

fication of cases. Over 3,000 persons died from consumption in the province each year.

Dr. W. J. Dobbie, of the King Edward Sanitarium, Weston, said there were 40,000 consumptives, of whom 8,000 died every year. In Ontario there were 36,000 deaths from the disease in 10 years. If a fraction of the money spent in combatting other maladies was devoted to the fighting of it, its ravages would be quickly reduced.

Dr. Charles Sheard, the Medical Health Officer of Toronto, said that Ontario was twenty years behind the times in the treatment of tuberculosis. Philanthropy alone should not have to combat the disease. The visiting nurse system had worked out well in the cities.

TOLD OF PRISON REFORM.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in opening the evening session, remarked that in philanthropic work there had been progress, but the room for further progress was ample. Not so much could be gained from any convention as could be gained from the comparing of notes on new methods. The care of the helpless, the most advantageous treatment of the insane, and particularly the proper handling of the criminal classes were questions requiring consideration.

Mr. J. A. Leonard, Superintendent of the Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, took as his subject, "Prison Reform." In Ohio, he said, 5,000 young boys and men from 10 to 25 years of age were under duress, either out on bail, or in the jails and reformatories. Eugene Smith, New York, who has made a deep study of criminology, had said that only one of every ten young persons that committed offences were actually incarcerated, and at this rate it was a serious matter for Ohio to have 50,000 broken vessels. The wonder to him was the number of young lads who got through safely. The acquired traits of man were not transmitted. Every child had to travel the course of the race. He had not seen one in 10,000 of these little lads criminals. They might be savages, for the criminal had the knowledge of his evil doings and had time to think about them. The standards made for them to observe were set up by the sages and philosophers that they had sent to the Legislatures and Parliaments. If a body fell below that standard he was solemnly declared a felon. Neither saints nor criminals were born. It was a case of development. The fundamental institution was the home, after that the school which in his country came more nearly fulfilling its mission than any other institution that they had. Fifty per cent. of their bad boys came from homes broken by divorce or separation. The manless home was another evil, for it was a mistake to have the education and rearing of a boy entirely managed by a woman. The bad little boys were the hope of the nation, but they were hard on the