

(c) There is a danger of infection from tubercular animals, so that all dairy cattle should be tuberculin tested and those animals re-acting must be excluded from the herd.

In the evening the public session of the Association was held, the meeting being addressed by the Mayor and Dr. Campbell, both of whom spoke of the public health of London and the work done by the local board since 1883.

Dr. Cassidy, the President, then gave his annual address which dwelt largely on the means of prevention of consumption, and upon the necessity of measures being taken to secure better and proper ventilation and sanitation of schools and other public buildings.

This address was followed by a paper by Mr. Dearness, of London, on "School Ventilation." The importance of impure air and improper ventilation in not only predisposing to disease, but aiding directly in its propagation, were brought out.

On Thursday morning (14th) the members proceeded to the London Asylum to view the sewage farm, which has been in operation there for the past ten years. This farm (about 10 to 12 acres) disposes of all the sewage and refuse (not solid) of the asylum, comprising about 1,300 individuals. There is but little odor on the farm, and the system seems to be a fairly ideal method of sewage disposal and one readily applicable to towns and small cities. The cost would not be great when the products grown on the farm are subtracted from the cost of management. Certainly, this farm is an object lesson to those searching for methods of sewage disposal which will not pollute our rivers, streams and lakes, rendering their waters unfitted for fish life or for use as drinking water.

On the return from the sewage farm, Dr. W. T. Connell, of Kingston, read a paper on "The Distribution of Anthrax in Ontario," which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Van Buskirk, C.E., of Stratford, read a paper on "Ground Air in Cities and Towns," that evoked considerable discussion on house construction and the value or otherwise of cellars. The general opinion was that cellars whose walls and floors were not constructed of hydraulic mortar could be dangerous to health owing to dampness, entrance of foul ground air, &c.

Dr. Bray, of Chatham, in continuance of this question, read