

The name of the farm from which the milk comes must appear on either the paper cap or the tin cap.

Each bottle of milk must be dated on the date of bottling.

The Milk Commission looks to the dealers for its fee.

The dealer is expected to send a bottle of milk each week to the Research Laboratory of the Department of Health, taken at random from the day's supply for examination by experts for the Commission.

The dealers are to furnish deep, covered boxes for the certified milk.

The required conditions are as follows:—

1. THE BARNYARD.—The barnyard should be free from manure and well drained, so that it may not harbour stagnant water. The manure which collects each day should not be piled close to the barn, but should be taken several hundred feet away. If these rules are observed, not only will the barnyard be free from objectionable smell, which is an injury to the milk, but the number of flies in the summer will be considerably diminished.

These flies are an element of danger, for they are fond of both filth and milk, and are liable to get into the milk after having soiled their bodies and legs in recently visited filth, thus carrying it into the milk.

Flies also irritate cows, and by making them nervous reduce the amount of their milk.

2. THE STABLE.—In the stable the principles of cleanliness must be strictly observed. The room in which the cows are milked should have no storage loft above it; where this is not feasible the floor of the loft should be tight, to prevent of sifting of dust into the stable beneath.

The stables should be well ventilated, lighted and drained, and should have tight floors, preferably of cement, never of dirt.

They should be whitewashed inside at least twice a year, unless the walls are painted or of smooth cement finish which can be washed frequently.

The air should always be fresh and without bad odour. A sufficient number of lanterns should be provided to enable the necessary work to be properly done during the dark hours.