

Dr. Blackmore agreed with this, adding that there was no doubt that pasteurized milk produced scurvy rickets.

Dr. Hardwick-Smith drew attention to an instance of uncleanness he had witnessed on the part of a milker in the country. He also stated that a member of his Board had spoken very strongly on the lack of facilities with regard to the storage of milk at railway-stations.

Mr. Reakes was asked whether he had any suggestions to make to the Conference in the direction of improving the milk-supply in connection with conveyance, storage, or distribution.

Mr. Reakes replied that, taking the point of the health of the cattle first, so far as he was concerned he of course intended to continue his present policy and extend it as much as possible. In his opinion it was a question as to whether it was worth while dealing with matters even more thoroughly than at present from the point of view of accidental contamination right from the time of collection at the farm. He knew the Health Department did a very great deal to help in this direction, but he thought it might be to the advantage of every one concerned if that work were amplified to some extent in the direction of doing everything possible to make the milk-vendors more careful as regards preventing contamination of their milk.

Dr. Frengley advocated that every effort should be made to prevent any person suffering from tuberculosis handling or distributing milk. There was a regulation under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act that would meet the case, and he thought the Conference would help the regulations (which were still in hand) by passing a resolution to the effect—That in any regulations that may be contemplated under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, this Conference is of opinion that it should be laid down that no person suffering from tuberculosis in any form should be permitted to collect or assist in the collection, conveyance, or distribution of milk intended for sale for human consumption. Carried.

The Conference adjourned at 12.45.

The Conference reassembled at 2.30.

Subject for discussion, "Educational."

In reading the report of the sub-committee set up to inquire into this matter, Dr. Champtaloup stated that they had dealt with the subject under a few more headings than were on the agenda paper. The following were the suggestions of the Committee:—

(a.) *Dissemination of Literature*.—It is proposed under this heading that the following might act in this respect: (1) The dispensary; (2) school medical officers and school-teachers; (3) philanthropic bodies; (4) departmental and Hospital Board Inspectors; (5) the district or tuberculosis nurse; (6) friendly societies; (7) distribution of pamphlets on daily Press delivery.

(b.) *Nature of Pamphlets to be issued*.—(1.) A general pamphlet, short, concise, and readable, issued by the Health Department, showing briefly the cause, means of dissemination, and prevention. (2.) Ditto—an illustrated pamphlet for distribution to school-children—the school pamphlet. (3.) Local pamphlet issued by medical officers of sanatoria or Hospital Board, dealing with local questions, as "Facts for Employers, Hotels, Patients, Factories."

Alternative sub-title—"Other Means of disseminating Knowledge, including Lectures":—

(a.) That the Government should subsidize the coming Dunedin Exhibition, and retain the exhibits for use elsewhere. Also, that the Government should be asked to purchase a travelling exhibition suitable to the needs of the country, to which the Dunedin exhibits should be added; this to include lantern and cinematograph and necessary slides and films. The whole of the exhibition to be lent to the different main centres for them to arrange exhibitions and lectures and demonstrations in their district.

(b.) That special arrangements be made by the Department for holding these exhibitions and lectures in places outside the main centres.

(c.) Syllabus, and by whom lectures to be given: That each of the officers mentioned in section 4, (a), (b), and (c), including the Medical Superintendents of sanatoria, associated with local practitioners, should give the lectures in connection with the exhibits on branches of the subject with which they are specially qualified to speak. That special lectures and demonstrations might be given to architects, teachers, clergy, and local authorities. That this Conference urges the medical profession in the main centres to arrange for the tuberculosis numbers of a leading weekly illustrated paper, on the lines adopted by the *Otago Witness* and the Otago British Medical Association.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report of the Education Committee. Seconded by Dr. Blackmore and carried.

The following letter was read, and was received by the Conference:—

"Dunedin, 21st October, 1912.

"THE Otago Division of the British Medical Association are holding a Tuberculosis Exhibition in connection with the Agricultural Winter Show in Dunedin in June, 1913. We would be glad if you would kindly lay this project before the Minister of Hospitals, with a view to obtaining a money-grant in connection with the same. We would be prepared to hand the whole of the exhibition after June over to your Department, with a view to its being exhibited in other parts of New Zealand.

"Should your Department feel disposed itself to inaugurate a Tuberculosis Exhibition we will be glad to forego ours and assist you in every way, provided you could see your way to lend the exhibition to us in June, 1913.

"Yours, &c.,

"EUGENE J. O'NEILL,

"Hon. Secretary, Otago Division, New Zealand Branch, B.M.A."