

is a preventable one and it is hoped that by means of proper regulations it may be in time entirely stamped out. The International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis came to the conclusion that it was not possible to enforce a regulation for the compulsory testing of cattle by tuberculin and destroying those found to be infected.

The Commission urges that there should be as wide a use made of educational information as possible. The sale of infected animals should be limited to instances where they would be slaughtered, or used for breeding under strict regulations. An effort should be made to prevent infected cattle being shown at fairs. Shipping cars should be disinfected.

The tuberculin test is reliable when properly applied. When the disease is incubating, however, there may be no reaction. In like manner there may be no reaction if the disease is arrested, or when it is extensively generalized. On account of the slowness of the incubation, or the possibility of cases becoming again active, all animals that have been exposed, or apparently cured should be re-tested in six months or one year. The tuberculin test should not be used if the temperature is above normal, any animal that reacts once must be regarded as always tubercular, the subcutaneous method is the only reliable one, and that this test has no injurious effects on healthy cattle.

It is recommended by the Commission that legislation should be passed making the notification of all known cases compulsory. There should be some method of marking all cattle that are known to be tubercular, so as to be able to detect them in the event of shipping, or slaughtering them for food. Hogs are almost invariably infected by cattle.

In all cases where infected animals are found in a herd, the diseased and the healthy animals should be separated. The healthy animals should be kept under observation and tested, because they have been exposed. If a herd is very badly infected only a healthy or separation herd should be formed of the offspring. When it becomes necessary to destroy animals there should be a system of compensation as a temporary expedient.

It should be made compulsory when buying cattle for breeding or the production of milk that the tuberculin test be made use of. Milk should be pasteurized unless obtained from cows known to be free from infection. There should be legislation that would prevent the use of the tuberculin test except by those qualified to employ it.

There should be widespread education of the public on the cause and prevention of the disease. The aid of the public press should be sought in this work. It is recommended that the same laws should exist in all civilized countries; and that those countries should co-