

abdominal walls are shrunken, the animals becoming lean, breathing quick and short, and do not have strength enough to raise themselves, and when raised, cannot remain in that position for any length of time.

The secretion of milk decreases daily, the secretion continuing until death, and is of a thick, creamy character.

The secretion of urine is also changed, the animal having a constant desire to urinate, succeeding, however, in ejecting only a small quantity of bloody urine.

The faeces are discharged with great effort, and are dry and hard.

In this state the diseased animal lingers for a longer or shorter period of time, until it finally expires under appearance of exhaustion. The duration of the disease is from two to seven days.

Up to this time I have not been able to make as many *post-mortem* examinations as I desired, owing to the great anxiety of the owners to remove the carcass of the animal as soon as possible. And owing to the few dissections I have made, cannot as yet arrive at any satisfactory conclusions with regard to the character of the disease.

The following is the result of the *post-mortem* examinations made:

An unusually early vigor *mortis* takes place from one to two hours.

Abdomen much distended by gas.

Brain anæmic and soft.

Respiratory organs. Found mucous membrane lining them in an anæmic state.

In the trachea I found, upon opening, a quantity of frothy mucus.

Lungs pale, and at the base small hypostatic deposits.

Found no coagula in the head, but from one to two ounces of thin blood, presenting an anomalous condition, as when the animal is dying for a long time, coagula are nearly always found.

The muscles and valves of the heart were in a normal state.

Muscular fibres of the heart, under microscope, showing no signs of acute inflammation, or fatty degeneration.

Stomach filled with dry, solid, half-digested food.

Want of secretion of the stomach.

Small intestines filled with bloody serum.

The large intestines filled with a dry, solid, and half digested mass.

The capillaries of the mucus membrane are injected, and small ecchymosed patches were found in the intestines.

The annular veins of the muscular coat of the intestines engorged and enlarged.

Spleen increased in length to twice its natural size, its peritoneal covering smooth and stretched tightly over it. Color darker than usual—a blackish brown.

Texture friable. The microscope revealed that the structure of the spleen had been totally destroyed, so that the normal elements of the spleen, viz., the corpora malpighi blood corpuscles and its peculiar net-works were no longer to be distinguished.

Liver slightly enlarged. The liver cells contain a small grained substance, similar to the commencement of fatty degeneration.

Gall bladder much enlarged, and filled with light green, fatty feeling gall. Bladder much enlarged (nearly twice its natural state) and filled with a large quantity of bloody urine.

Blood very thin, and seems to contain less red corpuscles than normal.

Flesh natural colour.

No parasites found, with the exception of the common cow louse on the udder.

I will make a minute examination of the blood, urine, gall, and milk, also of the kidneys, as soon as possible.

The facts as above set forth would lead to the conclusion that the cattle disease had its origin in the Texan cattle that had been taken from the cattle yards to graze in the vicinity, and I would therefore earnestly recommend the isolation and separation of such cattle from all others.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DR. MANNHEIMER,

Sanitary Inspector, Fifth Ward.

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