

would call attention to the fact that under temperate weather conditions, as, for instance, on the Pacific slope, the prevailing type of Glanders, while decidedly infectious, is much milder than that seen in most other parts of the country.

Sudden changes of weather seem to favour the development of acute cases, while under steady heat or cold the disease frequently remains dormant. For this reason serious outbreaks are with us more common in spring and fall than in the steady weather of winter and summer.

I am aware that my conclusions as to what constitutes a typical reaction to Mallein differ somewhat from those arrived at by the Eighth International Veterinary Congress held at Budapest last year. I have, however, been guided entirely by the results of our own work, and as these are most convincing, I am inclined to attribute the variation, which is, after all, more apparent than real, to a possible difference in conditions between Europe and America.

I need hardly point out that, in order to secure satisfactory results, the conditions surrounding the animals should be normal while the test is being conducted. The administration of water, and even of food, the regulation of body heat and of ventilation, must all be carefully watched, in view of their relation to thermal change. For the same reason no exercise whatever should be permitted while the test is being carried on.

In conclusion I would say that the operations which we have conducted, and their results, have shown in the most convincing manner the great value of Mallein as a diagnostic agent when intelligently used by careful and experienced veterinarians. The expressed views of our inspectors on this point indicate that it can be absolutely relied upon in about 98 per cent. of the animals submitted to its action.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of obligation to those inspectors whose comprehensive reports have rendered it possible for me to thus summarize the results of our work.

I would add that on the occasion of the last annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, which was held in New Haven, Connecticut, in August of this year, I laid before that body the facts set forth in this report, with the result that the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Association:

"Whereas, in the presentation of Canadian state control work with Glanders by Veterinary Director-General Dr. J. G. Rutherford, it is apparent that the Canadian Government has undertaken control work with infectious diseases of animals upon a scale that is highly creditable and in a way commensurate with the importance of the work, and

"Whereas, actual results shown in this report plainly justify the heavy expenditures incurred; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we commend those in higher Canadian Government authority for thus generously supporting this work, and commend the general