

was filling our asylums. It would be interesting to know how this figure has been arrived at. We fear that there is a good deal of bulk guessing in some of this way of estimating, by judging the entire community by what may be found in a group of soldiers under close observation, or at the clinic of a hospital where scientific tests are made. Results so obtained cannot be applied to the population as a whole. But venereal diseases are the cause of terrible ravages to the health of many people. The prevention is summed up in a word or two—Get the people to be good.

Dr. Mary Sherwood, of Baltimore, took up the subject of Child Welfare. The chief feature of her address was the emphasis paid to the comfort of the home as secured by an adequate income. When the wages were too low there was neglect. Many persons were impaired throughout life because of some remediable condition when a child that had not been treated. The lecturer thought there should be centres for the distribution of proper information. It was also contended that the mother should be provided with proper care during confinement. Dr. Sherwood said that syphilis was the cause of many still-births, and remarked that this disease only attracted proper attention when it interfered with the man as a fighter rather than as a father.

On the subject of still-births, Dr. Gordon Gallie said that they were much more frequent in the poor districts of cities than in those where proper attention could be secured. He said that out of 230,000 births in Canada there were 11,000 still births, or at the rate of 1 in 21. Greater attention to the mother prior to the birth of the child would prevent many deaths among the babies.

Hon. William F. Roberts, M.D., Minister of Health for New Brunswick, spoke on Our Canadian Girl, Some Suggestions in the Reconstruction of Her Adolescence. He expressed the belief that the existing educational system as far as girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years are concerned has a considerable tendency to impair their ability to carry out their greatest function, that of motherhood. He suggested dividing the education of girls into three periods, namely from 6 to 13 years, from 14 to 16 years, and from 16 on. Between the ages of 14 and 16, one of the most critical periods in a woman's life, he said, most attention should be paid to her physical well-being, besides which such subjects as motherhood, domestic science, home-making, the care of babies and social hygiene should be taught under the direction of a woman of high moral character. Education in such subjects, he declared, is vitally needed.

The closing address of the convention was given by Dr. F.C. Middleton, Bureau of Health, Regina, and his subject was Nursing, Medical and Hospital Problems in the Rural West. Dr. Middleton paid tribute