

most dangerous procedure; nor should it be dragged over the farm with a chain around the neck or leg that a spot may be found where the digging is easy, for by this means the infection is spread, contaminating any enclosure through which the animal may be drawn.

Deep burial is sometimes resorted to, but is not nearly so satisfactory as the method just described.

Treatment.—The treatment of animals affected with anthrax is usually rendered impossible by the very short course which the disease runs. Should the resistance of the animal be great and death delayed no system of treatment can be expected to result satisfactorily.

Prevention or Prophylactic Treatment.—Anthrax can be prevented by the use of anthrax vaccines, a short description of which is as follows:

ANTHRAX VACCINES.

Anthrax vaccines properly used, afford protection or immunity to a subsequent artificial or natural infection. Anthrax vaccines are attenuated or weakened cultures of the germ causing anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*). The process of attenuating or reducing the strength of the germ is confined to the Laboratory and cannot with safety be conducted elsewhere.

To protect or immunize an animal against anthrax, two vaccines are required and protection or immunity is the result of the animal passing through two mild, properly graded attacks of the disease, which, as a rule, cause no inconvenience to the patient save a slight elevation in temperature. During these two mild attacks of the disease it is advisable to take particular care of the animals, protecting them from inclement weather, extremes of heat or cold, etc.

The **First Anthrax Vaccine** (yellow label), is a very weak virus and is only intended to protect against a subsequent administration after the proper interval (twelve days) of the **Second Anthrax Vaccine** (green label), which is a very much stronger virus and this in turn protects against virulent anthrax. Protection or immunity against anthrax is established in from twelve to twenty days after the administration of the second vaccine. During this interval, from the administration of the first vaccine until immunity is established in the vaccinated animals, they should be kept from grazing on infected pastures and no hay from infected lands should be used for feeding.

Vaccine used on an animal already affected with anthrax will not protect such an animal, nor will it prevent its death. *The use of anthrax vaccine, during or immediately after the occurrence of an outbreak of anthrax, may be followed by death*, in some instances due to the stimulation of the anthrax germs already in the system of the animal and such accidents cannot be prevented. In the use of anthrax vaccine it is well to take the temperature of the animal to be vaccinated immediately before inoculating and in the event of the temperature being elevated, vaccination should be deferred until the temperature of the animal is again normal.

In the manufacture of anthrax vaccines at the Biological Laboratory, every possible precaution in their preparation and subsequent testing is taken, but