

was taken up under the following sections: 1, teaching and training of physicians, midwives, nurses and social workers; 2, infant welfare work in practice. Considerable discussion was aroused upon the question of milk depots and the care of milk. It was clearly shown that unless they are supplementary to what is known as infant consultations, they are likely to do harm by discouraging breast feeding and conducing to over-feeding.

The third section dealt with legislative and administrative measures adopted for the protection of infants, the supply and control of all milk intended for infants, the treatment of foundlings and guardianships, generally. One important feature apparently, has reached a more advanced stage in Germany than in any other country.

"The work of the congress, considered as a whole," Dr. Hodgetts declares, "cannot but have a marked and world-wide influence upon the work now carried on in every civilized country for the care of the infant population, and it is to be hoped, in accordance with the plans of the Canadian Public Health Association, that ere long a congress of English-speaking people will be held in some central place so as to create a more widespread interest on the part of English-speaking governments and municipalities, in the method and procedure adopted in many of the continental countries, particularly Germany and Hungary.

"To do anything like justice to the International Hygienic exhibition held in Dresden, would make an interesting report in itself. Suffice it to say the exhibit held in Dresden was most unique, and although well supported by most of the European countries, was deserving of more attention at the hands of the English-speaking countries."

During the trip all the larger cities of England, Scotland and Ireland were visited, as also, among other places on the Continent, were Brussels, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, Munich, Ulm, Dusseldorf and Essen, where every facility was afforded by the local authorities to study housing conditions, sewage and water problems, the construction and management of public abattoirs, the measures adopted for the care of consumptives generally, and housing and town planning. All the important

town planning places in England were visited, the chief being the Garden City, Bourneville; Port Sunlight, Hampstead; Harborne Tenants (Birmingham).

All of these subjects will be dealt with in the form of reports to be subsequently presented to the Commission of Conservation, by Dr. Hodgetts. In this manner, the public health officer of the Commission has been brought in touch with, and is now fully abreast of, everything that is being done in Europe in regard to public health.

Underground Conduits for Montreal

St. Catherine Street will be the first street in Montreal to have its overhead wires put underground. This information has been placed before the Board of Control by the Electrical Commission in a communication, suggesting certain alterations in the law by which the city is authorized to proceed with this work of public welfare. After pointing out that the drafting of plans must be carried, on, not as a whole, but in detail for certain sections of the city, the controllers are informed:

"Working along these lines the commission is proceeding with the designs for placing underground the conduits for wires on St. Catherine Street, from Atwater avenue to Papineau avenue. The different companies having installations in the streets have been requested to furnish the commission with a statement of their requirements."

Ottawa School Inspection.

Dr. Shirreff, Medical Health Officer of Ottawa, points out, in regard to medical inspection of school children, that they seem to have the idea that the inspectors will gather all the children together in a room like a lot of sheep and then proceed with their work. This is not the idea at all.

In the first place, no child is examined by the inspector unless at the request of the teacher of the class. It is the teachers who pick out the children they think are suffering from any ailment and then have the inspector make his examination. Even then if the parents do not desire to have their children examined by the school inspector, they are allowed to have the examination made at their own expense.