

such parasitic conditions as warbles have often outlived the regulation period. Quarantine, then, while useful, cannot be relied upon alone.

(5.) Veterinary inspection at the port of entry is, of course, an essential precaution, and if this is made to include a reference to the ship's log for any history of disease or mortality during the voyage, and repeated inspections during the quarantine period, together with application of the laboratory and biological tests previously mentioned, it affords the most solid measure of protection possible.

(6.) There are still one or two further methods by means of which a State desirous of importing pedigree stock can secure protection against infection. One of these is to require what may be called a certified history of the particular animals from the date of birth. Such a history is furnished by the breeder and owner, and is to be endorsed by the veterinary officials of the exporting State. The method rests upon the mutual honesty and integrity of stockowners and departmental officers, and, while it is necessarily limited, it does provide a means for the inter-State exchange of pedigree stock.

Another method, that of the buffer State, can sometimes be applied. If, for example, it is desired to import Queensland cattle into Victoria the latter State is safeguarded by the dipping regulations of the State of New South Wales, and by requiring a period of three-months stay of the cattle in New South Wales. This three months in the buffer State serves the purpose of quarantine.

The last method of protection to be mentioned is just that of common honesty, both in the inter-State and international relations. Honest international notification of the existence of contagious disease among animals at the earliest possible moment is still the best policy, for it becomes reciprocal, and, to apply another proverb, "Forewarned is forearmed."

#### VETERINARY TRAINING.

And now I desire, in conclusion, to suggest two directions in which this professional duty of allowing the fullest facilities for international trade in live-stock compatible with the safety of our own flocks and herds affects the problem of veterinary education.

Firstly, it must be clear that for the efficient performance of the duties of a State veterinary officer special qualifications are necessary. The training required for a general practitioner is not enough. The special qualifications required may no doubt be attained to a considerable extent after appointment to a junior post by the man who will read and who takes study leave for practical work in a laboratory. But I venture to suggest that a special course of training not very long after graduating is the best equipment. It is just a matter of choice between practical experience first, followed by hardly acquired scientific and technical training in a post-graduate course on the one hand, and a four-years graduation course followed by a specialized fifth year adapted solely to the scientific technical work of the State sanitary veterinarian. The one method is exemplified in the regulations for the fellowship (in this branch of work) of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. The other is the method set out in the post-graduate diploma courses of some of the English universities, such as the D.V.H. of Liverpool, or the course for the degree of M.V.Sc. of Melbourne.