

National Education Association were:

I. Federation of State Teachers' Associations.

II. The American School Peace League.

III. The School Garden Association of America.

IV. The Religious Education Association.

V. Educational Press of America.

An informal meeting of the Educational Press Association was held similar to the one at the Boston convention last summer.

THE EMPIRE AND THE WORLD ABROAD

Royal Sanitary Institute Congress.

This year's Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, which was held at Belfast from July 24th to 29th, had as its president Lord Dunleath, D.L., J.P. Members of and delegates to the congress were received in the City Hall by the Lord Mayor on Monday the 24th inst., and the afternoon of the same day witnessed the opening of the Health Exhibition in the Ulster Hall by his lordship, who, in company with the lady mayoress, later held a reception of the members. The inaugural address to the congress was delivered in the evening by Lord Dunleath. Subsequent days were occupied by meetings of the various sections. Excursions to numerous places of interest in Belfast and the immediate neighborhood were arranged, one of especial interest, in view of the recent report of the Royal Commission, being to the Belfast sewage purification and outfall works.

Seventy-Ninth Meeting of the British Medical Association.

The chief event of last month in the British medical world was the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, which this year was held at Birmingham, under the presidency of Professor Robert Saundby, professor of medicine in the University of Birmingham. The presidential address was given on July 25, and the scientific business of the meeting—arranged under sixteen sections—was conducted on the three following days. The annual address in medicine was delivered by Dr. Byrom Bramwell, president of the Royal College of Physicians, at Edinburgh, whilst the corresponding address in surgery was given by Professor Pordan Lloyd, of Birmingham. This was the seventy-ninth congress of the kind, and considerable interest attached to its meeting

in a centre connected with one of the promising provincial medical schools founded in recent years.

A number of extremely interesting and important subjects were up for discussion in the various sections, and, as on previous occasions, the interest of the debates was added to by the presence of various distinguished foreign visitors. These discussions, amongst other things, dealt with the treatment and prevention of measles, the X-ray treatment of ringworm, the medical and surgical uses of radium, the causes of deafness, and dietetics. In the section of odontology three subjects of special importance to the public health were debated, namely, "School Dentistry and Conservative Dental Treatment Generally from the Physician's Standpoint"; "Dentistry and the Public"; "The Bacteriology of the Toothbrush." Not unnaturally, an important feature of the section on Medical Sociology was a discussion on State insurance, with special reference to the Insurance Bill, which was reviewed editorially in *The Public Health Journal* for June last.

The Public Health (Scotland) Act (1897) Amendment Bill.

The object of the bill is to give statutory commissioners power within their own districts to lay and carry water pipes in exactly the same way as a local authority has power within its district under the Public Health Act to lay and carry sewers. Sir Frederick Banbury opposed the bill, which was presented last month for Parliamentary consideration, and wished to alter it so that a proprietor might have power to prevent the use of his land for water mains. The Lord Advocate refused to consent to any such amendment, and