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conclusion, said:—"No one acquainted with the facts can question for a moment the value of pasteurization of milk in saving lives and preventing sickness among infants."

It must be obvious to you then that the evidence concerning the advisability of pasteurization of milk has all been in for years and judgment has been handed out by the most competent judges. The case is therefore closed. It is consequently no longer debatable, all objections having been met to the satisfaction of any intelligent observer.

The safeguarding of a municipal milk supply is as important, if not more so, than the safeguarding of the water supply. A municipality would be no more justified in not enforcing the pasteurization of all milk not coming from tuberculin tested herds and up to the standard of certified milk, than they would be in not requiring the filtration or chlorination, or both, of their contaminated water supplies.

With this indisputable evidence of the unchanged chemical composition of milk and the unimpaired digestibility and unimpaired nutritive value of milk after pasteurization, you can quite understand our treating the complaints made about this unchanged milk disagreeing with infants, as a joke. In the light of modern knowledge no one who has any regard for the advances of medical science could possibly take any one seriously who does not believe in the bacterial origin of disease. I presume, however, we will always have people of this character to deal with.

Sir William Jenner, when he presented the principles of vaccination against small-pox; Pollender, who first discovered the germ of anthrax in the blood of the cow, and his successors in bacteriology, Devaine, Pasteur, Koch and a multitude of others, had to contend with similar obstructionists.

When Lord Lister introduced the principles of antiseptic surgery, which were based on the germ origin of infection, he was performing an operation in a London hospital, under these principles, an operation that no surgeon would have dared to perform previous to this. A London surgeon, standing by, said, referring to Lister: "That man should be tried for malpractice." Yet since the introduction of antiseptic surgery it has been the means of saving more lives than were destroyed by all the wars of the nineteenth century; and coming to more recent dates, we have the introduction of antitoxin for diphtheria, which, when admin-