

said that large cities should have farms, and under municipal control supply the people with milk also. The statement is made that "there is official testimony on file at Ottawa to show abuses in Canada which cannot be referred to in print."

It is gratifying to learn that the Federal Government is carrying on a work of education in this matter for a system of proper municipal inspection. Animals should be slaughtered at a public abattoir. The Canadian Government offer a bonus of \$100 to each one of the Canadian Veterinary Surgeons who passed the examination at the end of a special course in Chicago in meat inspection, in addition to the inducement that they would be eligible for appointment to the Canadian meat inspection service. Dr. Rutherford states that worse things are taking place every day in Ottawa, Toronto, and other large Canadian cities than ever took place in Chicago.

There is a marked weakness in the Canadian Act, as Dr. Rutherford and his inspectors cannot interfere with a butcher or packer who does not send his meat outside of his own province for sale. It is only when the meat is shipped to another province or is exported that the inspectors have any power under the Act.

Words of strong condemnation are hurled at what is known as "Slink meat," or meat obtained by the slaughter of calves a few hours to two or three days old. This is most unwholesome food, and is put on the market as "canned chicken" or "jellied veal." So long as this is sold in the province where it is manufactured, the trade goes on without interference under the Act. The Act takes more care over the foreigners than over our own people. If such "chicken" is to be exported it can be inspected.

In seven months of 1908 no less than 121,549 pounds of meat destined for export were condemned. The amount for this year is even greater.

In the biological laboratory of the Experimental Farm there are samples taken from condemned carcasses which show an amazing and startling list of diseases in animals intended for human food. This is by no means as bad as much that is put on the market. Some packers have resisted the efforts made by the inspectors to remedy abuses in these businesses of an unspeakably filthy character. When, however, the department threatened to make the correspondence public these packers yield.

Dr. Rutherford gives some instances of very serious violation of every rule of health acts. Instances where people have slaughtered sick animals and peddled the meat. The Act should be amended so as to permit of provincial as well as interprovincial inspection.