

Up to the present time the City Milk Inspectors are powerless outside the city limits, or, in other words, while practically all the milk supply of the city is drawn from outside the city limits, the city authorities have no right to inspect outlying farms and to condemn unsanitary buildings, defective drainage, etc., or to order alterations in same. The question before us is by what means can the city gain control over those farms and over their milk supply? It would be possible to obtain the passage of a law at Quebec giving the city the necessary powers, but any such legislation on the part of the city might be opposed by country members, while again it has to be remembered that not a little of the Montreal milk supply comes from the neighbouring province, and it would certainly be out of the power of Montreal authorities to gain any control by this means over the Ontario farmers.

This method, therefore, is doomed to failure. On the other hand, we think it would be possible to obtain the passage of a city by-law to the effect that no dealer be granted a license to distribute milk within the city limits unless he at the time of application for such license and whenever called upon, produce a full list of the farms from which he receives his milk supply, together with written and signed forms of consent on the part of the farmers themselves affording that milk supply to permit the inspection of their farms by city officials and to carry out the directions of those officials with regard to alterations in unsanitary premises and the condemnation of diseased animals. And this by-law should include the further proviso that failure on the part of the farmer or dealer to carry out the provisions of the by-law *ipso facto* renders the license null and void, and arrests the sale of milk within the city limits by the holder.

The passage of such a by-law would necessitate the establishment of a small corps of duly qualified travelling inspectors on the part of the city, and to this extent would entail a certain amount of expense; to meet this expense the license fees should be sufficiently large.

On the part of the householder there are very simple precautions which can be taken to prevent the danger from the use of possibly contaminated milk. Despite the abundant literature contained in our city papers during the past year, these precautions do not appear to be by any means generally recognised. We have received several enquiries from householders asking what they should do to protect themselves against possible infection. Without exception it has evidently been news to those householders that keeping the milk for a short time after receiving it at a heat above 150° F., but below boiling point, will effectually destroy any disease germs likely to be present.

This ignorance on the part of the ordinary householder with regard to the keeping of milk in good condition, renders it clear that it is not to