

poses, especially males, as the disease is often introduced into healthy herds in this way. (c) By the destruction of all animals showing physical signs of the disease, that is piners or wasters, cattle that become emaciated, having a cough and discharge from the nose, or with enlarged glands of the throat, flanks or udder, or a combination of symptoms. (d) The thorough cleaning and disinfecting of all stables where affected animals have been stabled. I wish you to distinctly remember there is little or no use destroying animals if you put healthy animals into the same stable without thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting it. There is no doubt that 90 per cent. of the disease is caused by the inhalation of the *baccillus tuberculosis* in the form of fine dust, therefore our great care should be not to allow any of the discharge to dry on the mangers, stalls or floors, or to rise in dust. Sprinkle your stable floor thoroughly before sweeping. (e) By allowing no person affected with tuberculosis to feed or care for cattle, as there is no doubt that the disease originates in some herds in this way. (f) By careful isolation and branding of all animals that react with tuberculin test.

I will be asked what is the use of isolating them if they have tuberculosis? I answer, to slaughter as food for man, or for breeding purposes. The question will be asked is meat from tuberculous animals fit for human food. I answer in the affirmative, that is where the disease is localized in the lungs, liver, or some of the smaller glands. After a careful study of the many tests made by Professors Nocard, Bangs, Williams, and the professors of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington and others, I have come to the conclusion that there is little or no danger from the use of meat from animals with localized tuberculosis, and positively none if the meat is well cooked. Therefore, when we have a herd with a number of young animals slightly affected, as we sometimes find the case, I do not think it right or necessary for stock raisers or dairymen to be at the loss of their cattle, but all that are not required for breeding purposes should be at once fattened and killed.

Breeding from tuberculous cattle. If I had a herd of dairy cattle that to all appearance was healthy and strong,