

J. G. Willis-We always milk our own cows before they dry up. We always sup

general is the dissatisfaction with peddlers'

milk that almost every family which can af-

ford to support one, maintains a cow of its

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THE

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reform.

tem of inspection, and all the mink consumed in the city ought to go through that inspec-tion before it is sold. But then, there are milkmen who sell in all parts of the city, and almost the moment they get into the city. It would perhaps be difficult to make them all come to one place, but something of the kind ought to be done, because, I tell you, it is matty hard to hav for what is almost all pretty hard to pay for what is almost all

water. Dr. Edmiston-I know the milk of the city dollars at the expense of the people. Adul-terated milk stunts the growth of children, although there are some children who can outlive it. Farmers understand it. They know that they cannot stunt the growth of a calf or colt without making bin stunted over after and consequently. him stunted ever after and consequently take great care to make their young stock strong and healthy. But that is not the case with children. There is really more atten-

ion paid to the growth of stock than there is

the chemist, whose name will be found appended to the following documents two samples of milk, purchased from vendors en-tirely unknown, at the time of the purchase, the y unknown, at the time of the purchase, to The BEE representative who was entrusted with the work of procuring the samples. One of these purchases was made on South Thirteenth street from a dealer who had a wagon full of small cans and

rease way partia, it would be extremely im-prudent to make use of it, and the same way with milk. Not only can disease be commu-nicated from the products of the lower ani-mals to the human from the sickness of the brute, but it is also the fact that, if there be an infectious disease in the family of the daryman, the milk, on cooling, is extremely liable to absorb the programmer of that liable to absorb the poisonous germs of that trouble. The milker, for instance, may be in the desquamating stage of some eruptive discase and, whilst manipulating the udder allow some of the scales to fall into the milk Would any one be surprised that those who

and sinks it when it is to be placed in milk which is to be tested. If the lactometer sinks only to the degree indicated by 120, Mr. Hickstein says that this fact shows that the milk is exceedingly pure. If the instrument drops no further than 100, the milk is said to be still pure, its purity, however, decreasing as the tester sinks in the liquid.

THE USELESS INSTRUMENT Mr. Hickstein repeated that if the milk were adulterated with certain substances, the lactometer would sink anyway but, by ne means tell the kind of milk it was testing. In response to a question as to how and when he used his tester, Mr. Hickstein said that he had no regular time or method. If he was going along the street and saw a milk wagon, he jumped up into it put his lactome ter to work. If the milk he tested was considered all right, he let the venders drive off.

standard #

now than it was, because of the grass the cows can feed on." What was the lowest degree reached in the milk examined t⁹ "Fifty degrees. The milk was destroyed. I told the man he had to improve his milk nd since that time his milk has rated at eighty degrees. "How do you account for the raise in the "Well, the cows are now fed on grass."

"About twenty-five."

average (!)

posed it to be a fixed fact that milkmen' milk is adulterated. We feel it and the children feel it, too. The milk is adulter ated, but there is no reason why it should be C. V. Gallagher-The milk I use is only middling, middling, but I've been taking it from the party thirteen years. I've taken it so long, because 1 don't think I can do better any other place. But the milk ought to be in spected and brought up to the standard. meat inspector cannot be a good inspector of milk on the sense of smell alone. A Former Milk Man-1 know all about this

I was secretary of a dairy asso business. ciation and all they used to do was to skim the milk and then seil the remainder. They would milk early in the afternoon, send i down by the first train, put it in water boxe over night, and next morning those big cans would be covered with cream. The cream would be skimmed and the milk sold. They would do the same thing in the morning, that is milk at early daylight, send it down to town with the first train, put it in the box leave it rest a few hours, take the cream of it and deliver that milk to customers in the evening. That's what the cairy did. Some private consumers do the same thing,

though they may do a great deal worse too A Taxpayer—Omaha must have recourse to some other means of inspecting mild. Really, I don't think she inspects it at all. Every milk dealer should be licensed and his wagon numbered. There should be a city chemist. There should also be an inspecto who would be at liberty to sample the mi of dealers at will, have it analyzed, and if found adulterated, he should have the offender arrested and fined. That would give us honest milk. Colonel Pratt—I am taking milk from a neighbor who has a couple of cows, and I get very good milk But I have taken it from a very good milk. But I have taken it from a professional dairyman, and the milk was blue at night and morning. Next day there would be a little vellow scum on the top, but my wife wouldn't use either it or the milk. W. H. Gates-We are getting pretty good milk now, but I've noticed that when a man marí is new on the route, his milk is good and the people change off to him, but after a time his milk shows adulteration. That's been my

experience. John W. Russell-What kind of milk am I getting! Why - - slush. It's worse than slop. We've been getting milk from two fellows, and we can't half keep it over night. I told my wife to see if something couldn't be done with the stuff. She boiled it and then the stuff turned into curds. What are we doing now! Why, we are not using milk at all. We can't get decent milk and I don't want anything as a conse-

quence. Dr. Stephenson-In New York and other large cities they have a great deal of diffi culty in getting pure milk, notwithstanding they have inspectors, but here, I think we can consider our milk fair.

John Templeton-We get fair milk some times, and at others milk that is pretty thin. What can one do about it!

Chief Galligan-Um getting cream now. Pve got a Jersey, but she's out in the coun-try now, but I was getting milk, and it was -poor milk, too. It was like chalk water.

Andrew Riley-I was noticing it this morn ing and I told my wife it was pretty thin. I stands over night and no cream rises on it.

guess there isn't much milk in it. J. T. Bell-I'm not keeping house now, but I can tell you that in a month from now the fields these city herds are feeding upon won't have as much nutrition in them as you can find on that pavement there. I see it every day, because I am driving through and ove the fields grazing is done in every day. Be sides, cattle get so warm that they run to the stagnant pools they can find, and then stand, cool off and drink the water with its green seum. Such milk must be unwholesome, and the sale ought to be regulated. I'm glad to

seum. Such mitk must be unwholesome, and the sale ought to be regulated. I'm glad to see Tur Bersstrring up the matter. Councilman Bailey—The milk I'm getting is pretty fair, but I don't know whom we are getting it from. The man before him soid us horrible stuff. I've always been accustomed to keeping a cow of my own. I used to tether her with a rope a couple of hundred feet away in a pasture, and then we had excellent milk. I didn't know what people had to put up with till I commenced to get milk from a milkman. Our milk 'aspection is very poor, and if the inspector does not make a better

has been very poor. We have never had but one man who gave us decent milk that left any mark upon the glass as if milk had been in it. We have had milkmen who gave us milk which left a white sediment in the bot tom of the glass. I don't know what the sediment was, whether chalk or starch, be-cause I didn't analyze it. G. Cresswell-I am strongly of the opinion

that the milk inspection of Omaha is a farce. To begin with, it is not in the hands of scientific men. How can other than a scientist d he work of a scientist / Besides, Iunderstand the milk inspector is also inspector of meat. You cannot find an intelligent man who wil not say that, in a city of this size, a meat in spector has all he ought to do to lool after meat and leave milk to some other Berson.

Valentine Nock-I don't know anything about it n.yself, but I know my wife scold about the milk and says it's no good.

Fritz Walters-We send twice a day and get first-class milk with cream from people who live near us. Before that, I took mill from a dealer. It was chalk, anyway didn't want to give it to the children.

Robert Easson-I get my milk from a Ger oan family who live right near me, and it i est as good as if it were from a cow of my wn. I was going to buy a cow, but I car tet the kind of milk I want where I am get ting it now. It is right that THE BEE should take hold of the question. Ben Gallagher-We have our own cow

and consequently do not dopend upon milk dealers. The milk question is an important one, especially for children, and should re-ceive attention. The moment it does, every mother will take hold of it and make her usband do something to afford the relief hat is needed.

Councilman Manville-I have been getting nearly sixteen years from the same dairy, though the place has changed hands severa es. The milk has generally been good, ugh a month ago it was pretty thin, blue. imes. and gave no cream. Now it is better. I'll tell you one thing, if you newspaper men knew how herders treated cows, you'd make a howl about their ears. I live near where these cows are pastured and I've seen s much cruelty-cows with udders full of mill triven at full gait with milk spouting from them on each side. I tell you, it pains me to see these animals abused, to see a cow that gives up her milk so gently, to be lashed with big long whips. Yes, if THE BEE undertakes to reform the milk outrages, because there are numbers of cases requiring ttention, I'll help in the matter in the coun

Gas Inspector Gilbert—I have a Jersey. I paid \$75 for her when she was six months old. She gives good milk. One of the great-est outrages I know of on cattle occurred with a South Omaha million and the sector. est outrages i know of on cattle occurred with a South Omaha milkman. He rented a farm for pasture near me and put in some cows there. Three of them dropped calves and these were taken away, and the cows left to suffer torture with udders almost bursting with milk. A hired girl of mine went out and it was only with a great deal of difference of the suffer the sufference of the suffer to the suffer torture with a great deal of difference of the sufference of the sufference of the suffer torture with the sufference of the sufferen when but and it was only with a great dear of difficulty we caught three of the animals and milked them to give them relief. I let one of my cows go to day to a relative of mino who claimed that the milk he was get-ting was almost unfit for use.

Dr. O. S. Wood –I never recommend cows' milk for children under my care. I recom-mend artificial food and condensed milk from mend artificial food and condensed milk from Massachusetts and Switzerland. Why! Be-cause the cows here feed on the streets and fields on everything. They feed on a thou-sand and one weeds, and their milk cannot be wholesome. Why, on the prairies and on the roadside they cat those gympsum weeds, and those are rank poison. The milk coming from them must be poisonous. Cows don't feed in that way in Massachusetts and in other places. Here they feed on everything. Adulterated milki Why, the milk we get in here from many places is an imposition. It here from many places is an imposition. It won't raise eream. It sours, and you can't get any good out of it. Complaints have frequently been made to me, but I have no use for cow's milk for the reason I have given you. I tell you this adulterated milk is an outgage. The man who is milterated is an outrage. The man who is guilty of it ought to go to prison. A fine is of no conse quence. quence. If he can pay a fine by sell-ing his adulterated stuff, he will continue his work of adulteration. Why, sir, if water had to be sold

babies. Milk is 1 he most essential food our generation. We cannot get along with-out it, yet it is adulterated, but the man who adulterates it ought to go to prison.

Another Doctor-Milk is absolutely nece sary for our being. To prove it you and I have only to go back to the time when we were six months old. Up to that time we had subsisted on milk and very thin milk, too, be ause human milk is thinnest of all. It is per haps two-thirds thinner than that of animal life. You can take one spoonful of milk and add to it two spoons of water and then it will be as strong as human milk. Water in milk is not necessarily injurious. Nor is it always a proof of adulteration. To-day Reddy in his corner may have less water in her milk than Blackie in that corner, but to-morrow

the conditions may be reversed. It depends upon the food and circumstances of the cows. The quality of their milk is not always the same. If it was there might be such a thing as getting too much of a thing which was really good in itself. The greatest objection to adulterated milk is that one does not get what he pays for, and now I appreciate the fact that milk is necessary for the human being—is really the only thing upon which a man may subsist without other food for a ong time, and which is capable of sustaining

the human organism. Only chemists can tell the extent and variety of its adulteration and even then without being able to show conclusively that these adulterations are deleterious, because you know people can take deadly drugs in certain quantities without killing themselves.

A Surgeon-Pure and wholesome milk can only be obtained from healthy and well fed cows. Milk if not properly handled may be come impure and tainted. By keeping it in lithy barns and sheds it soon becomes d. Milk may become a carrier of containted. agious diseases if kept in rooms where dis case is known to exist. It is a well estab-lished fact that milk readily absorbs all germs floating in the air of sick rooms, and

then if used will transmit disease or death to the consumer. The results are especially serious among children. The milk from sick cows, especially that taken from such as may be suffering with tuberculosis (consumption) is probably the most dangerous, and it is believed that the seeds of disease and death are frequently transmitted by it. To prevent the sale of milk from diseased an-imals, it is absolutely necessary to have all dairies under strict supervision, and to cause a careful inspection of all dairy cattle to be made at frequent intervals by a competent ceterinarian, who should have

veterinarian, who should have an thority to quarantine and destroy, if necessary, such discased cattle. The prevailing system of inspection if useful at all is only to the extent of detect-ing aquiferrations and consistent of detecting adulterations and exposing fraud. Th actometer as an instrument for testing mills cannot be relied upon, because several in gredients can be added with water that would make it register correctly. It is, however, a useful instrument if used in connection with a creamometer, and is of some use to the chemist in making an analysis.

Dr. C. Rosewater- This is a subject worthy of most careful consideration, and one which concerns every man, woman and child in our The possibility and liability of transm city. ting disease from the animal to man through the milk has been well known for a long time. Not only tuberculosis and pleuro-pneu monia, but also the much more dreaded dis cases, diphtheria and scarlet fever, have been nicated by the milk of a cow similarly communi affected. To avoid such occurrences in our city it is absolutely necessary that the board of health take proper hold of this matter and cause an examination of the milk dispensed by each and every dealer to be made competent person, and also a periodical exam-ination of the animals from which this milk is obtained, the character of their food, the healthfulness of their sur roundings: for upon all these circumstances depends the fitness of their milk as food Animals which are diseased should be isolated and their milk not used under any circumstances. The generals whose milk is used should be properly fed and housed in clean, healthy stalls. In order to be still more safe all milk should be bolled before using, as boiling destroys the vitality of the

majority of disease germs. The adulteration of the milk supply by various chemicals or the addition of water can be easily detected

whose team was being driven at a rapid rate of speed, when first seen, as if in haste to cover a large and remunerative route of cus tomers. The milk was purchased just as the

vendor was about to leave his wagon with a measure of milk for a customer. The ven-dor's dairy is south of the city and his name is known in this office. The analysis of milk will be found under exhibit A.

The milk of exhibit B was bought on Bur street, east of Twentieth, and from a vendo who had just reached his wagon after having supplied a customer.

In the third column, under the caption of 'Standard," appears an exhibit of the aver ave percentage attained in a number of ar alyses as to what constitutes pure and whole some milk. Neither of the samples com pares with it in all respects, yet exhibit B comes the nearcr of the two, while Exhibit A shows that it had been skimmed before the dealer started out with it to sell to hi enstomers. From the interviews published above

there is little doubt that the milk found i Exhibit A is the milk complained of by thousands of consumers in this city A larger number of analyses would serve but to emphasize this fact, but the almost gen eral condemnation of the lacteal fluid which has been made to THE BEE man the pas few days; the number of private people who support their own cows, and the equally large number who buy milk at special high rates from neighbors, would seem to render more numerous analyses unnecessary. The

ollowing is the report: Analytical Laboratory Omaha Medical College, Omaha, Neb., June 2, 1888. Edward Rosewater, Esq., Editor of The Bee, Omaha, Geb.-Dear Sir: I have made a chemical examination of two samples of mill received from you through the hands of one of your representatives and find them to contain as follows, per cent: Exhibit Exhibit Stand

 A 88.00 Butter fat	B 85.75 3.67 9.27 1.81	ard 87.59 3.00 8.80 0.70
Total	100.00	100.00
Total solids	14.25 s-Exhib lkaline.	12.50 oit A. : Stand-

ard: Alkaline. R. S. G. Paros, Ph. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Omaha Medical College.

EXPLANATION. Milk is the typical food for animals, human and brute, containing, is it does, the carbon and order, containing, is it does, the carbon-accoust (heat-giving), oleaginous, (respira-tory), nitrogenous, (flesh-forming), saits or ash, (bone forming), and water in correct proportions and in a condition easily assimil-able even by the most delicate constitution. The milk of the cow, when placed on the market, sheld be slightly alkaline and con-tain not less than twelve and one-half per cent of total solids, (12% per cent), three (3) of which should be butter fat. It, however, of which should be butter fat. It, however, varies greatly according to the length of time since parturition as well as in the actual pro-cess of milking; that, immediately after par-turition being very watry, a condition suit-able to the newly born calf, but gradually, for a certain length of time, becoming richer in the other elements. Again, we find, whilst in the there demons a the second second second fine concercientents. Again, we had, while while milking, that the portion of milk first drawn from the udder is poorer in quality than the intermediate portion, the last, sometimes called "strippings" being richest of all, es-pecially from stall-fed cattle. Still again, we notice variety in quality when the animal is changed from stall-fed to pasture and great care has to be taken of the cattle par ticularly when removed to fresh grass in the early spring, in order to maintain the good quality of the milk.

Another point of importance is that if it be a considerable length of time since the ani mal has given birth to progeny, the milk will be thin and watery, unable to give true vital-ity to the child. Without doubt the poorelyfod animal cannot produce good, healthy, in-vigorating milk, hence one objection to the use of swill milk. A discussed animal will give milk really in a state of purefaction therefore its product should at once be des re its product should at once be des No one can object to a healthy beeftroyed. stake; yet, if the material has become in the

trank that milk were taken sick ! Such have occurred often. Again, cattle fed on a meadow irrigated with the sewerage of

town disseminates many diseases. In explanation of the above table permit me a say that a pure milk should be slightly alkaline to test papers. I find that the one marked A is the reverse. The total solids should be at least 12% per

cent. Letter A does not come up to that The case or cheesy portion, is composed

of several albuminous bodies and gives ris-largely to the color of milk. When this de decomposes, we find the yellow string; masses floating as a curd on the surface o the liquid. It is the nitrogenous part of the the liquid. compound which should on no account show itself. If it does so then the liquid has be come sour, curdled, and must not be given to children, seeing that it has changed from the oluble albumen into the insoluble albumen The milk-sugar gives the sweetness and the heat-makine properties to milk, but when decomposition takes place it is converted, with the casein, into saccharic and lactic acids; either of which will cause acidity of the stomach and diarrhocic troubles in the young.

The ash represents the inorganic material ontained in the milk and is the bone-forming portion thereof. In genuine milk we expec Both of these sample o find 7-10 per cent. old somewhat more, that, however, may from the quality of water the animals or the

jars may have been supplied with. The water is of necessity there, seeing that the human economy is very largely built of it, but not of milk and water. On the whole letter B is an excellent sample, whilst I must object to letter A, partially because of its lack of total solids, chiefly because it does not contain enough butter fat, my opinion being that it has bee skimmed. R. S. G. PATON, Ph. D., skimmed. R. S. G. PATON, Ph. D., Analytical and Cousulting Chemist, Professor of Chemistry, Omaha Medical College.

The Inspectors' Excuse.

There are two milk inspectors in Omaha Fred Hickstein and William Farr. Both of these have been seen and without attempt at evasion told about the defective method employed to detect adulterated milk.

FRED BICKSTEIN. Mr. Hickstein is a little man with a smil ing countenance and an honest expression, He answered all the questions propounded almost without reserve, and there was something in his manner that created the in pression that he did not care to conceal any thing relating to the inspection in question which the visitor sought to ascertain. NANY MILK MEN. At the outset, he stated it was impossible

to reach all the milk dealers and more es-pecially to examine all the milk they brought to the market. The latter came from al parts of the city and surrounding country among the places being Blair, Mills Station Calhoun, Waterloo, Gretna, Forest City Millard, Bellevue and other places. Be sides, the means of testimony, the lactometer was not worth a row of pins. It showed the specific gravity of the milk and approxi-mately the amount of water in a given quantity but it could not tell of the other adulter ations. If sugar were put into the milk the lactometer would not show it. To discover that and other ingredients would require chemist and Mr. Hickstein modestly ac H mitted he was not such a centleman. He was a meat inspector and had been a butcher but was in no way qualified by experience or education to go farther in the inspection of milk than he could go with the aid of the lactometer. He had been talking with Dr. Edmiston and had told that gentleman who is now in New York, to try and get a more per fect tester. He said that in a few days, he expected to hear whether or not the had been successful.

by means of a narrow neck is attached to a tube about one inch in diameter and five inches in length. Attached to this tube is a smaller one slightly thicker than that of the average thermometer. Within this tube is a graduated scale printed on paper, the de grees ranging from zero to 120. The latte The latter

PRETTY GOOD MILK.

"I find the milk pretty good," said Mr. Hickstein, "but you see I've also got to in-spect about 120 markets, that is William Farr and I do. He has sixty and I do too. Farnani street is the dividing line; he takes south of it and 1 north of it. Well fed cows give good milk but those which are poorly

fed give good mink but house fed give poor milk." "Have you ever traced milk to a diseased cow and then killed the animal?" Hickstein said that he Mr. Hickstein said that he had not. 'I had an understanding with Dr. Gerth that if I found a cow that required killing I should notify him. I would like to say that I don't think there are many

diseased cows in this county, 1 examined 300 yesterday (Wednesday) and 156 to-day, and didn't find any. But now I must wait for Dr. Gerth, who has been called of some other place. The dairymen around some other place. The dairymen around here are having their cattle examined. Stu ben, who has about eighty cows, had his ex ammed to-day."

POWERLESS IN THE SHAMBLES

POWERLESS IN THE SHAMMAN. "Are you permitted to go to the stock yards and prevent the sale of diseased cows to shut off the supply of impure milk " "I can go into the slaughter houses of the "I can go into the slaughter houses of the city and prevent the sale of discased meat,

cannot at the stock yards. "Why, are they not within three miles of

the city limits? 'Yes, but they have a city of their own in South Omaha, and I can not do anything there. But some of the proprietors of the packing houses down there gave me permission to go through their houses, but I can't do anything. There are not many sick cows there anyway. Sometimes one breaks her legs in the cars. Well, if she's killed in a few hours the break doesn't injure. But if she lies there for twenty four hours she's likely to get feverish because of her nervous ness and fretting."

RECIPE FOR ADULTERATIONS.

Returning to the subject of adulterations, Mr. Hickstein said that he had been trying to find out a certain party who had a proached some milkmen in this city, and o proached some milkmen in this city, and of fered to sell them for \$50 a recipe for "mak ing" milk, in other words, ating it. One of these was Mr. Littlefield, of § adulter milkmer Saratoga. was The recipe was for a composition two thirds milk, the rest adulterations. The matter was referred by Mr. Littlefield to Mr. Hick stein, but the latter had not yet discovered the inventor of the compound. Mr. Hick stein said that even if two-thirds of the milk were pure, there would be sufficient induce-ment for the adulteration of the remaining third to the dairyman who did not want to b

HOW TO TELL IT.

Mr. Hickstein said that there was a good and easy way to tell doctored milk. Good milk discolored the glass, while adulterated milk streaked it in places, and milk which had been sugared left little spots upon the glass. It was a mistake to say that chalk and starch were used in adulterating milk. Both of those ingredients would settle and tell the tale.

Admitting the valueless nature of the lactometer as a means of discovering adulter ated milk, the inspector favored the appoint ment of a chemist, whose duty it should be to examine all milk brought to him for that purpose by special policemen who might scize milk for that purpose anywhere; that would be the only means of ascertaining where there were violations of the law.

GRADS AND STALL FED.

"How much milk is consumed daily in Omaha Mr. Hickstein said he could not tell.

"How many milk venders use there in Omahai" was asked. Mr. H. hesitated. "I think there are

"Does that include the cows in the city | sands of anxious parents in this community. about one hundred," he said finally

"Could not the milk man, on the next day have raised the standard of his milk by 'doc-toring' the same so that the lactomer would have shown eighty degrees?"

"What is the standard of the milk in the

"The lactometer shows that it does not ex-

ceed eighty-five degrees. The milk is richer

WANTED, A NEW "TESTER." "I believe he could. We are going to get a new tester soon; have written to find out where it can be found and what it can do. No, we do not meet any opposition from milk dealers. We have never made a test case and have never had any milkman fined." 'What means would you suggest as the

best to keep the city milk pure!"

unless it be to get a first-class tester or to have the milk analyzed by a chemist." "How long have you been in the office of

milk inspector ! "Twelve months." Would you favor licensing cow-owners and

nilkmen

"I think it would be a good idea to compel them to take out a permit, but I wouldn't charge them anything for the privilege of ceeping a cow."

The Inspector's Duty.

On December 14, 1886, the ordinance creating the office of meat and milk inspector was approved by the mayor. With reference to the latter position, the provision is as follows:

The said inspector shall, from time to time, inspect and examine milk brought within the city or offered for sale or delivered for use as food, and shall take such steps as may be necessary to determine the quality, purity and wholesomness of such milk, and shall take such action as may be necessary to pro-vent the sale, distribution or delivery of any idulterated, unhealthful or impure which, for any reason may be unfit for food. In the pursuance of his duty, the inspector

is authorized to enter any store during business hours where milk is kept for sale, examine the same and if the milk is tainted, discased, adulterated or impure so as to be unfit for food, condemn the same, cause it to be removed and thrown into the Missouri river.

It is also made the duty of the inspector, at the end of each month, to make the city council a detailed statement of his work under the ordinances and all violations and evasions of the same. Both the inspectors comply with the ordinance in making a monthly report to the council, but that report seems to have little to say about the milk. The BEE man made examination of these documents which are on file in City Clerk Southard's office and of these seen, nine or ten in number, only two told of milk destroyed. One of these was by Farr, was dated July 1887, and recorded the fact that he had destroyed ten gallons of milk; the other was dated May 31st, the same year, signed by Hickstein and told of his having sacrificed twenty-five gallons. Thus, in seventeen months when millions of gallons of milk with all kinds of adulterations have been sold and consumed in this city, under our monthly report to the council, but that sold and consumed in this city, under our present system of inspection, only thirty-five have been found untit for use, There is not a sensible man in the community

who will not pronounce the showing a farce.

THE LAW, The statutes make it an offense punishable by a fine from \$25 to \$100 to se'l milk diluted by water, or the product of diseased animals. This law has been and is a dead letter. If were inforced there would be more hon est millionen, more satisfied families, more healthy bables. But there is no means to collate the evidence necessary to procure conviction. As a consequence the local in-spection of milk is a farce and the people are paying for a laugh which is at their ex-pense. The first councilman that will take hold of and reform the sale of milk in this city so that unadulterated milk may take the place of the present dirty stuff, even if seekng no future performent, will have placed to

THE LACTOMETER. THE LACTOMETER. Mr. Hickstein then produced his lactome-ter, which was in a wooden box wrapped up carefully in a large cloth. The instrument is simple in construction, consisting of a glass bulb about an inch in diameter. This,