

the following symptoms: inability to open the mouth as wide as normal, the nose poked out, the head slightly elevated, the tail may be raised, the animal is very stiff in its movements; if the head is suddenly lifted or the animal frightened the jaw will be seen to fly over the eye, a safe indication of this disease; the nostrils are dilated, breathing quickened and the belly tucked up. The animal gets constipated and often its mouth gets foul, due to retention of food in it. Death usually occurs from spasms of the chest muscles or those of the larynx. The period of incubation (time elapsing between the attack by the germ and symptoms of the disease) is usually from three to ten days; recovery is rare before the third week, often five to six weeks are necessary before convalescence begins; the sooner symptoms are shown the more fatal the disease. The germ of this disease is found in earth and decaying matter, hence as this *disease* is *one of wound infection*, it is readily seen how important *cleanliness* and the use of *antiseptics* are in the treatment of all wounds. The treatment of this disease calls for the most skilled veterinary attention, the stockman doing his part by keeping the animal perfectly quiet and free from annoyance by visitors, the stall well bedded, a supply of nourishing food on hand and watching to see that the animal does not get down and struggle. This disease may follow castration, docking, wounds of the feet, even such as overreaches, etc., and the use of unclean instruments. The anti-tetanic serum is being used in this disease; so far it shows greater value as a preventive than as a curative agent.

Texas fever is a disease of the Southern states affecting cattle, the poison (virus) of the disease being carried