

human life by ingestion of bovine tubercle bacilli, and the fact that 43.51 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered in Leipzig in one year were tuberculous, and, according to reports of the late Professor McFaygden, 30 per cent. of the milk cows in England are tuberculous and 2 per cent. suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, the latter yielding 100,000 quarts of milk daily teeming with tubercle bacilli, to be consumed by the people of Great Britain, one doesn't require to look long for a solution of the startling statement made recently by Sir William Broadbent, when addressing the Council of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, in which he said: "It is a remarkable fact that, while pulmonary consumption has steadily diminished during the past thirty years, there has been no corresponding diminution in the death rate from other tuberculous affections which were especially incident to infancy and childhood; on the contrary, they had distinctly increased."

What, then, is the remedy? For an answer to this question we must look to other nations where close observations have been made and remedial measures applied, which have in every instance been based on state and municipal control of all milk supplies and the establishment of infants' milk depots in all cities of 30,000 and over.

For demonstrations of the value of these methods of securing a pure milk supply we are indebted in the first place to Drs. Variot and Leon Defour of Paris, they having established the first "Gouttes de Lait" in Paris in 1892 and 1894, and there are now more than 100 throughout the country, and have made their influence felt, and now nearly all civilized countries have adopted them. The system has been carefully studied and pretty universally adopted in the British Isles. However, on the Continent of America we are more especially indebted to the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, the pioneer work of which has been done by Dr. Henry L. Coit, of Newark, N.J.

Our neighboring city to the south (Rochester, N.Y.), under Dr. Goler, has done most creditable pioneer work in demonstrating to the world the role played by dirty milk in infant mortality. They have in operation for two months in the year, July and August, four milk stations, at which milk is handed out to the poor, containing not more than 20,000 bacteriæ per c.c. These milk depots are in charge of a trained nurse, who, in addition to handing out the pure milk properly diluted for the age of the child, also hands a pamphlet to the mother, instructing her in how to care for her children, with the following results: For