

*Symptoms*—The insidious character of the disease, the absence of any definite symptoms in the early stages, the variability of the symptoms owing to the variability of its localization, render it often difficult of detection, till its invasion of the respiratory or other system of essential organs produces symptoms of structural or functional alterations in these organs. The breathing will be impaired much or little according to the extent of tuberculation. Cough of a chronic character will be observed when the bronchi and bronchial glands are invaded.

There is usually an offensive odour from the respired air in advanced lung tubercle. There is usually no fever. Percussion will give dull sounds in spots if large tubercular masses press against the ribs, with increased resonance surrounding.

Auscultation illicits dull respiratory sounds over the large tubercular masses, increased in uninvaded portions of lung. The milk secretion is gradually diminished. In advanced stages emaciation is pronounced, particularly in dairy cattle, although I have seen animals die from tuberculosis comparatively fat, particularly short-horn cattle.

Often no symptoms exist by which the positive existence or non-existence of the disease by clinical examination could be determined. It is this fact that has caused governments to hesitate and professional men advise caution in attempting to deal with tuberculosis as a contagious disease.

In this respect I may say that while Britain and France did not officially include tuberculosis in the list of contagious diseases till 1888, you will find that it is so included in the Canadian "Act respecting infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," July, 1885.

The use of tuberculine as an aid to diagnosis promises to be of great value. Should it prove to be reliable its value cannot be over-estimated, for if correct direct diagnosis can be assured by the increased temperature following injections of tuberculine when the disease is present in the masked form, with our knowledge of its causation, we are now in the satisfactory position of knowing that we can by proper measures get rid of it entirely, in this country at least, where the disease exists to a limited ex-