

The castration of animals with the "Burdizzo" pincers / by F. Veglia.

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The castration of animals with the "Burdizzo,, pincers

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(Abstracted from the « Journal of the Department of
Agriculture », August, 1921).



A SIMPLE, SAFE, SURE AND BLOODLESS OPERATION.

Tie the calf up to the manger or to a pole as short as possible, so as to restrain the movements of the animal. If there is an assistant, he should stand by the animal's quarters and push it against the manger or the wall or any other obstacle.

Do not be afraid of being hurt by the animal, and do not tie its extremities, because it only irritates the animal. Handle the testicles as little as possible, and use the Pincers as shown in figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

CAUTIONS: — Before closing the Pincers, care must be taken that the cord of the testicle has not slipped from under the jaws of the Pincers themselves.

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Fig. 2. - First position of the operation - The bull calf is castrated standing - The operation takes place behind the animal - Hold the Pincers opened with the right hand.



Fig. 3. - Second position: With the left hand push and close on the cord of the right testicle against the lateral walls of the bag. With the right hand place the jaws of the Pincers upon the cord.



Fig. 4. - Third position: By the help of the right knee close the Pincers until the cord is compressed enough to be held in place.

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Fig. 5. - Fourth position: Apply both hands on handles of Pincers exactly as shewn in picture, and press firmly until the instrument is completely closed.



Fig. 6. - Fifth position: Press on to the cord immediately above the jaws of the Pincers with thumb and second finger until these almost meet, so indicating that the cord is completely severed.
Repeat the operation on the cord of the left testicle and the bull is castrated.

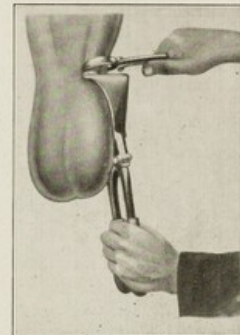


Fig. 6A. - A better way in the second position: The cord of old bulls, donkeys, pigs can be better held under the crush of the Burdizzeo's by means of a pair of slightly modified carpenter's pincers.

If there is any further doubt that the cord is completely crushed, one could apply the Pincers again and make a second compression as high up as possible, and directly after the first crushing.

As an alternative to the method described above, one could easily train an assistant to hold the cord of the testicles ready and firm, so that the operator has merely to crush it with the Pincers.

Two minutes should be sufficient to complete the operation on any bovine. Immediately the blood vessels of the cord are crushed, the flow of blood is stopped from the testicles and they atrophy and dry up. Complete atrophy is noticed about 40 days after the operation without the animal suffering at all or requiring any special treatment or attention.

HORSES, DONKEYS and MULES should be thrown, unless there is available a proper case to hold them.

CONCLUSION.

The present methods of castration in vogue are not uniformly successful, and time taken is relatively long; the suffering of the animal is marked, and there is often considerable deterioration in the animal's condition as a sequel to the operation; there is a risk also of several serious complications: excessive bleeding, gangrene, blood poison, tetanus, black quarter, blow fly trouble.

Castration with the Pincers here described is claimed to do away with all the above-mentioned drawbacks. The operation can be performed in any season, with any weather and whatever is the age or condition of the animal. The economic advantages which have been noticed and the alleviation of the sufferings of the animals castrated, justify every consideration of the adoption of the « Burdizzo » Pincers.

The « Burdizzo » pincers have been introduced into every country in Europe, and the Inventor thinks that the day is not far distant when his method will be universally adopted in preference to all others.

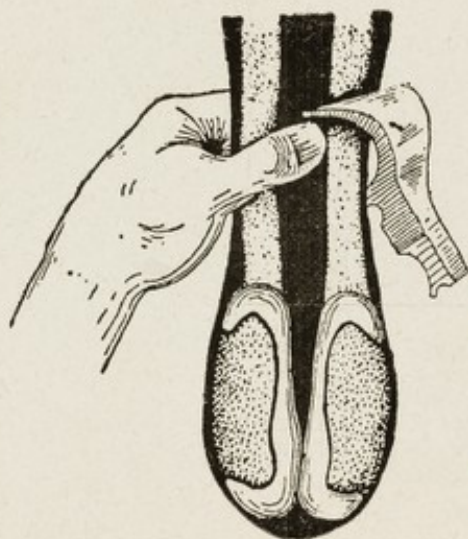


Fig. 7. - Position of the testicular cords, of the hand on the bag, and of the jaws of the Pincers during the castration.

(Diagrammatic view of Fig. 3)
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