

played by cows' milk in the spread of the disease has only recently begun to receive serious attention. That many persons, old and young, have been infected with tubercle bacilli through the milk of cows suffering from the disease, is one of the best attested facts in modern pathology, but the extent to which children are the victims of this infection is only now being recognized.

Prof. Von Behring says that milk fed to infants is the chief cause of tubercular infection. Though this teacher probably is in error in making such a statement, still we are safe in saying that most of the world's leading pathologists agree that it is one of the important sources of infection.

The British Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into "The effect 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 inquire 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 enquire 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 affects human beings and that which affects bovine and other animals.

Dr. Oliver, of Paris, records an instance of 13 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 Johnne, 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