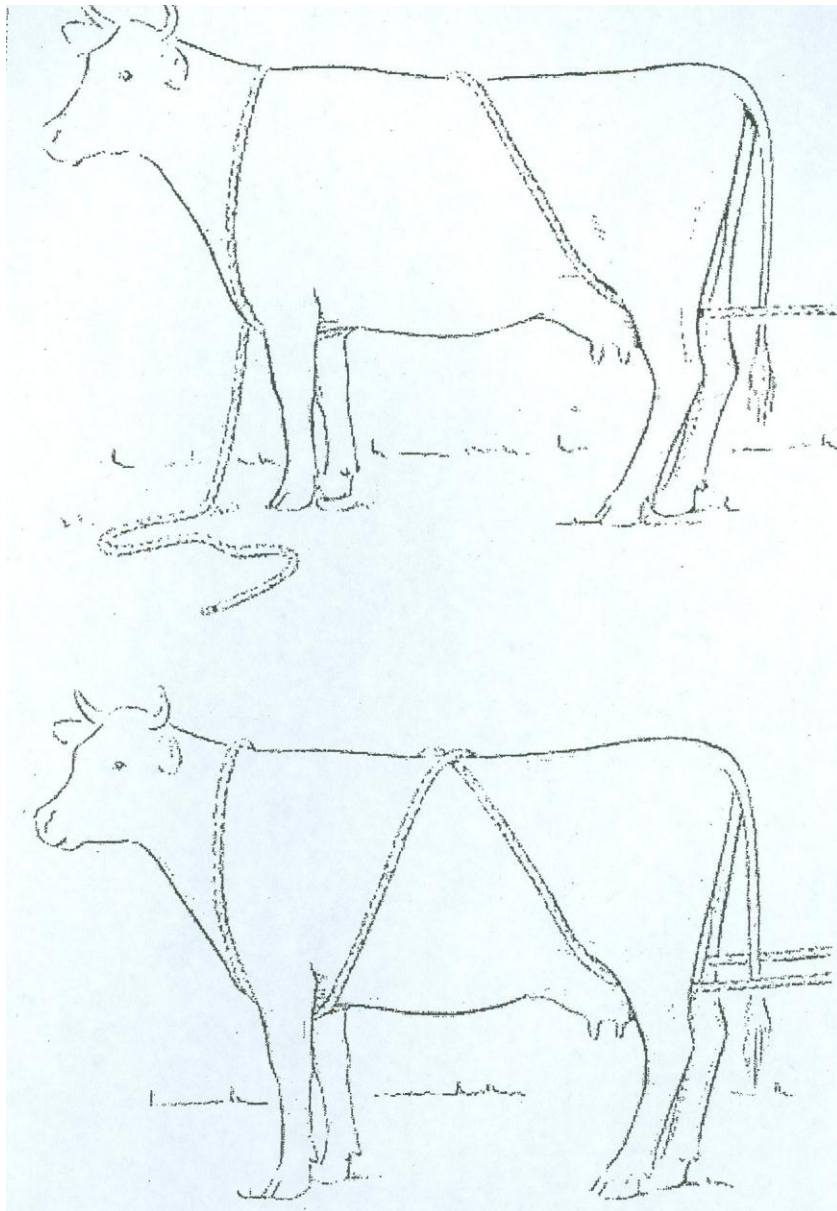


BURLEY METHOD OF CASTING

This method of casting cattle, devised by Dr. D. R. Burley of Georgia, has many advantages over the other casting methods. First, it is not necessary in this method to tie the rope around the horns or the neck. It is simply passed around the animal's body which takes less time. Second, this restraint does not put pressure over the thorax and thus does not interfere with the action of the heart and lungs. Third, it does not endanger the genital organs of the bull or the mammary vessels of the cow. Finally, with this restraint both rear legs may be tied with the ends of the casting rope.

While the cow is being held by a strong halter or by a nose lead a forty foot piece of rope is placed over her back with its center at the withers. The ends are carried between the forelegs and crossed at the sternum. One end is carried up each side of the animal's body and the two are crossed again over the back. Each end passes downward between the rear legs going between the inner surface of the legs and under the udder or scrotum, as the case may be.

When the ends of the rope are pulled, the cow will fall. The operator may control the direction of the fall by pulling the casting ropes so that the animal is forced to one side or the other.

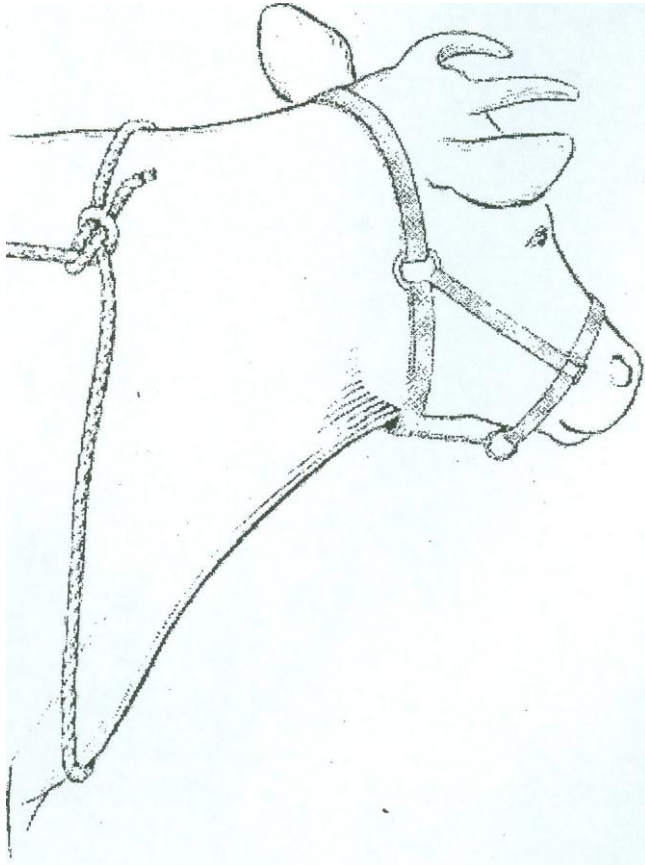


ROPE SQUEEZE

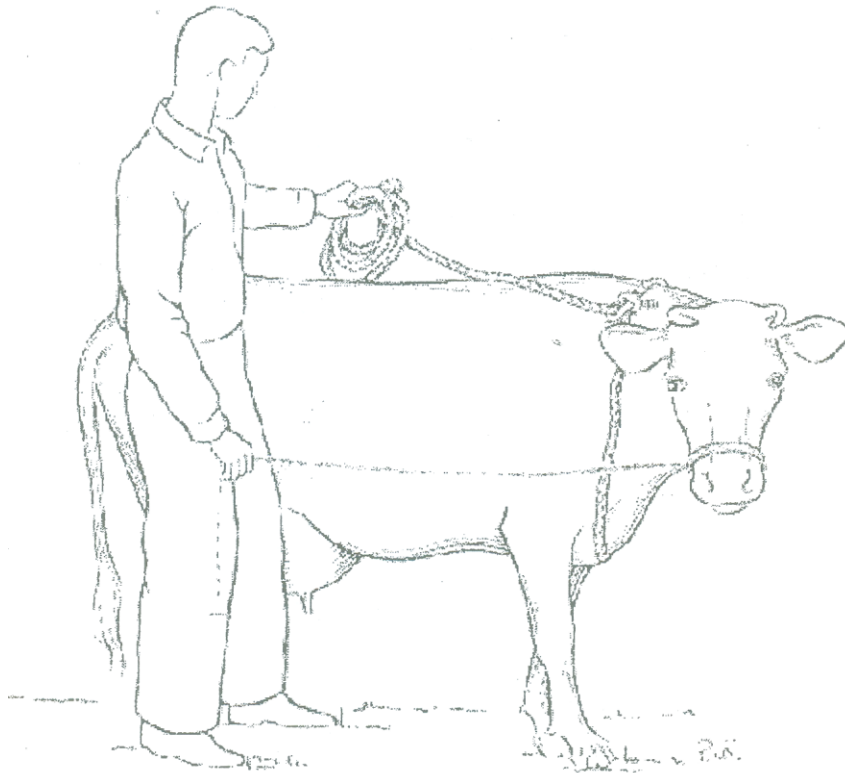
(DOUBLE HALF HITCH METHOD)

This is a standard method of casting a cow. The rope for this restraint may be arranged on a cow while she is in the stanchion. She may then be led to the place where it is desired that she lie down and tension applied to the end of the rope.

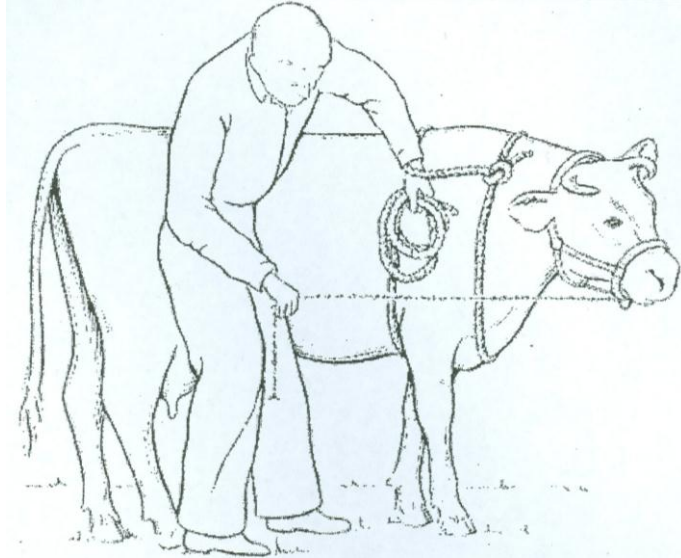
Make a loop around the cow's neck using a bowline knot placed as indicated in the drawing.



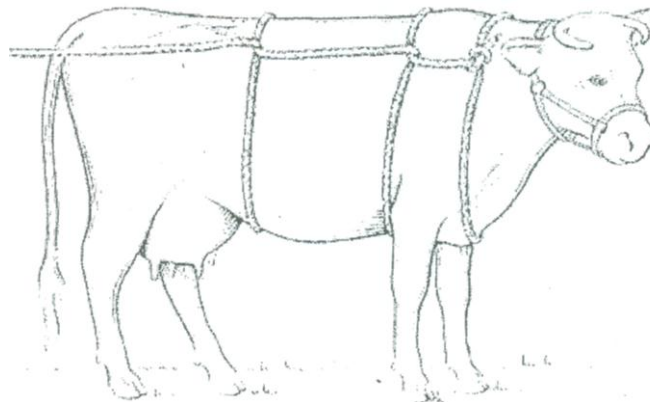
Throw the end of the rope over her back to the opposite side.



Reaching under the cow, pick it up and bring it around her body and under the standing part of the rope near the bowline to form a half hitch just behind the shoulder.



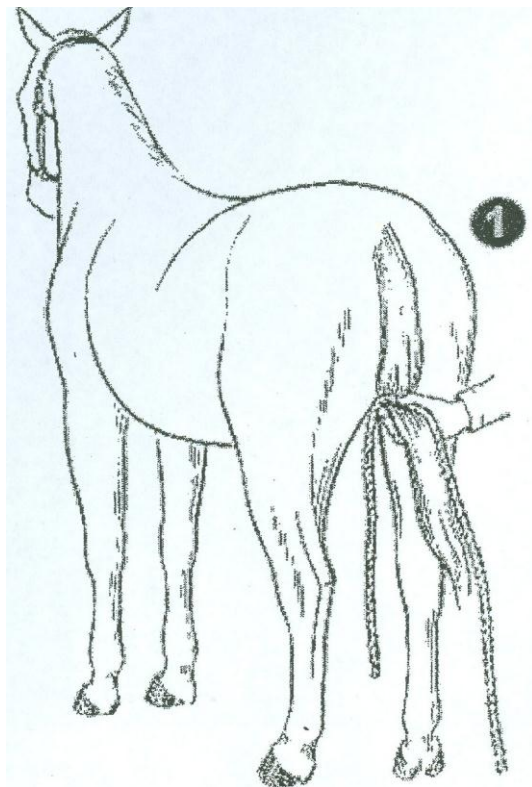
By tossing the end over the cow's back again, make another half hitch just in front of the udder. Pulling the rope will force the cow to lie down.



TAIL TIE

The tail tie, a method of securely tying a rope to a horse's tail, has many applications. Much of a horse's weight may be raised or moved by a tail rope, but it should never be used on a cow except to hold her tail out of its normal position. A cow's weight, or a part of it, should never be lifted by her tail. On NEITHER a horse nor a cow should the end of a tail rope ever be tied to a fixed object.

1. With the longer piece on the right, hold a rope over the tail just at the end of the last coccygeal vertebra.



2. Fold the rest of the tail upward over the rope.
3. Pass the end of the rope behind the tail and make a bight in it.
4. Bring the bight over the folded tail.
5. Pull it tight through the rope which is looped around the tail.

