

keeping back of the last parts of the milkings or the strippings for cream.

The practical methods of dealing with the inspection in Brantford was then taken up. A permit is issued to vendors every half year, by a printed form, which is signed by the vendor as an agreement. If they refuse inspection beyond the limits of the town, the permit is taken from them. The Inspector makes periodical visits, and gradual but great improvements have been made in the condition of the dairies. Dry earth is used in some instances. As regards sickness in cows, there is a real difficulty. First, the ignorance of the milkman, another, gross carelessness or culpability, in mixing the healthy milk with the whole.

Dr. Griffin thinks there should be some legislation fixing the standard of milk. At present there is some difficulty in methods for determining the quality of milk. By lactoscope Dr. Griffin thinks the practical ends may be arrived at, if a minimum be first low. Definite chemical analysis for proof of adulteration is costly, lengthy, and is not of use for practical prosecution. When first tested, Dr. Griffin found in Brantford supplies about 2.57 of butter fat. Taking milk direct from lean, poorly-fed cows, gave him 3.75% of butter fat, some up even to 4.5%, all with lactometer. On August 9th, 1032.2, specific gravity, 2.2% of butter fat. Dr. Griffin is perfectly certain as to the milk man being dishonest. He took milk supplied to hospital, having 1032 specific gravity, 2.3% of butter fat. He took a sample of so-called cream and got a specific gravity of 1023 and 9% of butter fat.

In Massachusetts a standard is supplied and all milk not coming up with it is seized and vendors prosecuted. Dr. Griffin thinks that milk not coming up to 1029, and a butter fat of less than three per cent. should be condemned. He would make standards, three per cent., three and a half per cent., and four per cent., and the lowest should be at least maintained.

Regarding the tuberculous dangers in milk, Dr. Griffin has no doubt but that in his county tuberculous milk was even now being mixed with drinking milk. It was most necessary that every cow in a district should be examined by a veterinary surgeon at least once a year, and every tuberculous animal destroyed. Dr. Griffin objected to a remark by the Dominion Analyst that the man who added water to a high quality milk should be fined, while the man who sold a poor milk from poorly fed cows was let free. The doctor said all adulterations should be punished. We must have milk protected by law, inasmuch as many of the consumers, sick persons and children, are not competent judges of a good milk. The moral status, both of consumers and milkmen, must be raised, and he hoped the clergymen present would make a note of it, and teach their people the sin of lying and stealing, and the good people doing these things might

think about the sin of stealing the cream. He illustrated the sin committed on the poor people who get the cheap, yet poor and unwholesome milk supply. Dr. Griffin is quite sure, however, great and good results from the Association's work in this connection have resulted and will still further result.

Dr. Cassidy, in speaking on the paper, presented a letter by Dr. Ryall, Medical Health Officer, Hamilton, on this subject, adding that if this Association deem it proper now, the discussion of a standard ought to be taken up. The question, doubtless, has a commercial aspect as well, and a high standard must be paid for.

Dr. McClellan, of Trenton, indicated that the methods of inspection in vogue in Trenton, with one or two convictions in the police court, had greatly improved the quality of milk. He further stated how inspection by the veterinary surgeon had tended to raise the standard of cows and of milk.

Dr. Vaux, of Brockville, gave the details of the methods adopted there for preserving the milk pure and good.

Dr. Hutchison, Medical Health Officer of London, speaking, said, Quevenne's lacto-densimeter will detect skimming and watering, but it is imperfect in some respects. His office had 137 chemical analyses made last year, and these served to correct the imperfections of the instruments.

The law at present amply suffices to enable officers to prevent sale of poor milk. Night skimming is the commonest method of removal of cream. This milk is then mixed with the morning's milk.

Dr. Bryce, in speaking, mentioned difficulties in examining milk by different methods. Each officer can by some practice establish his own practical working standard, which will serve for practical purposes. Dr. Hewitt, of Minnesota, thought the publication of monthly analyses would be a most important practical method of raising the standard. Dr. Hutchinson stated this had been done in London last spring, and as a result some men doubled their sale while others lost nearly all their custom. Dr. Coventry, Medical Health Officer of Windsor, pointed out the difficulty in this connection, viz., that the poor will have still to be buying the cheap milk: we must fix the standard so that the poor will be sure to get good milk. Let it not be too high, but protect even the buyers of the worst.

The meeting then adjourned to go on the excursion given to the convention by the cottagers summering at Sturgeon Point. A lunch was provided in the fine hotel, and a pleasant afternoon was spent in enjoying the hospitality of the cottagers.

In the evening the citizens' banquet was held in Lindsay, and a most enjoyable affair it was under the chairmanship of the genial chairman of the Local Board, Col. Deacon. Toasts, interspersed with songs and Scotch music and dancing, made the evening pass