

100 points for chemical analysis; 200 points for bacteriological examination—total 600 points. By dividing the total number of points allowed by the total number of points possible, a figure is obtained in the form of a decimal fraction representing the grade of milk.

The nutritive value of the milk is determined by the total solids, and the scale is based upon this and not upon the butter fat. This scale runs from 11 per cent. or less, when the rating is zero, to 13 per cent., but not more than 13.25 per cent., when the rating is 90; more than 13.25 per cent. the rating is 100. Forty points are deducted if any sample contains added water.

The rating for bacteriological findings, raw milk and pasteurized milk, is as follows: For the first 1,000 colonies of the colon group or streptococci, whichever may be the more numerous, deduct 20 points, and deduct 10 for each subsequent 1,000; in pasteurized milk, for the first 100 colonies of the colon group or streptococci, whichever may be the more numerous, deduct 10 points, and deduct two points for each subsequent 100.

By this method the dealer, in order to obtain a high grading for his milk as delivered to the consumer, will have to obtain it in the first instance from farms which score high, and will also have to see that it is carefully handled after it comes into his possession. He will have to keep in closer touch with the farms that produce milk for him; and the farmer will so have to conduct his farm as to obtain the highest score possible.

NOTABLE FEATURES ON THE PROGRAMME OF HYGIENE CONGRESS

The Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, and the first to be held in America, at Buffalo, August 25th-30th, according to an announcement of the Executive Committee, will be by far the most elaborate effort yet made in this country toward getting the problem of school hygiene before the world. The first International Congress was held at Nuremberg in 1904, the second at London in 1907, the third at Paris in 1910.

The objects of the Buffalo Congress are:

1. To bring together men and women interested in the health of school children.
2. To organize a programme of papers and discussions covering the field of school hygiene.
3. To assemble a school exhibit representing the best that is being done in school hygiene.