

those suffering from tuberculosis. For this purpose a by-law was enacted and a veterinary inspector appointed whose duty it was to inspect with tuberculin all dairy cows. Some progress was made at first, but owing to the large percentage of cows found suffering from this disease the dairymen finding that the by-law rather harshly affected their interests, attacked its legality in the courts and succeeded in having it quashed twice, on the third attempt the city managed to pass a by-law which stood the test of an appeal. The city council then decided to change their veterinary inspector of dairies and appointed to the position a gentleman who had made himself prominent by publicly opposing the tuberculin test, as a diagnostic agent. As might have been anticipated matters did not make very rapid progress and it was finally decided to place the testing of cows in the hands of an inspector appointed by the Dominion Government. This gentleman has conducted a series of tests in some of the larger dairies and has reported that out of 334 cows examined he found 165 tuberculous, nor does this bare statement represent to my mind the most serious aspect of the case, as in one of our largest and best dairies out of 98 cows 92 were found to be consumptive and in another herd of 65 cows 52 had to be condemned. In the case of the larger herd fortunately a pasteurizing plant was available and this was at once put in operation and the dairy man was given time in which to dry off his cows. In the other dairies, no such plant being available the sale of the milk had to be stopped. Regarding the dangers to be apprehended from the use of milk from tubercular animals, the Royal commission which was appointed by the British Government to investigate this subject, after exhaustive experiments say, "We regard it then as established that any person who takes tuberculous matter into the body as food incurs risk of acquiring tuberculous

disease." The extent of danger would no doubt be influenced by many factors, notably the diathesis of the individual, the resisting power to all microbic diseases conferred by age, habits of life etc., and also the amount of virulent material ingested at any one time. The experiments conducted by this commission also convinced them that the location of the disease in the system of the animal had an influence in determining the infectivity of the milk they say "according to our experiment, then the conditions required for ensuring to the milk of tuberculous cows the ability to produce tuberculosis in the consumers of their milk is tuberculous disease of the cow affecting the udder." And in a foot note they add "We have been told by various observers, that animals have become tuberculous after being fed with milk from tuberculous cows, having no appreciable disease of their udder, evidently if this does occur, it can be but seldom." Now with reference to our Winnipeg dairy cows, we can form no idea regarding the number of them having tuberculosis of the udder, as this affection of the udder is not peculiar to tuberculosis in an advanced stage, but may be found also in mild cases, which show no external manifestation of its presence for a long time, again I would quote from the report "The milk of cows with tuberculosis of the udder possesses a virulence which can only be described as extraordinary. All the animals inoculated showed tuberculosis in its most rabid form." Recently in company with Dr. Bell and veterinary surgeons Torrance and Little, I had an opportunity of being present at the slaughter of some animals which had reacted to the tuberculin test, and in one of these, a fine Holstein cow, in a good flow of milk only slight pulmonary lesions were present, but the udder showed unmistakable signs of being infected with the disease. In no case that