

presence of the deflector, however, could not prevent the loss of record for any appreciable time. Hardly four minutes elapsed, and the speck was once again below the margin of the paper due to a further large decrease in the value of H. This loss of record could not be prevented as there was no provision to keep the deflector magnet at a much nearer distance. Arrangements are now being made to prevent such loss in the future. The speck reappeared on the photograph at 17<sup>h</sup> 48<sup>m</sup> whereafter the oscillations began to die gradually with the slow rise

in the force. The storm practically ended by 23<sup>h</sup>·5 on March 1, but the value of H was still about 265 gammas below its pre-storm value. From the nature of the trend of the trace at minimum time it appears that the H range during this storm has exceeded 785 gammas by a moderately large amount. The D and Z ranges during this storm were 16 minutes and 130 gammas respectively. The magnetograms of this storm together with those for the day previous to the storm have been reproduced in the figure for comparison.

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## PREVENTION OF GHEE ADULTERATION

AT an informal conference of ghee packers convened by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and held in Delhi on February 19 under the presidency of Mr. P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.C.S., Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the adulteration of ghee with *Vanaspathi* and the rapid rise in the price of ghee due to the abnormal demand for the military department, were discussed.

The following steps, among others, were recommended to check the adulteration of ghee:—

- (i) Extension of the Food Adulteration Laws to the whole of a province or state instead of their scope being limited to certain municipal or town areas.
- (ii) Delegation of power to Marketing Officers to carry out inspection under the Food Adulteration Acts.
- (iii) Sale of *Vanaspathi* in sealed and labelled tins.

The conference also decided that the Federation of Agmark Ghee Packers might consider the desirability of approaching the Supply Department with the proposal that Agmark ghee might be purchased for future army requirements.

It was revealed at the conference that on account of high acidity in ghee during summer months, very large quantities of ghee cannot be marked with the Agmark label, particularly in the United Provinces and Bihar. It was, therefore, agreed that the maximum percentage of acidity of general grade be raised from 2·5 per cent. to 3 per cent. It was further agreed to have the same chemical standards for special and general grades except in regard to acidity.

On the question of sub-packing stations, there was general agreement that authorised packers might be allowed to have sub-packing stations provided satisfactory arrangements could be made for the testing of raw ghee at each of these sub-stations.

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