

all notified cases were followed up, and it was found at the end of the period that of 3,425 notified cases, 1,775 had died in the four years, or 54 per cent. Speaking of 493 or 14·2 per cent. of the cases which could not be found, Dr. McGregor remarks that the operation of the Compulsory Insurance Act with better organization will largely eliminate these difficulties. Dr. McGregor points out the enormous advantage to be gained from observation of notified school children, since it confirms the general experience of the existence of a very chronic and easily arrested type, that of tuberculosis of the lungs in children. When it is remembered that so many of such cases follow measles and whooping cough, it is obvious that the medical health officer cannot in practice limit the extent to which his relations with physicians in charge of such cases should extend. What is of further interest is the evidence from the statistics of cases alive, over fifteen years of age, that at the end of four years 67·5 per cent. were considered definitely tubercular and nearly 10 per cent. more definitely well, while the balance, about 20 per cent., had bronchitis, asthma, etc. Of extreme interest in Dr. McGregor's study of cases were those where subsequent cases had been notified. Thus, 130 cases in 1910 were followed by 150 secondary notifications within three years, or 74 in 1911, 51 in 1912 and 25 in 1914. Over all, the figures show that in three years 411 notifications were made respecting members of houses previously reported as having had 375 primary cases.

We have dealt thus fully with both the statistics of New York and Glasgow because these present two of the best illustrations of science applied to social and public health problems, which are indeed one; while the work done and the means applied in both cities for studying and dealing with tuberculosis are in keeping with what is almost axiomatic, that "the degree of prevalence of tuberculosis in a peculiar degree becomes the gauge of individual or communal effectiveness, measured from the physical, ethical or economic standpoint." The same truth is expressed in another way in an address by the Hon. James Bryce at a Housing Conference in New York on "The Menace of Great Cities," when he said, "Whatever you are trying to accomplish for the benefit of the poorer classes leads you, by one path and another, to the housing problems. The place where a man or woman lives is vital to the character of the man or woman."

From the illustrations given your Committee turns to Canada for similar evidences of applied sociology. In 1900 the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was organized and