

experiments in the utilization of sewage for fertilization in England and Europe, none of which have proven financial successes.

Filtration through coke was advocated by Mr. C. G. Horetzky; this, he maintained removed all organic waste. A million gallons of sewage could be strained, he estimated, at an expenditure of \$5.43 on coke. The coke was then burned and its value as fuel was unimpaired. The subject was further elucidated by a paper on the filtration of sewage by Captain W. F. Vanbuskirk, of Stratford, Ont.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Boston Institute of Technology, contributed a paper on the urgent need of sanitary education in the public schools. Mrs. Richards said it was most apparent that the average American citizen has not accepted the teaching of sanitary science as a part of his creed. The remedy for this ignorance is to be found in securing the correct teaching of the elements of public hygiene in the public schools of the country. The diseases among American soldiers in the late war were caused, she claimed, by culpable ignorance among the officers. Mrs. Richards advocated the appointment of a committee to prepare a primer which shall contain the essential principles of preventive medicine, and which can be as universally taught as is first aid to the injured. The recommendation, however, did not meet with favor as it was considered that there are plenty of text books in the schools already, in fact one delegate held there were far too many.

Mr. William Paul Gerhard, C. E., New York City, contributed an interesting paper on "Theatre Sanitation," in which he criticised severely the unsanitary condition of theatres.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, Toronto, read the report of the committee on "The Cause and Prevention of Infectious Diseases." He announced the general conclusion that until regular medical supervision of the public schools becomes as recognized part of municipal health work, no great advance over present *laissez faire* methods are to be expected. In cases of diphtheria, the most effective preventative of the spread of the disease he said was the prompt measures for the detection and isolation of the afflicted person. He advocated cottage hospitals for the treatment of the patients.

Dr. Ernest Wende, Health Officer, Buffalo, N.Y., read a paper on "The Cause and Prevention of Infant Mortality," in which he stated that since the long-tubed nursing bottle had been prohibited in Buffalo, the infant mortality had diminished one-half. A resolution was passed placing on record the Association's conviction as to the danger of the long-tubed nursing bottle.

Among other contributions was a discussion on tuberculosis by Dr.