

Studies conducted on the farm and in the laboratory were followed by the isolation of the causative agent. The organism was a new species and was named B. suberis since it was found to be prevalent in cork bricks and corn from many sources.

Immunological and serological studies resulted in the preparation of an immune serum for the protection of susceptible animals. This biological product was entirely satisfactory and succeeded in checking the losses upon the farm mentioned.

The incidence of latent reactions to the tuberculin test and of non-reaction by infected individuals, received much attention in 1922. With these factors in view, a test was devised and applied which gave very satisfactory results. A report of this method was given in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association. It may be stated that a modification of the tests announced at that time have been used in the eradication of tuberculosis by the Dominion and U.S. Federal Governments for the past six years.

Studies were made of the Dreyer's antigen for the immunization of animals against tuberculosis. Chemical methods and serological methods for the detection of tuberculosis have also received attention.

Genital disease among dairy cattle have been considered for many years as the major problem confronting both the animal husbandman and the veterinarian. There are many handicaps to such an investigation following the success with which Prof. B. Bang focused attention upon one form of bacterial life which he and his co-worker Stribolt discovered in 1898. Since Bang discovered "the abortion organism", all workers have continued to search for it and to neglect other potential disease producing factors. In our work, we have considered the physiology, bacteriology, chemistry, pathology and clinical observations.

Mr. A.S. MacFarlane and later Mr. R.R. Thompson have studied the bacterial flora of the pregnant uterus. One hundred and thirty uteri