

said such care was not only due to the children themselves. They should be placed in environments which would prevent them developing into criminals.

As the result of a campaign against tuberculosis launched by the Canadian Public Health Association of Canada fifteen years ago, the death rate from the dread "white plague" has been decreased 25 per cent. Sir James Grant, one of the founders of the movement to educate the people to the dangers of consumption, gave an outline of the work accomplished since the campaign was started. Since 1913 nine tubercular hospitals had been opened and the work being done in this direction was rapidly showing results.

A number of speakers dealt at length with the prevention of disease. Estimating the value of a human life at \$2,000, the financial loss to Ontario alone from diseases that could have been prevented was \$11,202,000, and this without including the great loss through illness.

An interesting feature of the programme was an address on "Modern Military Sanitation," by Major J. W. S. McCullough. Since the establishment of the Niagara camp, Dr. McCullough has been in full charge, and his efforts have practically kept the camp free of disease. Typhoid is non-existent and an occasional case of measles is the most serious problem of the doctors.

Dr. McCullough described the methods of sanitation, the disposal of sewage, and the securing of water. The drinking water of the camp is taken right from the Niagara River and purified by a device designed by Capt. Dallyn, of the Provincial Department of Health staff. This device has been used in the camp with splendid results, and is now being utilized by the French Government.

The housing problem, public charities, and medical inspection in the schools were all discussed in connection with the work of the health officers, and the association by a unanimous vote went on record as favoring the transfer of control of medical inspection in the schools from the school board to the medical officer.

Two addresses were delivered on the problem of controlling and reporting venereal diseases by Prof. W. A. Evans and Dr. J. A. Hutchinson. Prof. Evans said the time had come when these diseases could be prevented, and it was the duty of the Department of Public Health that it should be notified of all cases. The reports should be made confidential and no names revealed.

G. Frank Beer, president of the Toronto Housing Commission, reviewed the experiment made in Toronto to provide modern housing accommodation for workers. Mr. Beer advocated the organization of labor exchanges as a means of counteracting overcrowded housing con-