

over an extensive territory, difficult, if not impossible, to keep under observation or control without an enormous staff of well trained, experienced and absolutely conscientious veterinary inspectors, having no interest, beyond that of duty, in the herds with which they are called upon to deal or their owners. I might here say that the policy of employing local practitioners for this work has been repeatedly tried and, in my experience at least, has not in the majority of instances proved either beneficial or successful.

I have nothing to say against the Bang system itself; in fact I am, and always have been, one of its most consistent advocates and admirers. I cannot, however, after thirty years experience as a veterinarian ~~and with the~~ and with the knowledge, acquired in that time, of conditions on the ordinary North American farm, bring myself to believe that it is capable of successful general application on this continent.

There is no doubt that if all our stock owners were thoroughly intelligent, well informed, anxious to rid their herds of tuberculosis and gifted with an infinite capacity for taking pains, either the Bang system or that of Ostertag might be adopted with every hope of a successful issue. As matters stand, we must, in order to deal with bovine tuberculosis effectively, have some definite policy of legal control and the question, to my mind, is whether or not such control can properly be based on the tuberculin test.

At present I am inclined to favour a combination of the systems of Bang and Ostertag with that of the Manchester men, accompanied by a closer supervision of infected herds than is recommended by either of the two first named authorities, so far as I understand their methods.

All clinical or, if they can be detected, open cases of tuberculosis, should be destroyed; all the adults in herds, in which such cases are found, to be treated as if diseased, marked and segregated accordingly; all milk from such herds to be pasteurized, whether used for human food or for that of animals; the progeny to be effectively separated from the adults, regularly submitted to the tuberculin test and kept by themselves until the disease has been eliminated from the premises by the death or removal of the affected parent stock. Any animals added to the healthy herd would, of course, have to be tested on purchase, and retested after three months careful isolation.

I am free to admit that this plan is open to many of the objections which I have advanced against the other two already mentioned, but it appears to me to obviate the enormous economic waste and the tremendous popular opposition involved in the policy of compulsory slaughter, while it promises, if systematically applied and patiently and carefully carried out, infinitely better results than can be hoped for from that of promiscuously testing the herds of only such owners as are willing to submit them to the action of the authorities.

The presence of one or more actual clinical cases of tuberculosis in any herd would constitute a perfectly defensible and reasonable ground for official action, and by making notification by owners or veterinarians compulsory, as in other scheduled diseases, reliable information on which such action could be taken, would in most instances be forthcoming.

As has been well said by the editor of the *Lancet* in commenting on the recent able paper of Dr. Overland of Norway, the famous address of Dr. Koch in 1901 has, after all, by stimulating others to investigation and research, been productive of good, perhaps to an extent sufficient to offset the hesitation and delay in actual practical effort which it undoubtedly caused.

As a result of that address, we veterinarians to-day know, or perhaps I should say, have the proofs conclusive and satisfactory of many things which we knew before, but were scarcely able to prove, regarding the transmissibility to man of bovine tuberculosis and vice versa.

And this brings me to vaccination, a subject on which I have nothing to say, beyond that, up to the present, the published results of inoculation with bove-vaccine