

world's leading pathologists agree that milk is one of the important sources of infection.

The British Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into "The effects of food derived from tuberculous animals upon Human Health," consisting of some of the most eminent physicians and physiologists in England, after careful examination of many experts, and some very extensive and thorough experimenting, unanimously reported in 1895 that they believed "That an appreciable part of the tuberculosis that affects man is obtained through his food and that no doubt the largest part of the tuberculosis which man obtains through his food is by means of milk containing tuberculous matter."

Another British Royal Commission, appointed to enquire into the subject of "controlling the danger to man through the use as food of the meat and milk of tuberculous animals," reported in 1898 its unanimous agreement with the findings of the former commission quoted above. And the Royal Commission of 1901, appointed to inquire into the relation of human and animal tuberculosis, demonstrated conclusively that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to human beings; that there is no essential difference in the tuberculosis which afflicted human beings and that which afflicts bovine and other animals.

Dr. Oliver, of Paris, records an instance of thirteen school girls, belonging to a Paris boarding school, becoming infected. Six of the girls died. It was found that in several cases the bowels were first attacked, and the outbreak was traced to the milk supply which came from a cow with a badly infected udder. Dr. Jacobi quotes a case recorded by Johne, an eminent veterinary anatomist, of the death from tuberculosis of a little girl, two and one-half years old. She had been fed upon the milk of a cow which her father, a farmer, had specially selected on account of the animal's splendid appearance. Later it was found that the cow was tubercular, but not until it was too late, the child having died.

We know positively that healthy cows, fed upon food which contains tuberculous matter of human origin, become infected with the disease; and it is reasonable to suppose, in the absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary, that human beings can be similarly infected by the ingestion of bovine tuberculous matter.

Of this we now have positive evidence. A little daughter of Goose, a physician of Geneva, was infected by drinking the milk of the cow on the physician's own farm. The child died. Goose conducted a P. M. and conclusively demonstrated that the cause of infection was the milk upon which the child had been fed, and which proved to have come from a cow with tuberculosis of the udder.