

He recommended the furnace for waste paper, boxes, tin cans, etc., before the residue was used for filling material. By proper furnace manipulation all these elements could be converted into ash.

For towns of a reasonable size Dr. Hall recommended the establishment of municipal piggeries, which would prove useful and profitable.

Dr. C. N. Laurie, Port Arthur, contributed a valuable paper in sanitary work among the foreign population. The importunity of these people made them seek cheap dwellings in poor locations, where little or no sanitary conveniences were available, and the spread of disease by flies and vermin was an easy matter. The antipathy of the foreigner to fresh air has resulted in almost an epidemic of tuberculosis among the Finlanders in Thunder Bay District. Fever patients are sent back into the cities, and servant girls from that class are frequent means of transporting germs. Dr. Laurie could see no other solution than consistent education, especially among the children of foreign parents, who are quick and ready to learn. Rigid enforcement of the law might have some effect, but prosecutions that he had instituted seemed to be barren of the desired results.

Miss Eunice Dyke, Toronto, spoke upon the Department of Health as the organizing centre for all tuberculosis work, since it was the only agency reaching all classes of patients. Of the 2,600 cases recorded by the Division of Tuberculosis in Toronto in the past two years, only 781 had sanitarium care, and only 1,019 attended a dispensary. The tuberculosis nurses working at present throughout the Province were employed by voluntary agencies. Their efficiency could be increased by giving them the authority of a health department nurse. In some rural districts it might be necessary for the nurse to combine the duties of tuberculosis visiting, school inspection, instruction in the care of infants and sanitary inspection.

Pointing to the necessity of a pure milk supply, Dr. A. W. Macpherson, Petrolia, said that recent inspection had shown that a much larger number of school children were affected with tuberculosis than was generally supposed. It was not unreasonable, in view of all that was known, to suppose that milk from tubercular cows was a grave source of danger.

Dr. Nasmith showed that the control of the milk supply in smaller communities was not so serious as had been supposed. It was possible for the authorities to keep close to the producer, inspect frequently and insist on proper machinery being installed. This was more easily done in a small place than in a city like Toronto to which 2,000 producers were shipping within a radius of eighty miles.

The desirability of compelling doctors to report all cases of com-