

rator, and in only two cases were there any bacilli present, and in these two cases he only found six or eight bacilli in the whole specimen. And in the post-mortem afterwards we were unable to find any tuberculosis in the udders. Probably these passed into the milk from the leucocyte.

Dr. CLARENCE STARR (Toronto) stated that in the fall of 1897 he had done some experimental work for the Ontario Government along the same line, and it was then the intention of the Minister to introduce the Bangs' system. In the United States, he said, he understood that the slaughter-house statistics were about 33 per cent. In Canada it is very much smaller; in fact, very small in comparison with other countries. Statistics taken from cattle for export are not fair; those are cattle taken from the herd and free from disease as far as possible. The Dominion Government, some time before that referred to, had passed an Order-in-Council recommending that all cattle reacting to the tuberculin test, should be slaughtered. That, of course, put a stop to the hunting of statistics on account of the fact that farmers would only suppress it if it were in their herds. He thought, possibly, that the percentage in cattle in Canada was even larger than Prof. Adami stated, though freer than any other country in the world. In regard to the seven weeks' quarantine, that is a rather radical step, and objections may be offered. All cattle imported into this country should have a certificate of freedom from tuberculosis, by means of the tuberculin test, given by the breeder; and no cattle should be imported into this country unless such has been done. Prof. Nöcher, of Paris, has instanced a number of cases in which herdsmen, sleeping with their herds in the same stables, poorly ventilated, and a great many cattle in the building, developed tuberculosis. The question in his mind was whether Prof. Bangs' theory could not be more easily carried out than the wholesale slaughtering of the cattle. We should make a distinction between the clinical symptoms and cattle reacting to the tuberculin test. We necessarily leave a larger portion of the herd which will possibly later on show clinical symptoms.

Dr. TURNBULL (Pennsylvania) said he had listened with a great deal of pleasure to the able paper of Prof. Adami, and thoroughly agreed with the writer in making a long period of quarantine for animals imported. In Pennsylvania, recently, a law was enacted—within the past two years—that breeders within the state are not to bring into the state, any animals for dairy or breeding purposes unless they have been tested for tubercle by the health authorities from the state in which they were brought. It was an excellent law, but the law was not stringent enough, in that the breeders had got on to the fact that if an animal reacts to tuberculin, a period has to elapse before it will react again, and a great many of the