

now an octogenarian, and on that account also a record maker, has had a long and distinguished professional career and his election has been worthily earned by his service in the city council. The manner of his election still preserves these relics of an earlier time which appeals to the British mind and adds so much of picturesque quality to public functions. Candidates for the high office of lord mayor must be aldermen of the city who have served as sheriffs and they submit themselves for election on Michaelmas Day. The lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, city officials and liverymen meet on that day in the Guild Hall where each receives a nosegay. Proceeding to the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, a sermon is preached by the lord mayor's chaplain and the party then return to the Guild Hall.

At the command of the common crier all uncover and those who are not liverymen retire. Proclamation of the purpose of the meeting is then made and the recorder thereupon announces that in order that the electors' choice may be unfettered, the lord mayor and aldermen should retire from the hall. The names of the candidates are then submitted by the common sergeant to the livery who select two which are then conveyed to the court of aldermen by whom the final selection is made—the vote being secretly taken. On the return of the court of aldermen to the great hall the successful candidate is announced by the recorder. The town clerk then calls on the lord mayor elect "to come forth and declare his assent to take office." In doing so he takes occasion to assure the liverymen of his intention to uphold during his year of office the dignity of his high position.

The livery companies of London are the successors of the old trade guilds, which in ancient days regulated and to some extent controlled the trades carried on within the city. At first voluntary association charters were granted them by Edward III., and their ordinances formally recognized. Each company adopted a distinctive costume of "livery" and from this they derived their present name though they were not so called in the original charters. After the beginning of the 16th century they gradually ceased to act as trade organizations and have since been mainly occupied in administering their large wealth for benevolent and other purposes. A few, however, still devote part of their revenues to the advancement of the special industries with which they were first concerned. They possess 38 halls in London and the capital value of their property was in 1880 put at the figure of \$75,000,000 of which their plate, including some of the finest specimens of antique silver in the country, was valued at \$1,600,000.—*Toronto World.*

THE CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

This association will meet in Montreal on 21st November at 10 a.m. The gathering will last for three days. An excellent programme has