

tuberculous herd. Dean Rankin is also endeavoring to eliminate tuberculosis from two tuberculous herds by the vaccination with B.C.G. of all animals introduced into these herds. Good progress is being made but it is still uncertain whether tuberculosis can be completely eliminated in this way.

Dr. J.A. Baudouin, of the University of Montreal, reported upon the vaccination of children with B.C.G., an experiment which has now been under way for about ten years. Recent results have fully confirmed the previous indications, (a) that B.C.G. was harmless to children, (b) that vaccination reduced general mortality, (c) that vaccination reduced morbidity (state of illness), and (d) that it reduced to a major extent the number of deaths from tuberculosis amongst children exposed to open cases of the disease. Recently Dr. Baudouin's work has been improved by a special study of vaccinated and unvaccinated children in the same families, and by expressing the results of vaccination on the basis of child years of life. While very substantial results have already been obtained, in line with results in France and elsewhere, there is still not full agreement as to the degree of resistance conferred by B.C.G. and it is therefore important that the work be continued with, if possible, even closer control, until it has passed definitely beyond the experimental stage. Revaccination and tuberculin testing of vaccinated children are also regarded as necessary.

The preparation of all B.C.G. used in Canada is carried out at the University of Montreal by Dr. A. Frappier, who is following methods developed at the Pasteur Institute in France. Dr. Frappier described his methods to the committee, members of which expressed themselves as fully satisfied with the precautions being taken.

Dr. Klotz reported on tuberculosis research carried out at the University of Toronto without financial assistance from the committee. An attempt was being made to develop cultural methods to supplant tests on guinea pigs for primary isolations. This work was successful and it was proposed to apply in Toronto hospitals the methods developed.

Dr. W. MacL. Harris, of the Department of Pensions and National Health, outlined the Spahlinger method of treating tuberculosis. The committee did not propose to undertake any work on this method of treatment.

The question of silicosis and asbestosis, previously discussed by the committee in relation to tuberculosis, was reviewed by Dr. Klotz, who reported that he was co-operating with the Banting Institute in their investigations, but that he was not yet satisfied that this important question was receiving the attention which its seriousness justified. No definite action was taken by the committee in this matter.