

gallons per day, while additional springs could give one and a half millions more. The amount used is about one and a quarter millions daily. The system is growing in favor, and the water supply of London is now the best in the country.

In the evening session Judge Elliott, of London, read a paper on "Insanity in its relation to criminal responsibility." He adverted to the difficulty of defining insanity and of deciding when and where it began. Responsibility so far as a judge is allowed to define it, has nothing to do with the moral aspect of the case. The only question he has to consider is whether the man's condition is such that he should be punished for any crime committed. Even though a criminal had strong delusions on special subjects, it would always be considered whether these delusions had any connection with his conduct in any crime committed by him, and the facts in the case being brought out on a trial it would appear whether his insanity was sufficient to justify the opinion of his responsibility. The address was illustrated by cases from the law records, and was an able argument in proof of the wisdom of the legal doctrine of the criminal responsibility of alleged insane people. At the same time he admitted the full force of the view held in regard to the effect of training, education, disease, inherited tendencies, and poor living on both the moral, mental, and physical condition of the people, and these ought all to be considered in deciding on the responsibility in any given case. The subject of "Malaria" was introduced by Dr. Bray, of Chatham. He maintained that drainage was one of the most efficient remedies and recommended liberal Government grants for this purpose. Mr. J. K. Allen, of Chicago, editor of the *Sanitary News*, spoke of the province of the sanitary press, for which he claimed the support of all classes of the community, and anticipated great results from the labors of sanitarians through the press. Dr. Waugh, of London, presented a paper on "The London Floods" of last July and detailed the system adopted by the Volunteer Sanitary Committee, composed of London physicians and others. The people heartily supported the physicians, and the result was less sickness in that locality this summer and fall than ever before. Dr. Playter, of Ottawa, addressed the convention on the typhoid plant and its favorite soil, giving a description of the bacillus which constitutes the typhoid plant. He said that

human fecal matter was its favorite soil, the contagion being conveyed most frequently through water; the spores of the plant may also be carried long distances through the air, and this would account for the seemingly spontaneous origin of some cases. The proper disposal of excreta was absolutely necessary for the prevention of typhoid fever. Prof. Galbraith, of Toronto, read a paper on "Sewerage," in which he referred to the prevalence of disease to bad plumbing, and maintained that plumbing should be done under official inspection. Outside water closets stored with filth were an abomination and should be abolished. He also dwelt on the necessity for proper traps in the pipes, and ventilation by pipes running above the roofs of the houses. Dr. Bryce, of Toronto, referred to the absolute need of an active Board of Health in each locality, municipal boards of health, based on the same plan as the boards of education, with the same powers as to the expenditure of money, and having grants both from the Government and the Municipality. Dr. Arnott, of London, in an able paper showed how mill dams, locks, and obstructions to water courses, were fruitful sources of malaria by allowing decaying animal matter to accumulate, and thus infect the neighborhood with disease germs. Prof. Saunders, then alluded to the value of disinfectants which he said was in proportion to their power of oxidizing or deoxidizing organic matter of which chloride of lime was the cheapest and simplest, also free chlorine. Others were described and their advantages set forth. He said that one of the best modes of disinfecting a house was to smoke it with a wood fire, and then white-wash. Mr. Dearness, School Inspector, presented an able address on the hygienic condition of rural schools, in which he discussed school sites, ventilation and warming, water supply, sewerage, furniture, cleanliness, and school age. Resolutions were passed approving of the labors of the Provincial Board of Health, advocating the formation of local sanitary associations, and urging the Government to pass laws compelling the organization of local health officers, and requiring official inspection of all plumbing. A paper on "Control of contagious diseases" was presented from Dr. O. S. Wright, of Detroit. He advocated strict isolation of all cases of contagious diseases, and showed how infection was conveyed through clothing and articles of merchandize. He advocated placing