

"It does not seem fair that the dairyman, who mixes say fifty per cent. skim milk with a whole milk of 4.5 per cent., thus reducing it to 3.2 of butter fat, should be punished, while the man who keeps poor animals, feeds them insufficiently and sells milk containing only 2.75 per cent. butter fat, which may be legally genuine, should be allowed to escape.

The chief analyst, Mr. McFarlane, says, "Judging from the foregoing analyses it would appear that thirteen per cent. total solids is too high a limit for Canada," and he suggests that in case of a standard being adopted for Canada, the lowest limit be placed at 12 per cent. of total solids and 3.5 per cent. of butter fat.

Milk is a very important article of diet, indeed it might be regarded as the most important of our foods, inasmuch as it is the chief food of the young, and one per cent., or even one-half per cent., of total solids in the public supply implies a large amount of nutrient elements of the first quality. We think the standard of Canadian milk should be about as high as that of any other country. Why should it not be? It would be of much interest to know why it has not proved so in these analyses. Are Canadian cows of an inferior grade? or are they not well fed? The unaccountable low average in the Toronto district very much reduced the total average.

The standard in Massachusetts we believe is 13 per cent. of total solids, of which 3.7 must be butter fat. Before adopting this standard the State made very extensive investigations, of the report of which the following is a synopsis:—

	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Solids.</i>
Paris Standard, 1887.	4.00	13.00
Average of a number of farms near Paris. }	4.10	13.10

	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Solids.</i>
Report of Paris (1885) Municipal laboratory.	4.00	13.30
Average of all authorities quoted.		
Milk Inspector, Boston, 1885. Eighty samples as delivered by milkmen.	3.50	13.30
Wurtz (leading French authority) average of a number of analyses.	4.00	13.50
J. Carter Bell, average of 181 cows.	3.70	13.60
New York Dairy Commissioner's report, 1885. Average of 296 cows.	4.21	13.73
New Jersey State Board of Health, average of 85 Dairies	4.22	13.80
Average of 18 native cows.	3.84	13.82
Average of ten analyses	4.30	14.00
Average of a large number of analyses by Bouchardt.	4.10	13.30
Milk Inspector of Boston, 1884, average of 31 grade Ayrshire cows	3.70	13.32
Average of 100 cows of Russell Farm, England.	4.40	13.40
Average of 42 cows of the Agricultural Institute, Dublin.	4.00	13.40
Boston average of 3 dairies of 56 cows.	3.79	13.45
Report of American Academy of sciences.	4.83	14.49
Average of 19 cows.	3.91	13.53
Total average of the above.		

THREE special points in preventing the spread of epidemic diseases: Compulsory and prompt notification of all infectious diseases; immediate and efficient isolation; thorough disinfection of all infected articles and other sources of infection.

A LADY who never failed to have her little jest with her doctor all through a painful illness, exclaimed one day when he was announced: "Tell him I'm very sorry, but I don't feel able to see him to-day!"

THE health department of New York has found arsenic and antimony in the bright red-colored stockings of commerce. Both very poisonous to the skin and body when absorbed.

It is estimated that one-half the drugs used in the United States are consumed in the manufacture of patent medicines.