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ANIMAL TUBERCULOSES  
AND THEIR RELATION TO HUMAN HEALTH.

BY

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There is no disease known which is so widespread as tuberculosis, and none which affects so many species of animals or has greater economic importance. In consequence of this, it has been well termed the "universal panzootic." Although this fact is known to many of you in general terms, I imagine it will surprise some of you to read a list of the animals in which the disease has been observed. It is found in cattle, sheep, horses, goats, monkeys, dogs, cats, birds, dromedary, camel, giraffe, zebra, alpaca, axis deer, Virginia deer, lion, tiger, panther, jaguar, jackall, leopard, polar fox, coati, paradoxure, bear, tapir, llama, antelope, fish, snakes and turtle.

Many of these animals just mentioned are not affected in the natural state, but the disease has been observed in them in zoological gardens. It is the cause of tremendous losses to all such institutions. In certain gardens it is necessary to restock the monkey house every two years. In other words the average life of the monkeys is only two years. You can realize the expense incurred from this item alone. The majority of the animals mentioned have no distinct bearing from a public health standpoint, but are of great use to us in studying the character of the disease and the relationship that exists between the disease as it occurs in different species of animals. From these studies we are enabled to deduce conclusions in regard to mankind. The principle species in which we are concerned of course is the bovine, which is practically

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Read before Canadian Association for Prevention of Consumption and other  
forms of Tuberculosis, April 20th, 1904.