

ward their work as a consequence of this wider conception of social service. Charity has been so organized as to aim at the prevention rather than the mere palliation of destitution. Hospital authorities, too, have been convinced that prevention is better than cure, and have organized out-patient departments for the dissemination of medical information and assistance among the poorer classes. The great problems of feeble-mindedness and venereal disease have also been courageously attacked, and considerable progress has been made in arousing the public mind and conscience to the greatness of the dangers resulting from these scourges of humanity. All these activities above described have led to an active demand for the services of trained social workers. The universities were called upon to supply such workers, and in 1914 the University of Toronto opened its Department of Social Service, the first institution in Canada to provide regular academic training for social workers. The success of this venture led to the establishment of similar departments in other Canadian universities, notably McGill and the University of Montreal, while Queen's, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba Universities have offered part time courses or special lectures on topics of social service.

To co-ordinate the social activities of the agencies above described, the Social Service Council of Canada was established in 1907. It consists of a federal union of eighteen Dominion-wide bodies and nine provincial Social Service Councils; as well as similar councils in Newfoundland and Bermuda. The bodies thus federally united for the purpose of social work are as follows: The Church of England in Canada, the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational Churches in Canada, the Salvation Army, the Evangelical Association of North America, the Canadian Purity-Education Association, the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association, the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Christian Men's Federation of Canada, the National Councils of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the Canadian Council of Provincial Sunday School Associations, the Dominion Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance, the International Association of Rotary Clubs, the Canadian Conference on Public Welfare, the Citizen's League of Bermuda, and the Social Service Councils of each of the nine provinces of Canada and of the Dominion of Newfoundland. During and since the war the Social Service Council of Canada has been active in the work of reconstruction, and since 1918 has published a monthly magazine entitled "Social Welfare."

Interprovincial Conference on Water Power.—With a view to effect co-ordination of effort and standardization of method in investigating the water resources of Canada, the Dominion Power Board convened at Ottawa, January 16-17, a meeting of representatives of all the Dominion and provincial organizations concerned with water resources, investigation and administration. The subjects of most general interest included a water resources index-inventory system for all Canada; co-ordination of effort; the prompt publication