

aldermen above indicated, and as a consequence it has led a half-starved existence.

Now, when the new Board would inaugurate a new era, it finds its hands tied; so little money is available for all purposes of city government, that no improvement involving additional expenditure can be undertaken or thought of for five or six years to come. Urgent as is the need of improvement in many directions, progress must, of necessity, be very slow. The new Board is, however, starting well, and herein we see the sound common sense of the new Board. The improvements now outlined, while genuine advances upon the old order of affairs, and while tending to add materially to the health of the city entail a minimum extra cost. The expense of doing away with the abundant privy pits should fall largely upon the owners of property which is second class in everything save the return it makes to its owners; capable inspectors and sanitary officials can replace incapable without extra cost, and it is even suggested that if the Protestant section of our community desire a separate infectious hospital with separate administration—and remembering the different modes of life of our English and French-speaking citizens, differences descending down to the smallest particulars, we cannot but think this separation necessary—the corporation will be willing to grant the site provided the English-speaking section builds and administers it itself. Let it not be thought that this last sentence is written ironically: The present civic hospital is allowed so little for administration, and is so tumble down that for months the plan of building a separate English hospital for infectious diseases has been freely mooted.

It is to be hoped that the Committee of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, suggested by Alderman Ames will make a full study and report upon the various points brought forward in this address, and thereby aid in improving the conditions now existing. Whether through this Committee or by other means, it would be well to have the medical profession in this city directly influencing the Health Department.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN MEDICINE.

A departure from routine has been made this year by McGill University in the granting of diplomas in Public Health to graduates who have taken certain special courses in sanitation and laboratory work on hygiene and passed a special examination.

The standard course of six months laboratory work and six months practical training in sanitation which was adopted, is that which has been for many years the basis of the English diploma in public health. As far as we know McGill is the first medical school on this continent