

district to be visited with the view to insuring a good reception for the lecturer.

14. The tabulation of the work done by each of the provinces and the collection of such statistics as would be necessary to demonstrate where anti-tuberculosis effort is most necessary.

15. The organization, if possible, of a uniform code of statistics among the provinces in order to make a classification of tuberculosis under employment, with the view of furthering legislation to protect the individual in certain industries.

16. The collection of material necessary to form one or several exhibitions (composed of photographs, maps, charts, models and lantern slides) which could be constantly kept in use through the agency of anti-tuberculosis societies to educate the public.

The value of a Department carefully conducted along these lines is apparent. The much felt need of an authority to which the municipalities might apply for information and advice would be overcome. The guiding hand of the Department would prevent one society from taking advantage of another. The laymen being able to secure information from the Department would to a considerable degree be independent of medical men in the obtaining of advice and could thereby conduct their business unhampered by delays. The lecturer of the Department would be able at the close of his lecture to supply his audience with a constitution and refer them to the Department for all further advice. That municipalities would be glad to accept and make use of information

supplied by the Department is assured by the fact, that in the past various localities, in many parts of the Dominion, have applied to the Dominion Anti-tuberculosis Association for advice, and this without any advertisement on the part of the Association to the effect that information could be supplied.

The interest of the societies would be kept active by the Department's stimulating circulars. The co-operation of the labor organizations would be won, thus creating a new and important asset in the warfare against tuberculosis. The money to be spent by the municipalities on tuberculosis work would be put to the best advantage and the time and money would be saved which to-day is expended by individual localities on:

(a) Securing general information as to the wisest course to pursue in attempting to stamp out the disease.

(b) The cost of individual architectural plans for each separate sanatorium.

(c) Sending a commissioner away to secure information relating to architectural plans, the required equipment, staff, duties of staff, and maintenance of the institution.

The provinces or municipalities knowing beforehand what expenditure was going to be incurred, and knowing that much of the expenditure which had been borne in the past by other localities could be avoided, would be much encouraged to launch into schemes which at present they are afraid to undertake, not knowing where the venture will end.

TOWN PLANNING FROM AN ARCHITECT'S POINT OF VIEW

BY COLBORNE P. MEREDITH. F.R.A.I.C., OTTAWA.

An Architectural Problem.—In approaching the subject of town planning from an architect's point of view, you will permit me, I am sure, to say that town planning is essentially an architectural problem. Granted that the co-operation of the sanitarian, the engineer and the sociologist is absolutely essential to the evolution of any scheme for the betterment of our towns and cities, I submit that once

such co-operation is obtained and the vast array of facts and figures arising therefrom is available, it devolves upon the architect, by reason of his technical and artistic ability, to marshal these facts and figures into a workmanlike solution. On this point may I here quote the excellent suggestions for town planning promoters issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Suggestions to Town Planners.—"The