

his dictum is not sufficient to over-ride the report of the Royal Commission made by such men as Professor Sims Woodhead.

The Chicago Milk Commission, consisting of Drs. Van Derslice, A. C. Cotton, Julia D. Merrill, C. W. Leigh, R. A. Black, and Frederick Rice, contend that pasteurization does not destroy the bacillus of tuberculosis, and sterilization destroys the food value of the milk. Dr. Cotton said: "The possibility of tubercular infection from cow's milk is doubtful. It is true that we have always considered it so, but it is safe to say that the danger has been vastly overestimated." Dr. Van Derslice remarked: "To my mind the only precaution necessary is the proper inspection of cattle. The Milk Commission of the Chicago Medical Society inspects not only the cows themselves, but also the milkers, and the method of distribution."

In these opinions from the Chicago Milk Commission there is no denial of the possibility of infection through milk. These commissioners only go the length of saying that the danger is not very great; but they insist on a careful examination of all dairy cows. We must still assume, then, that there is a danger, and that the bovine bacillus can and does infect man.

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#### LEPROSY CURED BY SURGERY.

Dr. William Goodhue, of the Leper Colony, on the Island of Molokai, Hawaii, is achieving much success in the treatment of this disease by surgical methods. The operation consists in a thorough dissection out of the tissues involved. In due time the patient was brought before the official examining board, and found to be without blemish, and discharged. The most careful bacteriological tests were negative. He remains well and is leading a useful life. This patient was declared a leper in 1906.

Dr. Goodhue is a Canadian, and was born in the county of Athabaskaville, Quebec. In youth he went with his parents to California. He was induced to study medicine by his brother, and took his course in Rush Medical College, Chicago. He gave much study to bacteriology. In 1902 he was appointed to the Leper Colony by the United States Government. This was the beginning of his noted career.

He has done much valuable work on the application of the X-ray treatment to the disease. In 1905 he discovered the bacillus of leprosy in the body of the mosquito, marking one of the most noted of scientific advances. Dr. Goodhue is now in his 44th year. He has lifted the feeling of despair from the shoulders of the lepers; for they have now seen some of their number cured.