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RELATIONSHIP OF VETERINARY SCIENCE TO ANIMAL BREEDING AND PUBLIC HEALTH—LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE PRACTISE OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

By Dr. JOHN R. MOHLER
CHIEF, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In holding this twelfth International Veterinary Congress we have come from distant points on the globe largely because research has no national or regional boundaries. Neither does it recognize professional lines of separation. Modern veterinary service rests on a group of fundamental sciences which give the profession the stability of a scientific Gibraltar.

Procedures used in competent veterinary service and in the administration of live-stock welfare are of established soundness and practicability. This is based on broad experience with millions of animals for many years under wide ranges of conditions.

Indeed, in these times of world-wide economic stress and consequent human bewilderment, these large-scale veterinary and administrative experiences with our animal empires may offer a promising field for study in connection with human relationships. Possible applications of work with animals to human affairs occur especially in selective matings, control of numbers, planes of nutrition, adjustment of labor to quantity of work, identification of individuals and large-scale measures to improve health and reduce mortality.

Accordingly, it is hoped that the deliberations of

1 Address by the president of the Twelfth International Veterinary Congress, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y., August 13 to 18, 1934.
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Editor's Summary

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