

Nova Scotia—Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, Halifax; Dr. John Stewart, Halifax.

Manitoba—Dr. R. S. Thornton, Deloraine; Dr. J. S. Gray, Winnipeg.

Alberta—Dr. R. G. Brett, Banff; Dr. John Park, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Vancouver; Dr. R. E. Walker, New Westminster.

Those of Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan have not yet been selected.

The representatives of the universities are:—

Dalhousie—Dr. D. Fraser Harris, Halifax.

Manitoba—Dr. J. R. Jones, Winnipeg.

Queen's—Dr. J. C. Connell, Kingston.

Western—Dr. H. H. McCallum, London.

Laval, Montreal—Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Montreal.

Laval, Quebec—Dr. D. Brocher, Quebec.

McGill—Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Montreal.

Toronto—Dr. J. M. McCallum, Toronto.

The representatives of the homœopathic body are:—

Manitoba—Dr. Chas. E. Sugden, Winnipeg.

Ontario—Dr. E. A. P. Hardy, Toronto.

Quebec—Dr. E. M. Morgan, Montreal.

Royal Edward Institute.

At the third annual meeting of the Royal Edward Institute in Montreal recently, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Burland, its founder, suggested that the most important sanitary reforms on which all public bodies could concentrate at the present time were to attack the dusty streets and the imperfect ventilation of public buildings. So great was the first evil that he felt inclined to suggest that citizens should wear masks of the same kind as those required by the Factory Act for the protection of those whose occupations are considered dangerous on account of the dust they raise.

As regards the ventilation of many of the churches, theatres, restaurants, street cars and other public meeting places much would have to be done before they could be counted as other than strongly contributing causes to the general reduction of vitality, which in turn caused a predisposition to many forms of disease, and especially to tuberculosis.

Lieut.-Col. Burland thought that possibly the increased mortality from tuber-

culosis in Montreal at present was due to the fact that the population had increased, and that doctors better realized their duties in the matter of registration. Canada was lagging, however, far behind Germany, which had reduced the mortality from this cause from 30.8 per 10,000 in 1880 to 15.25 in 1910, with a strong expectation that in another thirty years the disease will be practically extinct. The tuberculosis problem was so inextricably woven with other problems of housing reform, city planning, immigration laws, school system, the cost of living, charity organization, the minimum wage and labor conditions generally that attention is being brought to bear upon it from all sides.

Lieut.-Col. Burland thought that the most crying need of Montreal was a hospital for advanced cases, in order to isolate them, and so remove from the community one of the most fruitful sources of the spreading of the infection. The province and the city were still considering representations that had been made to them to undertake the maintenance of such an institution promised by the founder to be erected at a cost of \$100,000 if others would undertake the maintenance at a yearly cost of \$20,000. He referred to the decision arrived at in collaboration with the Bruchesi Institute that in order to avoid duplication of work the Royal Edward Institute would open a branch dispensary at the north end, and the Bruchesi Institute one in Maisonneuve. It was also proposed to establish an open-air school for their patients between five and fifteen, twenty to be selected from those considered curable, and a teacher appointed if the Protestant School Commission will undertake it. These classes would be held on the roof or verandah. In Chicago such a class of thirty children in thirty days showed an average increase of four pounds per pupil.

In the course of some complimentary words regarding the Child Welfare Exhibition, Lieut.-Col. Burland emphatically pronounced himself in favor of a museum of hygiene to permanently perpetuate the benefits of the exhibition, according to the proposal of Dr. Pelletier, of the Quebec Board of Health. He also referred to the Tuberculosis Day established in the United States, when 100,000 churches or religious