

The cows must be kept standing after the cleaning until the milking is finished. This may be done by a chain or rope under the neck.

5. THE MILKER.—The milker must be personally clean. He should neither have nor come in contact with any contagious disease while employed in handling the milk. In case of any illness in the person or family of any employee in the dairy, such employee must absent himself from the dairy until a physician certifies that it is safe for him to return.

In order that the Milk Commission may be informed as to the health of the employees at the certified farms, the Commission has had postal cards printed, to be supplied to the farms, and to be filled out and returned each week, by the owner, manager, or physician of the farm, certifying that none are handling milk who are in contact with contagious disease.

Before milking the hand should be washed in warm water with soap and nail brush and well dried with a clean towel. On no account should the hands be wet during milking.

The milkers should have light coloured, washable suits, including caps, and no less than two clean suits weekly. The garments should be kept in a clean place, protected from dust, when not in use.

Iron milking stools are recommended and they should be kept clean.

Milkers should do their work quietly and at the same hour morning and evening. Jerking the teat increases materially the bacterial contamination of the milk and should be forbidden.

6. HELPERS OTHER THAN MILKERS. — All persons engaged in the dairy and stable should be reliable and intelligent. Children under twelve should not be allowed in the stable or dairy during milking, since in their ignorance they may do harm, and from their liability to contagious diseases they are more apt than older persons to transmit them through the milk.