

especially if the herd is made up of pure-bred stock. The tuberculin test, it should be remembered, is not infallible. Thorough *disinfection of stables should never be neglected* when tubercenlosis has made its appearance; the fact of its *contagious* nature must *never* be forgotten; the probable danger to human beings can best be limited by the tuberculin test followed by Bang's method, pasteurization of milk and thorough meat inspection. Prof. Koch (Berlin) has recently stated that human tubercenlosis *cannot* be communicated to cattle, and while not *fully proven*, is of the opinion that tubercenlosis cannot be given by cattle to the human being; he asserts the great danger lies in infection by the sputum of man; be it all as he states *tuberculous* cattle are *not* as good property as non-tubercenlous cattle.

Glanders and Farcy hold a somewhat similar position to horses that tubercenlosis does to cattle, although not as common as that disease, yet is quite contagious, and in the early stages hard to detect, in which case the use of the mallein test is useful to detect the earliest inroads of the glanders germ, the bacillus mallei. This disease is transmissible to man, in whom it manifests itself by loathsome symptoms. The symptoms, when the disease is far enough advanced, in horses are as follows: A discharge from one or both nostrils, usually from the left one, of a sticky, green, gluey nature, with a discharge from the eyes and enlargement of the submaxillary gland found beneath the jaws; in the local form, termed Farcy, little lumps form on the limbs and body, which eventually break and discharge pus. Treatment of this disease is not advisable, in fact under the contagious diseases acts