could be got to arrange for more of their cows to calve in September or October we should get a more uniform supply of milk throughout the year. Whether the railway companies should be asked to provide fast milk trains or not is a matter that requires some consideration. It does not seem too much to ask that in milk producing areas the churns containing milk should be kept in a shady place provided, if necessary, for this purpose.

A matter of the highest importance is the thorough cleansing of the churns, and also of the cans and vessels in which milk is conveyed from the dairy to the consumer.

I would like to express my sympathy with those concerned in the sale of milk; they have many difficulties to contend with. Doubtless the considerable majority are endeavouring to solve these difficulties, in order to supply the public with a wholesome article of food, an end which can only be achieved by sympathetic co-operation of all those concerned.

Pasteurised v. Clean Milk.

By WILFRED BUCKLEY.

(PRECIS.)

THE difference between ordinary milk and clean milk from herds free from tuberculosis.

The effect on the health of the community through the consumption of clean and dirty milk.

The eradication of tuberculosis from herds of milch cows.

The effect of grading or classification of milk on the average milk producer and on the public.

The necessity of licensing milk vendors.

Lt.-Colonel P. H. HENDERSON, D.S.O. (Eastern Command) said it appeared, from the points raised, that the only solution for producing a pure and safe milk was in the production of powdered or dried milk.

He envisaged the time when central plants would be instituted in producing areas where milk would be powdered and put in sterile containers. They were told by the readers of the papers that with the most up-to-date methods of pasteurization and clean production they could only get a milk with at least 30,000 micro-organisms per c.c. Would not powdered milk give a germ-free milk. Would it not overcome all the difficulties of transport which had been brought to their notice to-day. From his knowledge and experience of milk producers and vendors he considered it necessary to have a fool-proof process. Was it too much to expect that one day they would arrive at the exact composition of vitamins and be able to replace those destroyed in the

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process of drying milk. He was not at all sure that the drying of milk was more destructive of vitamins than pasteurization.

Dr. GERALD LEIGHTON (Edinburgh) advocated (1) a legal standard and definition of Pasteurization, (2) statutory powers to compel milk producers and vendors, &c., to use "clean" methods, or go out of the trade.

Dr. HAROLD SCURFIELD (Folkestone) said, in 1896, the Sanitary Congress at Newcastle passed resolutions in favour of free tuberculin tests by veterinary surgeons in order to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. Nothing had been done. Clean milk would not be secured for years, and we need a proper definition for pasteurization. They all ought to work for clean milk. Milk should be clean whether it was raw, pasteurized, boiled or desiccated. Pasteurization was a farce at present, and those who gave milk so treated to little children and infants as safe were living in a fool's paradise. The only safe milk for infants and young children on the market at present was dried milk.

Mr. P. B. TUSTIN (London) considered that intelligent education was much more necessary than legislation. Health Officers should be careful to appoint as Dairy Inspectors only men who had the necessary training and who understood the farmer's problems.

As Mr. Wilfred Buckley pointed out, it was the farmer himself and not his buildings or equipment that produced the clean milk.

With regard to the distributor, he was just as anxious to sell good milk to his customers, thereby increasing his trade. The Health Officer's duty is to see that the consumer obtains safe milk, and if the Health Officers would agree on methods of pasteurising, temperatures, etc., they would find the distributor ready to adopt their recommendations.

When we got co-operation between the milk producer, distributor and supervising authorities to the same extent as in America, we should make rapid progress and their motto should be: "To protect the Consumer and Assist and Educate the Producer and Distributor."

Major-General SIR L. J. BLENKINSOP (London) referred to the excellent work which had been done by the veterinary profession during the great war. He explained that if the same percentage of wastage in animals which had taken place in the South African War had occurred in the Great War, the world's markets would have soon been exhausted, assuming that this enormous number of animals could have been transported to the various fronts. With the aid of Mallien glanders had been eradicated from the British Army to such an extent that since the Armistice there had not been a single case of clinical glanders among military animals in the United Kingdom. The men who can eradicate tuberculosis from our herds are those who eradicated glanders from our military animals, and to disparage these men is not the best way to assist them in attaining the objective we all have in view. In America they began by employing State officials to test with tuberculin, but quickly found that resort had to be made to the general veterinary practitioner, and it will be found that these are the men who will have to be trusted to eradicate tuberculosis in this country. If they are given proper support they will not fail.