

are excreting or secreting toxic substances). The most common and most virulent of the pyogenic series present is the streptococcus, which is always associated with that most common of all bovine diseases, mastitis or garget, and also in "yellow gall," and what lends a greater degree of danger to the presence of streptococcus is the fact that milk at the temperature of the ordinary living room affords an excellent culture medium for it, laboratory experiments having demonstrated that at the temperature of a living room milk containing 300 per c.c. will increase in 24 hours to 10,000,000; while, if kept at a temperature of 40 there is practically no increase. (Prof. Conn states that in nearly all milk the streptococcus is present, as it is present in the milk ducts and teats even when no inflammatory process was going on. Bergy<sup>13</sup>, of the University of Pennsylvania, studied the milk of several cows during the entire period of lactation, and concluded that once the udder becomes infected with pyogenic bacteria the infection persists through several periods. Bergy, in his report to the State Department of Agriculture, Pennsylvania, of a large number of samples drawn in sterile tubes more than two-thirds contained bacteria, more particularly the streptococcus; he found them in half the samples examined from the Philadelphia supply.) The specimens examined in Germany averaged about 75 per cent. infected, except in Leipzig, where Brunning<sup>14</sup> found 26 out of 28 samples containing all the way from 100 to 1,000,000 per c.c. (93 per cent.), Leipzig having the largest infant mortality from diarrhoeal causes of any city with reliable registration outside of Russia. In London, of the specimens examined by Eastes<sup>15</sup>, 186 in all, 75.2 per cent. contained streptococci. While these pyogenic bacteriæ are largely responsible for the infantile diarrhoea, they are not entirely so. We have the proteus vulgaris and the various dysenteric types, the bacillus pyocaneus, etc.

While infant mortality is the most important factor in determining the necessity of a pure milk supply, the danger as a medium for the spreading of communicable diseases is not much less important. Scarcely a month passes that we have not instances cited of outbreaks of the various infectious diseases traced to the homes of the dairies or vendors. This was especially emphasized by Prof. Kober in the section on Hygiene of the International Medical Congress at Paris in 1900, in a report of 330 outbreaks of infectious diseases through the milk supplies, made up as follows: Outbreaks of typhoid fever, 195; scarlet fever, 99; diphtheria, 38. Dr. Harrington, Secretary of Massachusetts State Board of Health, in a recent address stated