

are in the front rank, have succeeded in producing a more or less active resistance to virulent tubercle bacilli of bovine origin. We may yet see the day when the foremost dairies will supply milk, not from tuberculin tested animals, but from animals immunized against tuberculosis.

The preference of Texas fever in the southern United States, and, in fact, in all countries with a semi-tropical climate, has stimulated the artificial production of immunity in cattle from northern latitudes, that new blood may be introduced to improve the stock. The process of immunization is now general in the United States, and is undertaken at various State Experiment Stations.

In South Africa horses are "salted" against "horsesickness." This process is, however, not as successful as is desirable, but some progress has been made. Probably the greatest difficulty is the lack of knowledge concerning the infective agent which McFadyean has succeeded in passing through a Berkfeld filter three times, a Chamberland four times, and through a Chamberlain B, once. Thus it is seen that the size of the infective agent militates against detection even by our best microscopes.

Rinderpest infection has, through veterinary sanitation and legislation, been eradicated in Europe, but in South Africa and in cattle destined for the Philippines preventive inoculation is necessary.

South Africa is a country rich in diseases of animals which will require the services of veterinary sanitarians in their identification and control for many years to come. The work of Koch in this connexion has been of great value, and much light has been thrown on some of the more obscure diseases of that country.

Professors Vallé and Carre, veterinarians connected with the Veterinary School at Alfort, France, have shown that there is an anæmia in horses, which is due to an infective agent. This disease has previously been attributed to some local condition, improper and insufficient feeding, or some defective hygienic condition, but inoculation experiments have proven the fallacy of these agencies being instrumental in the cause of the disease. No organism has been isolated or identified, and the supposition is that the infective agent belongs to the group of so-called invisible microbes.

As researches on immunity progress the need will be created for biological products other than those at present on the market. In the preparation of the biological products now in use, the manufacturers guard the health and sanitary surroundings of their experimental animals by the constant presence of veterinarians who have special training and an inclination for the work in hand. A veterinarian in such a position is responsible, not only for the general health and surroundings