

In April, 1910, the President and Vice-President of the Local Council were invited by the Medico-Chirurgical Society to attend a small meeting to discuss the question of the milk supply. In his introductory remarks, Dr. Adami expressed regret that both the Pure Milk League and the Gouttes de Lait had ceased to exist to all intents and purposes and he added that in his opinion an association of men and women both was needed to make the work a success. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to approach the Provincial and Municipal authorities, asking for the better enforcement of existing laws, more inspectors and other improvements. This committee met later, and it was decided not to renew the private work of the Pure Milk League and the Gouttes de Lait during the summer of 1910, but to wait a year, at least, to see what might result from the more vigorous inspection and enforcement of law, promised by the Provincial and Municipal authorities.

Similar educative work culminated in co-operation of the physicians and other leading citizens in the establishment of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. In 1908, the Council co-operated with the League in arranging for an Anti-Tuberculosis and Home Hygiene Exhibition, which was opened on November 18th, at 3 p.m., by His Excellency, Earl Grey. As a preliminary the Local Council arranged for simple, instructive talks on tuberculosis to be given by leading physicians in the schools, not only of the city, but of Westmount, Outremont and Fairmount. It also sent letters to all the Protestant and Jewish clergy, asking for their co-operation in the work. In addition, affiliated societies of the Council took charge of teas and assisted in other ways. During twelve days more than 55,000 people, including 25,000 school children, visited the Exhibition, and attended the lectures upon and demonstrations of such topics as tuberculosis, invalid cookery, school lunches, home nursing, and the care of milk.

The success of the Exhibition prompted Col. Jeffrey Burland to found the Royal Edward Institute in which the League was merged. The Local Council was, however, represented upon the Ladies' Committee of the Institute and the latter affiliated with the Council.

In 1896, Lady Drummond, then President of the Local Council, began an agitation for the establishment of public baths and wash houses, which resulted in the opening of the first public bath in Montreal.

For several years the need of civic hospitals had been brought before the municipal authorities and the vigorous efforts made in 1901 to secure their establishment, probably did much in bringing about the public demand which led to the foundation of such hospitals.

Of all the organizations initiated by National and Local Councils,