EXHIBIT "D"

Associate Committee on Tuberculosis

The seventh meeting of the Associate Committee on Tuberculosis was held in Ottawa on June 17, 1936, with 16 persons in attendance. Dr. Oskar Klotz was chairman of the meeting.

Dr. E.A. Watson presented a report covering tuberculosis research carried out by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The work had chiefly to do with tuberculin used for testing cattle under the department's tuberculosis eradication plan. Dr. Hilton reported that the department was now testing about one million cattle per year.

Dr. R.G. Ferguson, Head of the Qu'Appelle Indian Health Unit in Saskatchewan, outlined to the committee his work on the control of tuberculosis amongst Indian children attending boarding schools and on the vaccination of Indian children with B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin), which was undertaken on the recommendation of the committee. Tuberculosis amongst the Indians has been radically reduced by the isolation of active cases, especially those among the school children. Vaccination with B.C.G. has not yet progressed far enough to do more than confirm the innocuity of this vaccine. The committee considers, however, that Dr. Ferguson has a unique opportunity to carry out a scientific test of the value of B.C.G., since (a) the Indian race is unusually susceptible to tuberculosis, (b) the situation in the Qu'Appelle Indian Health Unit is such that Dr. Ferguson can make his vaccinated and control groups exactly alike, and (c) he is able to secure post-mortem examinations and thus definitely determine the cause of death. A period of some years will be required to determine what degree of resistance is conferred by B.C.G.

Tuberculosis research at Queen's University, not now supported financially by the committee, was reported on by Dr. G.B. Reed. No work is at present being done on B.C.G., but an effort is being made to check, by means of the complement fixation test, tuberculin tests which have been carried out on Indian children in Saskatchewan and similar tests on vaccinated cattle at the University of Alberta. Positive results were obtained on the sera from 11 Indian children and negative results on the sera from 40 vaccinated cattle, in both cases closely checking the results of tuberculin testing.

Large-scale experiments on the vaccination of cattle with B.C.G. at the University of Alberta were reported by Dean A. Rankin as practically complete. He had found that B.C.G. was entirely innocuous and that it conferred a substantial degree of resistance but not complete immunity to tuberculosis in cattle. There remained for completion histological studies of vaccinated animals which had been exposed to tuberculosis and subsequently slaughtered, and also observations on one small group of vaccinated animals in a