

must be in the highest degree concentrated; record of the phenomena, which must be done photographically accurate. This the Commission proceeded to do for themselves by actual experiments, observations and records.

Within three years the first interim report was issued, namely, in 1904. It definitely established that human bacilli would produce in cattle a disease indistinguishable from bovine tuberculosis. The second showed that fatal cases of tuberculosis in human beings had been caused by the typical bovine bacillus, but all of them occurring in children, all cases of abdominal tuberculosis. Now the final report establishes that consumption in man can sometimes be traced to the bovine bacillus.

As it is generally conveyed in cow's milk, the Commission recommends administrative measures to prevent transmission, both through milk and food. So, whether affected in the udder or internally, and, therefore, invisibly, milk for consumption by young children should be absolutely prevented from reaching them.

The one point gained after the scientific labor of a decade is that we are now no longer in any doubt as to the certainty of milk spreading tuberculosis.