

ing any suspected cases of tuberculosis. If the Board's views are disregarded, the Board considers it advisable that members publish the existence of the case.

New York State has a special Commission appointed to deal with tuberculosis and to make special examination of cattle. Where tuberculosis is found to be present it is empowered to have appraisers fix the value of the cattle and give compensation where such are slaughtered. Extracts from the report of this Commission refer especially to the value of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent for detecting its presence in early cases of the disease. California has notification of the disease in men partially enforced. The laws of different German States require the inspection of all slaughtered animals at municipal abattoirs where inspection is very complete. The carcasses are destroyed or dealt with in such a manner as to prevent infected meat from being dangerous if consumed.

With the many phases in which this question of tuberculosis is seen to present itself, it is evident that no labor, however great, which may have been taken to illustrate the scientific and sanitary bearings of the subject can adequately convey the full significance of the problem for solution, or of the enormous difficulties in the way of at once suggesting and still more carrying out practical measures for the same. Whatever practical measures are demanded by the situation must be such as will meet with the approval of the stockman, of the legislator and of the general citizen. No person is free from the dangers attaching to the disease and none can devolve on others his personal interest and responsibility. It would appear that by a *Commission* composed of several individuals, representative of the scientific, sanitary, agricultural and commercial interests, conclusions based upon an appreciation of the broader facts, might be arrived at, which would, if acted upon, be productive of benefits in a few years, which at present it is impossible to realize.

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