

REPORT of the Opening of
the Royal Edward Institute (for
the study, prevention and cure
of Tuberculosis) by His Majesty
KING EDWARD VII. (by cable)
on Thursday, October the twenty=
first, nineteen=hundred=and=nine.



His Majesty King Edward VII.

This Most Excellent Majesty
Edward the Seventh by the Grace
of God of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, and
of the British Dominions beyond
the Seas, King, Defender of the
Faith, Emperor of India, etc., etc.



May it please Your Majesty

THE President and Governors of the Royal Edward Institute, Montreal, have the honour to submit the following report of the ceremonies attending the Opening of the Institute by Your Majesty, by electricity, on October the twenty-first, nineteen-hundred-and-nine.

BY the gracious and fatherly act of His Majesty, KING EDWARD VII, the doors of the Royal Edward Institute (for the study, prevention and cure of Tuberculosis) at 47 Belmont Park, Montreal, were thrown open for the first time on the afternoon of October the twenty-first, nineteen-hundred-and-nine, with all the ceremonies proper to an occasion of so much dignity and importance.

At half-past two o'clock the President and Governors of the Institute assembled in a marquee erected in front of the building and decorated with the Royal colours, where also were gathered, by invitation, representatives of the Federal Government, the City Council, the Medical profession, the Clergy, Educational Bodies, the Press, and all branches of public work, as well as hundreds of leading

citizens interested in the cause of fighting the great White Plague, and eager to witness the impressive and inspiring spectacle of active participation by the Nation's Sovereign in the inauguration of a work of mercy destined to succour the most helpless of his subjects.

The unpropitious weather notwithstanding, the attendance taxed the capacity of the allotted space to its utmost, giving eloquent testimony of the loyal and humane motives actuating all present. A Guard of Honour was furnished by the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, a regiment that was formed on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Montreal as the Prince of Wales, in 1860, and of which His Majesty is Honorary Colonel.

Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., President of the Royal Edward Institute, occupied the chair. Seated at his right was Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Canada, representing His Excellency the Governor-General, and on his left Alderman Fraser, Acting-Mayor of Montreal. Dr. T. G. Roddick, ex-Dean of the McGill Medical Faculty; Alderman Dagenais, Chairman of the Health Committee of Montreal; Dr. R. W. Philip of Edinburgh, who originated the idea of Tuberculosis Dispensaries, and Lieutenant-Colonel Burland, one of the donors of the Institute, were also on the platform.

Sir George Drummond opened the proceedings by the following address which was received with marked enthusiasm and frequent applause:

Ladies and Gentlemen

I am again privileged to address you from the chair regarding the vast extension of the mighty evil we are organized to combat. It is not out of place to feel that any Society based on voluntary support, must be at a great disadvantage, if it is not entirely insufficient to cope with it.



His Excellency Earl Grey, D.C., G.C.M.G., etc.

To my view, these conditions clearly indicate the role our Society may most profitably fill, which is the education of the public in the principles and practice to be followed by us in dealing with this dread disease.

The discovery of the bacillus of Tuberculosis has changed utterly the treatment of the sufferers,—old methods are abandoned and in the face of facts, which we are assured are unchallengeable, that the disease is communicable from one sufferer to others,—that it is curable,—that it is not hereditary, at least in the sense formerly believed, all these facts urged on a constantly enlarging circle of patients, make me sanguine enough to hold the opinion that, granted the acceptance and faithful obedience to the directions of the officers of our Society, we may attain to a vast diminution, if not to the absolute extinction of the disease.

Now, thanks to the munificent and whole-hearted gift of Colonel Burland and his Sisters, we have attained to the possession of an admirable home and centre of effort, a fortress planted in the country of the enemy, from which, as a base, the enemy may be assailed. And I am confident that the sincere thanks of all who now inspect these commodious and well equipped premises will be given to the generous donors. They have given us “a local habitation and a name.” It is for us to see that it is fully and efficiently used in the great work of our Society.

The deep interest which has always been evinced by our Sovereign, KING EDWARD, in the welfare of his subjects has again been manifested by the gracious permission to incorporate his name in our title.

Among the many messages of regret at inability to attend the ceremony this afternoon, is a telegram from His Excellency the Governor-General, which is as follows:—

Winnipeg, October 20th, 1909.

"Lieut.-Colonel Burland,
Montreal, Que.

"Deeply regret that notice of His Majesty's intention to open the Institute on Thursday is too short notice to enable me to cover the distance between Winnipeg and Montreal in time to be present at the opening ceremony. I wish you all success, in your endeavours to meet a great public want, and heartily congratulate you on having secured for Montreal the great distinction of having obtained for your Institute the honour of having been opened by direct action of the King.

(Signed) GREY."

(Applause)

The following telegram of regret was also read :

Quebec, Que., October 20th, 1909.

"Lieut.-Colonel Burland,
Montreal, Que.

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor very much regrets that a previous engagement will prevent him from attending the Opening of the Royal Edward Institute, and takes this opportunity of congratulating you in your undertaking, and hopes it will have all the success which you may expect from it and which it so justly deserves.

VICTOR BELLETTIER, Capt., A. D. C."

Hon. James Guerin, M.D., was the bearer of the following message :

"His Grace the Archbishop, Monseigneur Bruchest, regrets very deeply that his engagements in Quebec at the Plenary Council render it impossible for him to be with us. He, however, wishes to convey his entire sympathy in the good work of the Institute as well as his best wishes for its success. He would have been very much delighted to be present to-day had it been possible for him to be in Montreal."

Letters and Telegrams of regret were also read from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Lomer Gouin, Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. W. Fielding, Madame Victor Cathagne (one of the donors) and others.

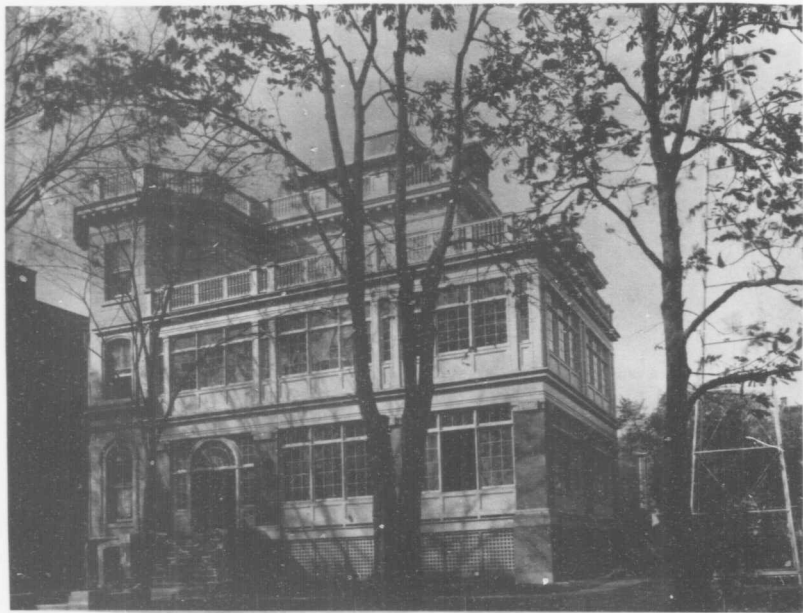
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, being then invited to address the audience, said :

Sir George Drummond, Ladies and Gentlemen

I am here to represent His Excellency who was most anxious to be present, but unfortunately the short notice received made his coming physically impossible. I am glad, however, that the opportunity is given me to be the channel through which his congratulations are conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Burland and his Sisters.

Montreal is justly proud of the marks of material progress that meet the eye of the visitor on every side,—your wharves, your warehouses, your banks, your public buildings, are an abiding wonder to the stranger who realizes that you have accomplished so much within a fistful of years. I am convinced, however, that the great majority of you are prouder far of the public spirit of your citizens, which has manifested itself in such institutions as the Macdonald Farm, the Royal Victoria Hospital, and McGill University. I feel that I am well within the mark when I say that nowhere has private wealth recognized its public obligations to the same extent as in this, the commercial metropolis of Canada. Of all the institutes I have mentioned, none, in my opinion, meets a greater want, or fills a greater need than the institute founded by Lieutenant-Colonel Burland and his Sisters, and dedicated to the memory of their father and mother. Hereafter the name of Burland will be associated with that of McGill, of Redpath, of Wolson, and of Macdonald, not to mention the names of the other benefactors of those institutions who are still living. They are present to the minds of all.

I said this Institute would meet a pressing need. Public health is the foundation on which reposes the happiness of the people, the prosperity and power of the country.



The Royal Edward Institute.

Twenty-five centuries ago, Hippocrates said the disease which proved most dangerous and produced the greatest number of deaths was consumption, and this is still true. Over one million and a-half deaths are directly attributed each year throughout the world to consumption. One in every seven persons dying of disease, dies of consumption. An eminent statistician says that the established death-rate of all the wars of the nineteenth century is fixed at fourteen millions, and consumption, during the same period, carried off thirty millions. The disease is admittedly more dangerous than the Bubonic Plague, Yellow Fever, or Asiatic Cholera, and I fear we scarcely realize it in this country. In the United States and in Europe public men are awakened to the danger. It is estimated that in fifty years the disease will be eradicated in England. In the United States eight millions of public money have been appropriated to fight it, and in Quebec they have appointed a Royal Commission to investigate. Perhaps I should not go further. In conclusion, I would like to say it is apparent that we must care for the consumptive, in the right place, in the right way, and at the right time, until he is cured, instead of as now, in the wrong place, in the wrong way and at the wrong time, until he is dead.

Again, renewing my congratulations, I hope that the good work inaugurated here may be maintained and increased.

At the close of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick's address, the Chairman read the following telegram, which was at that moment to be sent to His Majesty KING EDWARD, at West Dean Park, Chichester:

"May it please Your Majesty: As Chairman at the inauguration of the Institute which Your Majesty has been pleased to honour with your name, may I, on behalf of the donors, Lieutenant-Colonel Gurland and his Sisters, of the officers of the Royal Edward Institute, and of the citizens of



The Guard of Honour.

Montreal and others here assembled, convey to Your Majesty our profound gratitude for your interest in this work, for the welfare of your subjects in Montreal, and in the Province of Quebec. May I beg Your Majesty to honour us further by opening the doors of the Institute?

(Signed) GEORGE DRUMMOND."

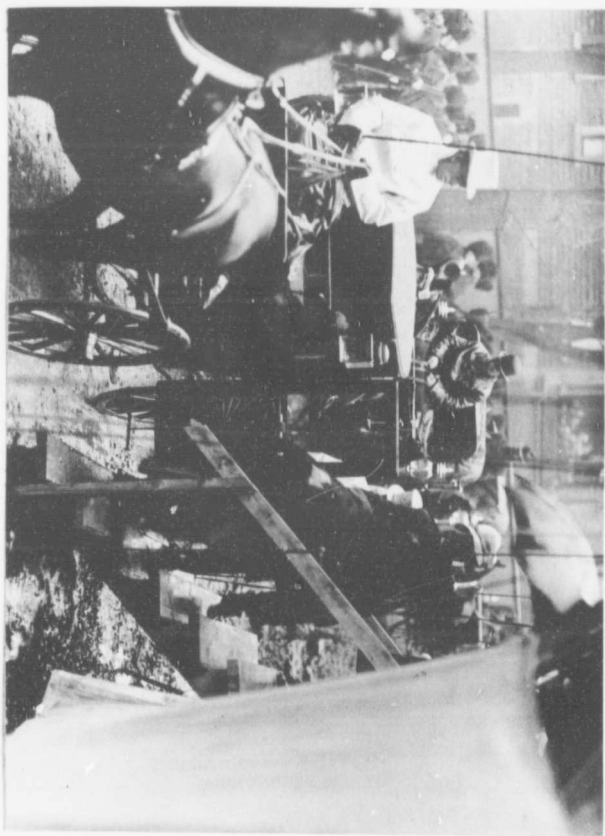
This message was handed to the operator in charge of the temporary station erected in the marquee for the occasion, and by him, in view of the entire audience, immediately despatched to His Majesty.

Alderman Fraser, Acting Mayor, then rose and said :

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir George Drummond,
Ladies and Gentlemen

I am sure that you will all agree with me, as a representative of His Worship, the Mayor, whose regrets over his unavoidable absence he has asked me to express, in conveying our heartfelt gratitude to Lieutenant-Colonel Burland and his Sisters for this magnificent gift which they have donated to the citizens of Montreal, and which will act as a monument, not only to himself and his sisters, but to his father who is dead and gone. I am sure that the citizens feel highly honored that this Institute is being officially opened by His Majesty The King, whose signal we now await for the opening of the Institute. I can only say that I heartily agree with Sir Charles Fitzpatrick in what he has already said, and I thank Lieutenant-Colonel Burland and his Sisters, on behalf of the citizens of Montreal, for the magnificent Institute which they are to-day placing at the disposal of the citizens of Montreal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffrey B. Burland, being now called upon to address the assembly, said :



Edie Guests Arriving.

Sir George Drummond, Ladies and Gentlemen

THAT this is a unique occasion you will all acknowledge. We are about to witness under most august auspices, a demonstration of the mechanical arts such as, here or elsewhere, has never before been attempted. It gives me great pleasure indeed to see such a large number of friends and supporters gathered here, on the invitation of the President and Governors, to witness the Opening of the Royal Edward Institute. It is in memory of our late father and mother that my sisters and myself have erected this building which is now to be presented to the City. If it succeeds in doing even one-half the work for which it has been planned and equipped, it should prove a source of great relief to the general public.

Many years have passed since I was first brought in contact with sufferers from this dread disease, tuberculosis. The pathos of their condition made a profound impression on me at the time, and I became so much interested in measures for the prevention of the disease that when the Tuberculosis League was formed, and I was asked to assist the movement, I readily consented. But it was only after my visit to Washington and consultation with such able experts as Doctor Philip, of Edinburgh—who has come all the way to Montreal to help and encourage us to-day, that I began to realize what an amount of good might be accomplished by an Institute of the kind we have now erected.

It has been our great good fortune to secure for the Institution at its birth, the patronage and active co-operation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King, to whom our thanks for the signal honours conferred on it have been already despatched. The touching and fatherly interest shown by the Sovereign of so vast an Empire, in throwing open with his own hand to his suffering subjects overseas, a

house of relief that will be the means of restoring health to their stricken bodies and courage to their downcast hearts, is something of which we may feel justly proud, and for which we are sincerely grateful. It brings His Majesty into our very midst at this particular moment, if not in person at least in spirit, and you will all agree with me that this is a happy augury for the future of the Institution.

Our thanks are also due to His Excellency the Governor-General, who was present at the Tuberculosis Convention, and who has kept in close touch with the League and given it most valuable assistance ever since, and we are indeed thankful for all he has done. It was through his kind intervention that His Majesty the King was made aware of my first request for permission to bestow his name upon the Institute. Encouraged by the consent so graciously given, I ventured to ask His Majesty to become the Patron of the Institute. Again the reply was favourable, and being thus emboldened to seek a still greater honour for our Institute, I asked His Majesty if he would open it by cable, to which he also consented. With such a powerful friend and protector to sponsor our Institute, I think it may now go confidently and courageously forward.

Apart from the sentiment of the act which brings our large-hearted Sovereign so close to his people, to-day's event has also a certain scientific value, and is besides an interesting evidence of the solidarity of the Empire. I should like also to say that my own thanks and the thanks of my sisters are due to a large number of people who have assisted us in this work. Indeed, I have never been engaged in any movement which has evoked so much whole-hearted sympathy and active encouragement as this one, hence I am glad of the opportunity to express my own gratitude and that of my sisters for the generous support given by so many to our undertaking.

As the notice of His Majesty's consent to open the building reached us before all the details were completed, the Institute is not yet thoroughly equipped or furnished, but enough provisions, including fuel and furniture, will be installed to keep it in operation for at least one year. We have yet to hear from that eminent worker in the cause of Tuberculosis, Doctor Philip, of Edinburgh, therefore I shall not take up any more of your time, but will close my remarks by handing to Sir George Drummond the title deeds of the Institute.

(Applause)

Doctor R. W. Philip, of Edinburgh, the next speaker, who had come specially from Edinburgh to be present at the Opening of the Institute, was received with enthusiasm. He addressed the audience as follows:

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir George Drummond,
Ladies and Gentlemen

AT this moment, when you are waiting with keen interest for the Royal warrant to enter on a new chapter of social life in Montreal, it is my privilege to offer you the congratulations and sympathy of many well-wishers on the other side. I bring you a message from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in England, of which King Edward is Patron and the Prince of Wales is President. It is matter of regret to the Chairman of Council, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, that he was unable to prolong his stay in Canada for this event. He asked me to express to you his warm interest in the movement.

I bring you also messages of congratulation from the Local Government Board of Scotland, which has taken an advanced position in relation to Tuberculosis; from the Local Government Board of Ireland, from the Public Health



Interior of the Marquee.

Department of the City of Edinburgh, from the Royal Victoria Hospital for Consumption, and from the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. These bodies bid you, severally, "God Speed!" To these congratulations, I beg you will allow me now to add my own. I congratulate you most sincerely on this munificent gift, and I congratulate the large-hearted donor, Colonel Burland, who, along with his Sisters, has made the noble offering. I know not whether to admire more the generosity or the far-sightedness which has directed the form it should take.

By the erection of the Royal Edward Institute for Tuberculosis, Montreal and Canada are placed in the front rank among the nations who are waging this great humanitarian warfare. It would be as out of place to propose to you methods of carrying on this warfare as it would be in national matters to suggest the proper expression of patriotism. You may however permit me as an old soldier in the campaign, to say that I am satisfied you have begun in the right way by the foundation of this central institute. For a successful campaign a satisfactory base of operations is requisite. This institute constitutes that base.

There exists in Montreal, as in the cities of the Old Country, much more Tuberculosis than is commonly supposed. I do not know the actual mortality from Tuberculosis in your city, but I do know that the mortality figure covers but a small part of the total amount of disease. Tuberculosis invalids many more persons than it actually kills. In order approximately to estimate the amount of illness, you may at least multiply the mortality by ten. There are thus a great many persons within your borders who will require consideration from the Institute.

Recent observations go to show that, in addition to those seriously affected by Tuberculosis and requiring medical

aid, there exist a vast number in whom the seeds of Tuberculosis have been implanted. Sadly enough, these are, in the largest proportions, children. The latest observations from Vienna indicate that from 50 to 75 per cent. or even over, of school children below 14 years of age already suffer from Tuberculosis. My own observations in Edinburgh point to a smaller amount, but even these showed a percentage of 30. In view of such facts, there is a clamant call for the inauguration of a scheme by means of which we can get at the root of the mischief. I know no other system which can help in the same way and to the same extent as that embodied in the Royal Edward Institute.

The Institute will form for your community a great Intelligence Department. By the visits of patients to the Institute, and by the visits of your doctors and nurses to the patients' homes, you will come to realise the conditions of environment which make for Tuberculosis. You will be provided with facts of immense importance which will prove serviceable, not merely in the treatment of individual cases with a view to cure, but in dealing with the vastly greater question of the prevention and eradication of Tuberculosis. For after all the ultimate problem for each community is not, how to recover a certain number of individuals affected by the disease. We must boldly face the much larger issue given a disease which claims approximately one-seventh of the race and entails an infinite amount of physical and financial distress,—a disease which has been proved to be of infective nature and at the same time preventible. How are we best to proceed with a view to its eradication? It will be readily seen that the most important aid to this desirable end is the collection of definite facts as to its extent, and the factors which may seem to condition its distribution. This Institute must become a great centre of such intelligence.

Information is not only to be collected, but must be distributed freely. The Institute is a place where sick persons will obtain information as to the best line to be followed in their particular case. It should be a centre towards which all enquiries regarding Tuberculosis should be directed and from which should pass educational influences with a view to prevention. Nor can the Dominion rest satisfied with the Institute in this form alone. It will insensibly come to be the centre round which various institutions will develop with outlook towards other aspects of the treatment and prevention of Tuberculosis. You will need to ally this Institute with an Hospital or Sanatorium for the treatment of early cases, on the one hand, and, on the other, with an Hospital for the treatment of advanced cases. It may be you will come to associate it also with a Working Colony for convalescents.

For the different types of patients the Institute will constitute a "receiving house" from which as from a "clearing house" they will be distributed severally to the suitable hospitals. Many patients will be found unsuitable for hospital treatment, for one or other reason, and these will remain under the immediate surveillance and direction of the doctors and nurses of the Institute. By the visits of the doctors to the homes, early cases will be frequently discovered in addition to the patient primarily concerned.

As the movement grows, the Royal Edward Institute will continue to be the centre of development and the connecting link between the various agencies which may come to concern themselves with Tuberculosis in your city. By the evidence which your accumulating facts will afford, you will be able to influence the municipality and local authorities regarding sanitary improvements. In this way they will be compelled to exercise the far-reaching powers they already



The Chairman Opening the Proceedings.

possess. Where these are insufficient, you will be able to hasten legislation so that large powers may be granted. From the facts which accumulate regarding school children, you will be in a position to approach the Education authorities and so obtain the correction of faulty conditions of school life, and, it may be, the establishment of open air schools. In all this, the assistance of the press will be of the first moment. May I venture to express the hope that the press of Montreal may see its way to lend its consistent support to your beneficent and economic programme.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I fear I may have exhausted your patience. I have taken the liberty of one who has come a long distance to bring you a message of greeting. In the great humanitarian warfare against Tuberculosis, Canada has a chance to lead the world aright. She has come in at a fortunate moment. In the past, there has been a good deal of stumbling in the dark and advance has been uncertain. Progress has been prevented by prejudice, misconception, and even self interest. Canada, happily less disturbed by tradition and old institutions, can take the direct course towards the goal you have in view.

In olden times, it used to be said that the Royal touch was sufficient to cure Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis. Whether these cures were effected, or whether they were in part the expression of a loyal imagination, I know not. But of this I am sure, His Majesty's finger, whose touch we are momentarily waiting for, will bring sensibly nearer the hope of cure to thousands of his Canadian subjects, and inaugurate a further great effort towards the eradication of the disease.

In the interest of suffering humanity from the bottom of my heart, I wish you God Speed.

(Loud and prolonged applause)

Alderman Dagenais, Chairman of the Health Committee, in a brief speech, admitted regretfully that Montreal had done little in the past against Tuberculosis, and expressed the hope that it would do more in the future. Subscriptions in aid of the Tuberculosis League up to date, had amounted only to \$1500. An Inspector whose duty it was to visit the houses where cases of Tuberculosis were known to exist had been appointed. This was the extent of what had been done by the City of Montreal thus far.

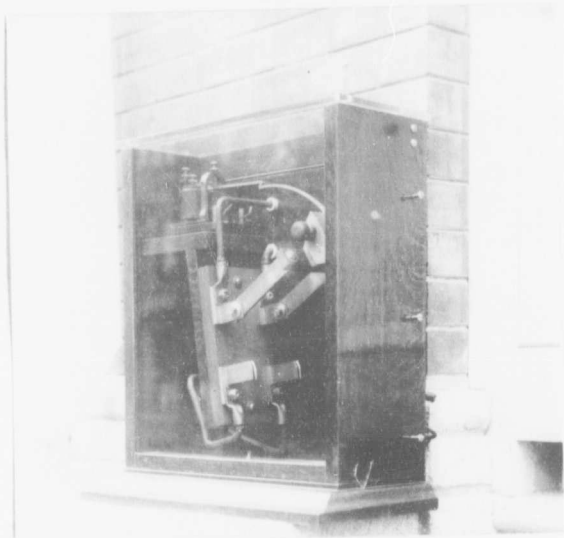
At the actual moment, the Finance Committee was sitting at the City Hall with an appropriation before them of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of building a hospital for Tuberculosis patients. As an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, the speaker said, thanks were due to Colonel Burland and his Sisters for the Institution, which would do very much good towards stamping out the disease. But as it could not do enough, a hospital should be built for the different cases. Patients would come to the Institute and be sent on to the Sanatorium, but what of those that could not be cured? It was the most important duty of the City of Montreal to provide a hospital for advanced cases.

At this point, the speaker was interrupted, with apologies, by Lieutenant-Colonel Burland, who made known to the audience the interesting fact that His Majesty had just entered the room at West Dean Park in which the telegraphic instrument had been installed. Lieutenant-Colonel Burland then requested the Chairman to close the silver switch on the table before him which established the connection between the Institute and West Dean Park.

The way in which the wonderful scientific feat would be accomplished and recognized by the watchers was briefly

explained. As eager anticipation gave way to the thrilling realization that from a distance of over four thousand miles, His Majesty, by the marvellous power of science, was to be brought virtually into the midst of his loyal subjects of Montreal, a wave of patriotic emotion appeared to pass over the entire assembly. The great gathering leaned forward, tense and breathless; every eye was fixed on the brass lever to the left of the door of the Institute, which, it had been explained, would set the motor in motion. The success of the experiment meant a triumph for science, a triumph for imperialism, a triumph for humanity. The noble sentiments inspired by those reflections, joined to a sense of deep gratitude for the paternal solicitude of a beloved Sovereign in regard to his suffering subjects, created a profound impression and awoke immense enthusiasm for the cause in the breasts of all present. The minutes of waiting seemed long to the earnest gazers at the unconscious bit of metal charged with a mission of such world-wide interest. The silence was unbroken save by a heavy rain that beat upon the roof and enclosed sides of the marquee, and the rustling of dead leaves driven by every gust of wind to form fantastic and quickly-changing patterns on the drenched canvas. The Guard of Honour drawn up at the side of the building, heedless of the wild weather, stood at attention waiting for the word of command to pay formal homage to His Majesty. The interval of breathless waiting, drawn out over fully ten minutes, was suddenly brought to a happy termination at four o'clock precisely.

Obedient to the Royal touch on the instrument over-seas, the little brass bar on which the attention of the hundreds of spectators was focussed dropped from its place. A soft, whirring sound announced that the attached motor was at work. On the instant, the Royal Standard was seen running up the mast, the doors of the Institute swung open, and



The Switch.

from roof to cellar the building was brilliantly illuminated. Simultaneously, the Guard of Honour presented arms and lowered the colours, the band struck up the National Anthem. Heads were bared, and a voice called lustily for "Three cheers for His Majesty." The assembly responded as one man. It was a ringing and heartfelt ovation. Three cheers for Lieutenant-Colonel Burland and his Sisters were then called for, and given with enthusiasm.

The following telegram from His Majesty arrived at this moment, and was read by Lieutenant-Colonel Burland:

"The Chairman,
"Royal Edward Institute,
"Montreal.

"I have much pleasure in declaring the Royal Edward Institute at Montreal now open. The means by which I make this declaration testifies to the power of modern science, and I am confident that the future history of the Institute will afford equally striking testimony to the beneficent results of that power when applied to the conquest of disease and the relief of human suffering. I shall always take a lively interest in the Institute, and I pray that the blessing of the Almighty may rest upon all those who work in and for it, and also upon those for whom it works.

(Signed) EDWARD R. & I."

(Loud and continued applause).

The following message was sent to West Dean Park:

"His Majesty's Private Secretary,
"West Dean Park,
"Chichester, England.

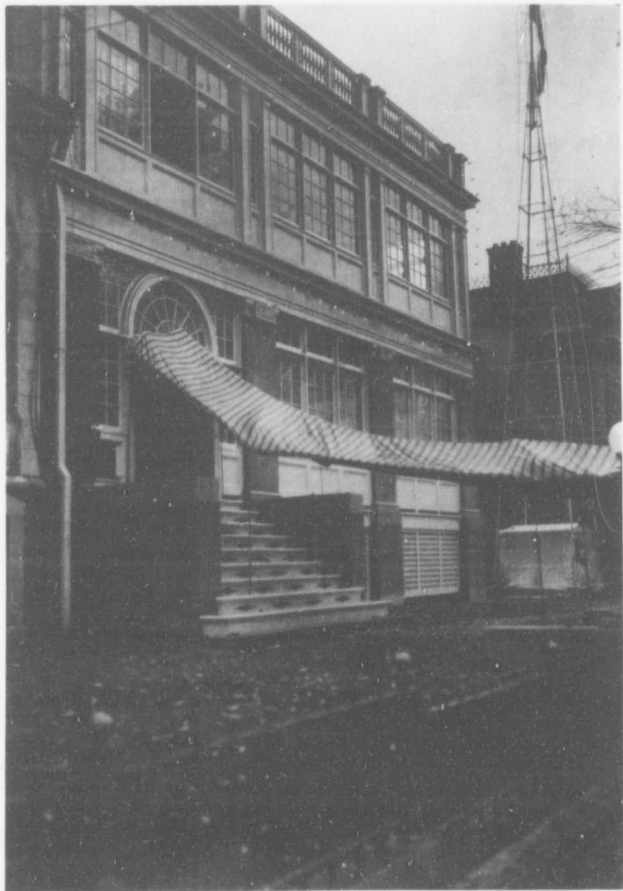
"Please inform His Majesty that the Opening of the Royal Edward Institute by his touch was a great and enthusiastic success.

(Signed) GEORGE A. DRUMMOND."

Thus was brought to a fitting close the most impressive scene ever witnessed at the dedication of any public or private

institution in Canada. Before dispersing, the guests were invited to make a tour of inspection of the Institute. The President and Governors were gratified to hear the highest encomiums passed by all upon the fitness and completeness of the building for the purposes it is designed to serve. The Ladies' Committee, assisted by Miss Hammond the resident Matron, and a staff of nurses, conducted the visitors through the Institution and explained the arrangements of the various rooms, the system of classification, methods of treatment of patients, and other details. The sympathetic attitude of their listeners furnished satisfying evidence of the success of the opening function in awakening deep and widespread interest in the cause.

Among the guests present were the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Mrs. Farthing, Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., Sir Melbourn and Lady Tait, Lady Fitzpatrick, (Ottawa), Lady Drummond, Sir James Grant, M.D., (Ottawa), Venerable Archdeacon Horton, Rev. Canon Ellegood, Mrs. Jeffrey W. Burland, Dr. W. Ami, (Ottawa), and Mrs. Ami, (one of the donors), Mrs. R. W. Philip, (Edinburgh), Miss McGaw, (London), Lady Hickson, Miss Mary Hickson, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Yates, Mrs. T. M. McCarthy, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archer, Principal Peterson, Dr. Elliott, (Toronto), Lieut-Colonel Roy, A.D.C., Rev. John Scrimger, D.D., Miss Scrimger, Rev. Dr. C. Paterson-Smythe, Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Rev. A. D. Safford, Rev. James Barclay, D.D., Dr. Frank D. Adams and Mrs. Adams, Hon. Robert Mackay, Hon. J. J. Guerin, M.D., Mrs. Roddick, Miss Roddick, Dr. W. A. Lafleur, and Mrs. Lafleur, Dr. A. Macphail, Lieut-Colonel A. A. Stevenson, Dr. A. D. Blackader, Dr. Laptorn-Smith, Dr. William Gardner, Dr. E. S. Harding, Dean Moyse and Mrs. Moyse, Judge Davidson and Mrs. Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Dalby, Dr. Campbell Howard, Miss Campbell Howard, Miss Ethel Hurlbutt, Miss L. E. J. Barry, Dr. Ritchie England, Rev. A. Gagnier, S.J., Major W. W. Burland, Miss M. Rymer, Mr. R. Lloyd-Jones, Mr. G. Hope Burland, etc., etc.



Doors Opening and Flag Mounting Flag-mast.

THE ROYAL EDWARD INSTITUTE

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His Majesty, King Edward VII.

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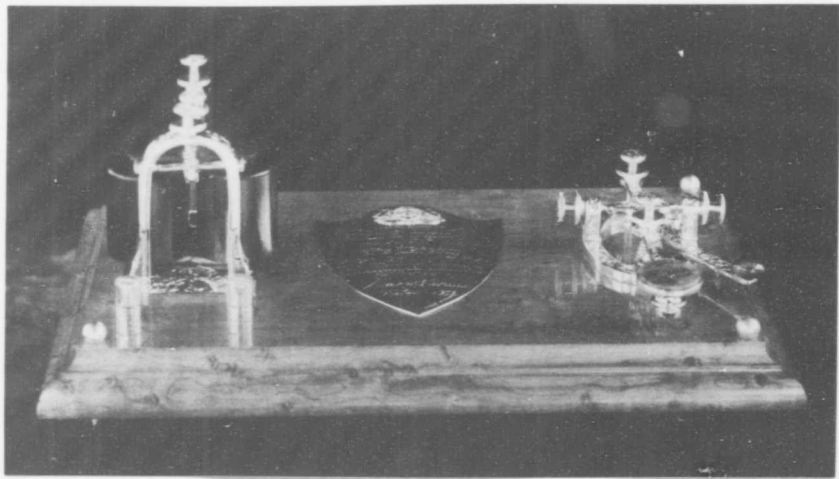
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Set of Telegraphic Instruments Presented to His Majesty.

Press Comments.

From the London "Times," October 22nd, 1909.

Opening of the Montreal Institute.

His Majesty's interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of his subjects was illustrated in a unique manner to-day on the occasion of the opening of the Royal Edward Institute, Belmont Park, Montreal, for the study and cure of Tuberculosis. The institution is a gift to the city by Colonel Burland and his sisters. Owing to the official character of the function and the attendance of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the Deputy-Governor, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Grey, a guard of honour was furnished by the Prince of Wales Fusiliers. A large and brilliant assembly was present and every one was greatly interested in the proceedings. Addresses were delivered by Sir George Drummond, President of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and Dr. Philip, of Edinburgh, from whose designs the Institute was built. Colonel Burland on behalf of the donors, handed the title deeds of the property to Sir George Drummond, who made a suitable acknowledgment. A message was then sent to His Majesty at West Dean Park, Chichester, by Sir George Drummond, conveying the gratitude of the assembly for the King's interest in this work, for the welfare of his loyal subjects in Montreal and in the Province of Quebec, and requesting His Majesty to open the doors of the Institute.

At four o'clock precisely the doors of the Institute flew open and the Royal Standard was hoisted at the King's touch, which was transmitted by an electric flash over the lines of the Commercial Cable Company. The National Anthem was sung, and afterwards cheers were given for His Majesty.

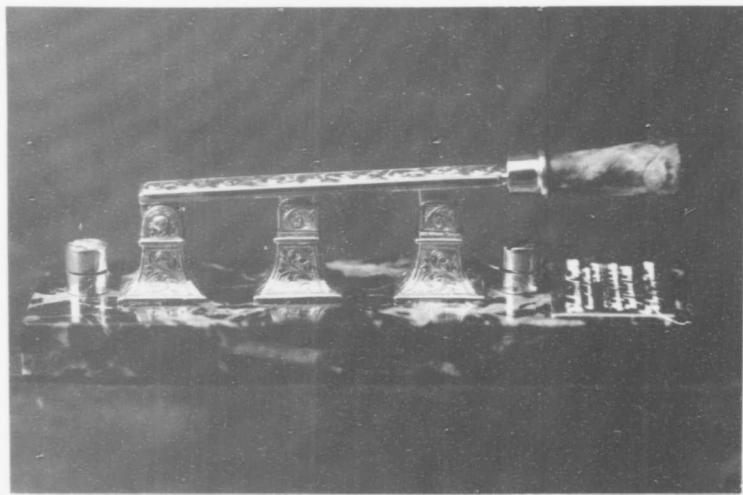
How the Signal was sent.

The ceremony of transmitting the spark from West Dean Park, Chichester, where the King is staying with Mr. & Mrs. James, through the operating room of the Commercial Cable Company in the Royal Exchange to the closed doors of the Tuberculosis Institute in Montreal, was a simple one. As the Greenwich current synchronized the clock at nine, the King pressed a button connected with telegraphic apparatus and a little metal lever was pulled down by the current passing through the coils of the automatic relay machine in London. Before the London lever had risen again, similar levers had dipped as the current passed through Waterville and Canso, and within a fraction of a second the electric power awaiting its release at Montreal had opened the doors of the Tuberculosis Institute, hoisted the Royal Standard, and switched on all the lights throughout the building. A minute after the spark passed through London, Montreal notified on the second clear wire that this had been accomplished, and five minutes after that came a message from the King at Chichester to congratulate Mr. F. Ward, the Manager of the Cable Company, upon the success of the arrangements.

London "Observer," October 24th, 1909.

A Modern Miracle.

What has been apparently regarded as an interesting but minor incident of His Majesty's reign seems to us to be of extraordinary suggestiveness for the statesmanship of the future. When the Sovereign's touch upon an electric key can open doors in



Switch used by the Chairman.

Montreal before the eyes of thousands, who can doubt that the Empire, world-wide though it be, is being brought by the progress of science into more intimate relationship, and manageable compass? Consider how stupendous in significance, as well as mysterious in process, this act would have seemed for instance, if the possibility of it had been revealed to the practical intellect of Englishmen in the eighteenth century. By a happy inspiration, the founders of the Royal Edward Institute established in Montreal for the treatment of Tuberculosis, urged that if His Majesty could not visit Canada, he might actually perform by the next means an inaugural ceremony in the Dominion. Accordingly, on Thursday night last, the King was enabled to effect in a few moments a scientific miracle like nothing wrought by monarch before him. King Edward touched a button. The electric influence flashed across land and ocean. Three thousand miles away a great company was waiting. With us it was evening; with them afternoon. Yet the King's touch made his realms on opposite sides of the Atlantic almost one in real though not in apparent time. As a result of the current set up on this side, in Montreal a click was heard, a motor turned, a flag ran up, lights appeared in every part of the buildings, and its doors flew apart, opened by an invisible hand. We do not know that any Imperial episode of the present reign has made a finer appeal to the imagination. Strive as we will, we are hypnotised by geographical distance and do not strongly grasp the fact that political distance is measured, not by miles, but by the hours required to traverse it. In that sense the Empire is being brought more and more closely together every day. We can travel the whole round of the King's dominions far more securely than a man could have journeyed a few generations ago from Land's End to John O'Groats. Canada is as near to the Mother Country as Aberdeen then was to London. Any man can cross the Atlantic in a week, and in these days of "wireless" need never be out of reach of telegrams. And if progress has marched far it promises to keep marching with cumulative rapidity. No imagination is daring enough to measure the possibilities of aviation in revolutionising the conditions of human intercourse. The new epoch of speed will stimulate all the factors making the closer union of the Mother Country and the younger nations not only feasible, but indispensable and inevitable; and the ideal of Imperial partnership which seemed to many the marvellous and fantastic dream of yesterday may appear when achieved but another of the practical commonplaces of a more potent age to come.

London "Daily Mail," October 21st, 1909.

An Historic Ceremony.

The ceremony is an historic one. It requires the most careful co-operation of the English telegraphic system, the Commercial Cable Company, and the Canadian postal authorities. A special wire has been carried to Mr. James's residence at West Dean Park, where the King is staying this week. When His Majesty presses the key he will establish an electric contact which will send a current flying through to Ireland, from there to Nova Scotia, and thence to Montreal.

Reinforcing batteries will carry the spark on to its final destination, where by means of a special instrument the doors will be opened by the pressure of the King's finger.

The officials of the Commercial Cable Company estimate that the time the royal spark will take for the 3,000-mile journey will be hardly more than a second.

London "Daily Mail," October 22nd, 1909.

Wonderful, but Simple.

At nine o'clock to-night the King, with a touch of his hand on an electric button, in the hall of West Dean Park, opened the Royal Edward Tuberculosis Institute in Montreal, 3,000-miles away.

The current originated by the King's touch operated at four o'clock this afternoon in the great Canadian city. His Majesty has taken a personal interest in the arrangements, not only because they concerned the Dominion, but also because the Institute is one which applies electricity in its latest form for the relief and cure of Tuberculosis.

Wonderful as were its results, the ceremony to-night was simple in the extreme. The King, a few moments before nine o'clock rose from the dining table and entered the entrance hall of the fine residence of Mr. James, where he has been spending the week as a guest. Here there awaited him two officials from the General Post Office, Mr. Lack and Mr. Cowie, and His Majesty's postmaster, Mr. Hiley. A special installation was fitted in the hall. At nine o'clock to the second by Greenwich time the King depressed the key of the "sounder" and sent flying on its splendid mission the electric spark which at Montreal actuated a small motor, that in turn opened the doors of the Institute and hoisted the flag for the whole city to see.

Here is the route followed by the spark :

West Dean Park to Telegraph Office, Chichester.
Chichester to Central Telegraph Offices, London.
"C. T. O." to Commercial Cable Office.
Commercial Cable Office to Waterville, Ireland.
Waterville to Canso, Nova Scotia.
Canso to Belmont Park, Montreal.

Only members of the house party were present at the historic ceremony.

As a memento of a unique event the King received a beautiful gift from Canada. It is the product of Canadian taste and skill, and consists of purely Canadian material. In a box of Canadian satin maple were the key and the "sounder" with which the message was sent. On the lid is a silver plate bearing the Royal Arms and the words, "King Edward Institute, Montreal." The key and the "sounder" are of silver from Canadian mines, and they rest on a bed of satin maple. Between them is a shield of silver on which is engraved :

PRESENTED TO KING EDWARD VII. ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING BY HIS MAJESTY OF THE ROYAL EDWARD INSTITUTE BY ELECTRICITY, MONTREAL, CANADA, OCTOBER 1909.

London "Evening News," October 21st, 1909.

Time turned Backwards.

The King will to-day, by means of a magic wire, more rapid than the magic carpet of the Arabian prince, perform the chief part in a ceremony in Canada.

From the hall of West Dean Park, near Chichester, His Majesty will open the doors of a new Institute 3,000-miles away.

The King will walk into the hall of West Dean Park and press a button. This will be done a few minutes before nine o'clock in the evening—English time—and the effect of that pressure will be seen in Montreal at four o'clock in the afternoon. Space will thus not exist and time will turn backwards.

At least this is the suggestion conveyed by the simple fact that the King, from the home of Mr. James near the Roman town of Chichester, is to open in Montreal the main entrance to the Tuberculosis Institute in Belmont Park.

London "Daily Express," October 21st, 1909.

The Work of a Second.

At nine o'clock to-night—four o'clock Canadian time—King Edward will press a button at West Dean Park, where he is staying with Mr. and Mrs. William James. Simultaneously the electrical current brought to life by that pressing of the button will flash three thousand miles and actuate a mechanism in Montreal which will fling open the doors and hoist a flag above the new Tuberculosis Institute there.

The arrangements are all perfected for to-night. Three parties are concerned in the success of the undertaking—the General Post Office, the Commercial Cable Company, and the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company. All three have been working together with the result that there is a continuous line of electricity from West Dean Park under the seas to Montreal.

When the King presses the button the circuit will be completed, and the current will flash in less than a second to its destination.

The Links of the Chain.

An official of the General Post Office explained to an "Express" representative how the Government had fulfilled their part.

"We have arranged for the extension of our line over the few miles from Chichester to West Dean Park," he said. "There was no need to lay special lines, as the telephone lines can be used. A special apparatus has been sent to the King, who pressing a button will instantly send the signal through Chichester to London. The telegraph wire between London and Chichester will be cleared for a minute or so before nine o'clock."

"We have a permanent electrical engineer at Chichester, and special instructions have been issued to him to test the line and make sure that all is well. From London the signal passes at once to the Royal Exchange, and once there our duty ends."

The Manager of the Commercial Cable Company took up the story, "One of our cables will be kept clear just before the signal is due," he said. "The whole thing will be done without any manual interference—quite automatically. The signal on reaching Waterville repeats automatically to Canso, Nova Scotia, which repeats it automatically to Montreal.

The current itself would not be strong enough to open a door, but there is a mechanism at the Institute which will turn on the electric lights, open the doors, and hoist the Royal Standard.

"There will be no delay with the King's signal. It will be a swift non-stop current, arriving at its destination within a fraction of a second of the time when it is sent off."

London "Standard," October 22nd, 1909.

A Symbol of Union.

A novel and edifying demonstration will be given to-day of the bonds, material and sentimental, which unite the Canadian Dominion to the Mother Country. Going into a room specially fitted up for the occasion in the country house in Sussex where

he is staying, the King will press an electric button. By this apparently simple action His Majesty is formally to inaugurate an Institution built in Montreal for the treatment of victims of Tuberculosis. The distance is three thousand miles, but the ceremony could not be performed more expeditiously if the King were actually present. Almost instantaneously the doors, by an ingenious mechanical contrivance, will be made to swing open; the edifice will be flooded with the rays of electric lamps; and the Royal Standard will be run by an unseen force to the masthead. As soon as a preconceived signal is received saying that this part of the programme has been successfully carried out—and the message should come within less than a minute—the King will dictate a telegram of congratulation which will at once be despatched by the official in attendance, to be read out, after another brief interval, amid the cheers, we may be sure, of a loyally enthusiastic assemblage. Nearly forty years have elapsed since the King, then Prince of Wales, visited Montreal during his tour to Canada and the United States. But the years that have passed have not lessened his deep interest in the welfare of his Canadian subjects. What His Majesty feels in this regard has been repeatedly expressed in royal messages to the people of Canada; notably so at the celebration of the Quebec Tercentenary. Nor need it be apprehended that the response which is likely to be given to the telegram sent will show any diminution of that "unalterable devotion" to His Majesty's throne and person so loyally tendered in Canada's reply to the King last year. The ingenious science by which it will be possible to place His Majesty in such close touch with the citizens of Montreal may well be looked upon with admiration. On another page will be found a detailed account of the arrangements which promise to make the ceremony a brilliant and, in some respects an unparalleled success.

But the novel effects provided by the co-operation of the Post Office and the Commercial Cable Company, in order to give a realistic touch to the royal participation in the ceremony, will only bring into clearer light its real significance. No little trouble must have been taken to work out the many details which required attention before the complicated yet delicate contrivances which are essential to the successful execution of the plan could be perfected. All who are concerned in the plot, as it may perhaps be called, have been inspired by the knowledge that its development will be watched with intelligent interest on both sides of the Atlantic. In all probability even the idea would never have occurred to anyone if the hold which the Sovereign has on the affections and esteem of his subjects throughout the Empire had not been appreciated at its proper worth. Lord Curzon, in his Edinburgh address, bore testimony to the enormous importance of that personal loyalty to the Throne which can always be aroused in India, and has never since the Government was assumed by the Crown shown the slightest sign of diminution. In British Dominions overseas, inhabited by people of the same blood as our own, the sentiment is, as it should be, a thousand times more potent; and whether the occasion be of larger or smaller import, its manifestation must ever be welcome. We may be certain that His Majesty, when he presses the button that opens the gates of the Montreal hospital, will regard the performance not merely as a curious display of the ingenuity of electrical engineering, but as a symbol of the close union of the British Dominions.

Reuter's Agency.

A Twentieth Century Miracle.

No pomp or circumstance attended the passing of the Royal spark through the operating room of the Commercial Cable Company in the Royal Exchange to the closed doors of the Tuberculosis Institute in Montreal. Some time before nine two instruments at the end of a long table glittering with telegraphic gear were kept clear, and at five minutes to nine a test message went through satisfactorily. As the Greenwich current synchronised the clock at nine in the cable office, the King pressed the button at West Dean Park, and a little metal lever was pulled down by the current passing through the coils of the automatic relay machine in London. Before the London lever had risen again, similar levers had dipped as the current passed through Waterville and Canso, and within a fraction of a second the electric power awaiting its Royal release at Montreal had opened the doors of the Tuberculosis Institute, hoisted the Royal Standard, and switched on all the lights throughout the building. A minute after the spark passed through London, Montreal notified on the second clear wire that this twentieth century miracle had been accomplished, and five minutes after that came a message from the King at Chichester to congratulate Mr. F. Ward, the Manager of the Cable Company, upon the success of the arrangements. Then the operating room resumed its normal activity, and the steady sounds of the dot and dash told of the Royal message inaugurating the Institute and other congratulatory telegrams passed between West Dean Park and Montreal.

Cork Examiner, October 23rd, 1909.

A Scientific Marvel.

The message which the King recently despatched from Chichester to Montreal, and the opening of the Institution in the latter city by the pressing of a button in Chichester was a scientific marvel which created a good deal of attention. As a matter of fact the pressing of a button by the King did not open doors and unfurl standards—the electrical current was just sufficiently strong to start the operating machinery at the other end of the three thousand miles of wire. It does not require immense battery power to send a current across the Atlantic as those who laid the first cables found out. In their efforts to stay the growing failure of their signals they increased the currents, and, as was afterwards proved, "electrocuted" the cables. It would, no doubt, have been possible for the electricians to send to Montreal a current powerful enough to perform the opening ceremony direct, but it might have been at the cost of the valuable cable which carried it. When it was seen that quite a weak current was able to signal across the Atlantic, the late Lord Kelvin invented his wonderfully delicate instruments to record the weak signals, and when the first successful cable was finished, forty-three years ago, messages were sent from Ireland to America with electricity generated in a lady's silver thimble, which contained sulphuric acid and zinc.

London "Tit-Bits," November 20th, 1909.

Annihilating Distance.

A few days ago King Edward performed what would have been regarded by our grandfathers as a miracle. By pressing the button of a small electric machine at Chichester His Majesty opened a great public building in Canada, at the same time

dispatching a message of over one hundred words. From that little machine ran a wire the other end of which was in Montreal, three thousand miles away. When the King pressed the button the current, travelling over three thousand miles in about one-fifth of a second, set other electric forces in operation, and thereby flung open the doors of the new Tuberculosis Institute of Montreal, hoisted the Royal Standard on the building, and switched on the lights. It was an amazing demonstration of the way in which electricity is annihilating distance.

British Empire Review, November 1909.

The King fired the Date.

Great enthusiasm has been evoked throughout the Dominion by the action of the King in opening the new Royal Edward Institute for the prevention and cure of Tuberculosis on October 21st. The institute has been erected by Colonel Burland and his sisters in Belmont Park. By one of the most unique and ingenious contrivances ever devised His Majesty pressed the button at West Dean Park, Chichester, where he was on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. William James, which hoisted the Royal Standard, turned on the lights, and opened the doors of the building in Montreal. Colonel Burland himself was the originator of the idea.

The arrangements were made with the King through the Governor-General of Canada, His Majesty graciously consenting when told the nature of the work done by the Institute. The exact date was fixed by the King himself.

London "Eastern Morning News," October 22nd, 1909.

An Unique Feat.

Mr. Frederick Ward, the Manager in England of the Commercial Cable Company, last night received at the London Offices a message which the King sent to all who were concerned in the transmission of the electric current, and in which His Majesty said he was greatly pleased with the way in which the ceremony had been carried out.

The operation lasted only one second, and simply consisted in the pressing by the Royal hand of the electric button. In the instrument room of the Cable Company a lever on the coil of a Morse instrument indicated the passing of the Royal signal. At eight fifty-five a test signal was given, and then, almost simultaneously with the synchronising of the clock from Greenwich at nine o'clock, a click of the instrument was heard. A few seconds later an answering signal from Montreal announced the entire success of the unique feat.

Then came His Majesty's message of congratulation to those who had engineered the scheme, and afterwards the King's message to the Institute and a reply from the Canadian authorities passed through the office, the ceremony from start to finish taking only a few minutes.

London "Daily Express," October 22nd, 1909.

A Wonder-Signal.

The King rose from the dinner-table at West Dean Park, near Chichester, at nine o'clock yesterday evening, and walked to a little table in the hall outside the dining-room door, followed by his host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. W. James, and a few guests. He placed his forefinger on an insignificant-looking metal lever, and waited

for five minutes. There was a sharp clicking in the little machine to which the lever was attached, and the King went back to finish his dinner-table chat, stopping for a moment to order a few congratulatory messages to be sent over the wire.

Thousands of Canadians waited at four o'clock yesterday afternoon outside the Royal Edward Tuberculosis Institute in Belmont Park, Montreal. Four o'clock in Canada is nine o'clock in England, and as the hour struck, a flag was suddenly run up to the head of the staff above the Institute, and the great doors swung open. Thousands of Canadians cheered.

They knew that the flag, which had seemed to run up the flagstaff by itself, had been hoisted by the King, seated in a country house three thousand miles away. They knew that the doors which had swung open apparently without human aid had been opened by the King.

It was all done by a non-stop electric current, and took rather under a second from the time the King touched the lever at West Dean Park to the time the flag touched the top of the masthead outside Montreal.

The clicking which the King heard at West Dean Park was the Canadians' acknowledgement of his wonder-signal.

London "Westminster Gazette," October 22nd, 1909.

A Link of Empire.

The way in which the King last night, at West Dean Park, in Sussex, opened the new Tuberculosis Institute at Belmont Park, Montreal, three thousand miles away across the Atlantic, illustrates in a very remarkable—and what not long ago would have been considered a miraculous—manner the part that science plays as a link of Empire. All His Majesty had to do was to press a button at nine o'clock: electricity did all the rest. At four o'clock in Canada the doors three thousand miles away flew open, the lights flashed out, and the Royal Standard ran up to the top of the flagstaff. The interesting novelty of this Royal ceremony is very fittingly expressed by the King in his message to the Royal Edward Institute at Montreal:

The means by which I make this declaration testifies to the power of modern science, and I am confident that the future history of the Institute will offer equally striking testimony to the beneficent results of that power when applied to the conquest of disease and the relief of human suffering.

The progressive knowledge of the only partially explored world of natural forces has opened many doors, and will, thanks to our scientific explorers, open many more.

London "Queen," November 6th, 1909.

Reads like a Fairy-Tale.

Quite recently we have been treated to an object lesson in the power of science to almost annihilate time and space. It is our proud boast that His Gracious Majesty reigns over an Empire on which the sun never sets, comprising twenty-one per cent. (or upwards of one-fifth) of the earth's surface, and including twenty-two per cent. (or eleven-fiftieths) of the inhabitants of the globe. The prestige attaching to the British Sovereign is sufficient to inspire a universal spirit of loyalty and devotion to the throne among our fellow-citizens throughout the vast colonies and dependencies which form part of the Empire, and the personality of King Edward has endeared him to millions of his subjects to whom he is unknown even by sight. Indefatigable

traveller as he is, it would be absolutely out of the question—if he is to continue to give the close personal attention to affairs of state which is one of the great characteristics of his reign—for him to absent himself from the centre of government for sufficiently long periods to enable him to visit the various countries that form part of his world-wide dominions.

And yet by means of the achievements of scientific research, His Majesty was enabled—only a few days ago—to perform the ceremony of Opening the Royal Edward Institute for the treatment of Tuberculosis, in Montreal, without leaving these shores. The account of the proceedings reads like a fairy-tale. Not long ago it would have ranked among the most unbelievable of miracles. An enormous concourse of loyal colonists had assembled in the afternoon, in the largest city of the Dominion of Canada, to witness the inauguration. The King (it was evening with us) touched an electric button. The hidden forces of this mysterious power made themselves felt, almost instantaneously, more than three thousand miles away. There was a curious clicking sound; machinery was set in motion; and suddenly the doors of the building flew apart of their own accord, while simultaneously the Royal Standard was hoisted. It is not surprising that the romantic nature of this performance left a deep impression on our fellow citizens in the far West. Although King Edward could not be present with them on the occasion, yet it was his hand that had thrown open this beneficent Institute, with the objects of which His Majesty is well known to feel a deep sympathy. Boundless possibilities of a development of this bringing together of the Sovereign and his subjects in distant lands rise up before one's imagination, and what has already been accomplished cannot fail to draw all parts of the Empire into closer union around the great central figure for whom we feel so profound a respect and affection.

Sussex "Daily News," October 22nd, 1909.

The Romance of Electricity.

The ceremony performed last night by the King at West Dean Park must touch the imagination of those who pause to think. By pressing a button in one of the rooms of his host's house His Majesty threw open the doors of the new Tuberculosis Institute at Belmont Park in distant Montreal, turned on the electric light, and ran the Royal Standard up the flagstaff. Such a feat as this, performed in the space of a few seconds, epitomises the romance of electricity. In these days marvels succeed each other with such rapidity that we are apt to lose sight of the wonders at which our fathers gaped. Yet, even while our attention is distracted by the performances of flying men and the achievements of the scientists who have learnt to chain the Herzian waves, we can spare a moment to feel the thrill of such a wonder-working device as that which has enabled King Edward from a comfortable Sussex country house to annihilate space and place an unseen hand in commendation on the merciful work of Montreal. Over land and under sea the power of the King's hand travelled, until three thousand miles away in Canada the delicate machinery felt its contact and responded. In these days we are all familiar with the telegraph and its remarkable achievements. Yet it is but a few short years ago that such a feat would have been impossible, and that the mere suggestion of it would have discredited a man in the eyes of his unbelieving neighbours. We have gone far since the first telegraphs were invented, and we have ceased to be amazed at the oceanic cables; but an event

such as that of yesterday helps us to realise that in the common things of our everyday life are achievements no less extraordinary than those for which we look daily as we open our morning papers.

Bristol "Western News," October 22nd, 1909.

A System of Scientific "Nerves."

Last evening King Edward performed a ceremony in Montreal in the afternoon. The sentence reads paradoxically and even whimsically. But it nevertheless conveys a statement of fact. The explanation is simple. His Majesty at nine o'clock last evening, pressed an electric button which opened the doors, turned on the electric lights, and hoisted the Royal Standard on the new Tuberculosis Institute, Belmont Park, Montreal. Nine o'clock in the evening in this country is between three and four o'clock afternoon in the Canadian city. So great is the elasticity of the telegraphy system in this country that it was not even necessary for King Edward to be in London for the purpose of performing this remarkable ceremony. His Majesty is staying at a country house at West Dean, near Chichester, and from that rural mansion the electric wires were linked up in such a way as to permit of the uninterrupted transmission of the Royal signal, which by an ingenious mechanical arrangement in Montreal, performed all the operations already enumerated. Of course, a feat of the kind could not be accomplished every day, or at a moment's notice. Elaborate preparation had to be made for the transmission of the Royal signal. The land wires had to be linked up, and the necessary cable system had to be similarly connected. The great object aimed at was that the touch of the King upon the electric button in Sussex should be actually reproduced three thousand miles away in Montreal. In the course of this long journey of the electric wave, there was no manual interference whatever; and so it had to be placed on record that King Edward actually flung open the doors of a Montreal Institute devoted to a cause with which His Majesty has personally actively identified himself. This amazing performance established a record in the long-distance transmission of electrical power; and it must necessarily inspire reflections as to the purposes to which electricity may yet be applied. People in Montreal who had never seen King Edward were yet able yesterday to see the living evidence of his personality, and to appreciate in a convincing manner how closely the Dominion is bound to the Mother Country. Moreover, King Edward transmitted a message of encouragement, most aptly and graciously expressed, to those who were assembled in and around the building at Montreal.

The feat of yesterday, no matter when it was accomplished, cannot fail to impress the imagination. It demonstrates clearly how electricity has placed a girdle round the globe, and how it has tended towards the annihilation of time and space. The whole Empire is linked together by a system of scientific "nerves." These "nerves" have been created at a fabulous cost, and by an expenditure of labour not easily realisable. And yet, wonderful as this system may be, it does not represent the last word of science, or the final touch of the mechanic's hand. Science knows no finality, either in the development of electricity or anything else. The capabilities of wireless telegraphy have yet to be unfolded to a point far ahead of that which has yet been reached; and it may not be impossible to have a ceremony similar to that of yesterday performed without the assistance of inland wires or cables at all. The electrical wave which

speeds across the ocean, and may be made to leap over continents, should be able to perform feats quite as wonderful as that which yesterday challenged the interest of two hemispheres. By such devices the personality of the Sovereign will be more definitely emphasized. The teeming millions of India might be brought more closely into contact with the Emperor who has always been so solicitous for their welfare. The King, when he was Prince of Wales, travelled both in India and in Canada. But time may have dulled the impressions of these tours. A new generation has practically arisen since then; and it is pleasant to think that by the resources of science the impressions of the living sovereignty may be revived and kept vital. The vagueness which is still existent in some of the more distant parts of the British Empire need be no longer perpetuated; for it should be possible now for millions of British subjects remote from the centre of the Mother Land to realise that they are in close contact with the Sovereign, who, by a touch of his hand, yesterday, brought into operation forces that were visible to all who cared to see. This should constitute one more facet in the superb mosaic of Imperialism, and it should be an asset of no spurious value.

Dundee "Courier," October 22nd, 1909.

The King within Hail.

The march of science has seldom been more strikingly exemplified than it was last night.

At nine o'clock according to Greenwich reckoning—four o'clock Canadian time—the King standing in the country house in Sussex where he is staying, practically instantaneously opened the new Tuberculosis Institute at Montreal, three thousand miles away.

This unique ceremony was performed by an ingenious combination of the electric telegraph and mechanical skill. A second or two after His Majesty had touched the button in the room at West Dean Park, by an unseen force the doors of the new Canadian Institute swung open, the building was flooded with the rays of electric lamps, and the Royal Standard was hoisted outside.

The message which His Majesty despatched a few minutes later, on receiving a signal intimating that the first part of the programme has been successfully carried out, was highly appropriate, and could not fail to be appreciated as such by the gathering of his Canadian subjects to whom it was read out. It is surely no vain hope that the scientific advance which had made such a feat possible should before long be as strikingly manifested in its victory over the terrible scourge to the combating of which the Montreal Institution is dedicated.

The ceremony in particular brings out in strong relief the marvellous way in which the march of science has effected the conception of the British Empire and the relationship between the various Dominions and the Mother Country. It is only within the last few years that it has been made possible for the Sovereign to bring himself into such close touch with his subjects over the sea as to be, if not virtually present, at least within hail. The very sense of this possibility cannot fail to make closer the ties binding the Empire together and stimulate its loyalty to the Crown.

The difference between the present facilities and those existing even in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign is almost beyond the comprehension of a generation to whom a motor car is no longer a curiosity and an airship will soon have become

equally a matter of course. By the development of means of communication of every description the most distant outpost of the Empire has been brought as near to our door as was the capital of the next country in the days before the railway and the telegraph and telephone. To us the Empire is a concrete fact such as it could never be even to our grandfathers in their prime. It is only natural that we should have become impatient of Imperial arrangements which might have been suitable to those days of development, but which we ourselves have now outgrown.

The Montreal Star, October 22nd, 1909.

The Royal Edward Institute.

The dramatic opening of the Royal Edward Tuberculosis Institute in Belmont Park yesterday, with King Edward officiating over three thousand miles away, establishes in this city what should be its most effective stronghold for the war upon "the white plague." The Institute, which the city owes to the generosity of Lieut.-Colonel Burland and his sisters, will fight the disease with information, with such dispensing as can be effective, and with advice as to the latest methods of cure. It is not so much a camp as an arsenal; but soldiers know that arsenals are often more useful than camps. Its location in the centre of the city is thus admirably selected. It will be easy of access to those who can only leave their places of employment for an hour or two; and it will not be required to care for patients for whom pure air is a necessity.

Gifts of this kind to the community are the best than can be offered. They bring vital help to the many and not merely gratification to the few. The establishment of a "fortress planted in the country of the enemy"—to use Sir George Drummond's apt phrase—must always make for the happiness of our people in an unparalleled manner; for, after all, what will a man take in exchange for his health? The hospital, the sanatorium, the orphanage, the public dispensary, are the princliest gifts of this scientific age. Lieut.-Colonel Burland and his sisters write their names by this deed on a splendid honor roll where some of Montreal's best have inscribed their signatures before them.

The Montreal Herald, October 21st, 1909.

An Entbustastic Assemblage.

A slight click, the whirr of an electric motor, the spectacle of doors opening of their own accord, and of the Royal Standard slowly unfurling itself from a flagstaff surmounting a triangular open work iron structure, and the sound of short, sharp words of command as the guard of honor of the First Regiment Prince of Wales Fusiliers presented arms and their regimental band played the National Anthem, were the immediate and obvious features signaling that His Majesty, King Edward VII., three thousand miles away in the library of West Dean Park, Chichester, had pushed into position the switch which sent across the rolling Atlantic an electric current officially opening the new Royal Edward Institute this afternoon.

A message was despatched direct to Chichester informing His Majesty that all was ready. The signal came back that the King was prepared to perform the opening ceremony, and on receipt of this Sir George Drummond touched the silver-mounted switch on the table before him.

All eyes were fixed on a little clump of mechanism fixed to the lintel of the Institute doorpost. As Sir George pushed the switch over the King was placed in direct communication with this mechanism, an electric light affixed to it was lighted, the mechanism clicked, a lever moved over, the doors of the Institute slowly opened wide, the whole of the interior was brilliantly lighted as if by magic, and from the flagstaff on the left there slowly fluttered into the snappy October air the silken folds of the Royal Standard.

The cheers of the assembly drowned the snapping of bayonets home and the presenting of arms for the Royal Salute by the Guard of Honor outside. But when the band broke into the familiar strains of the National Anthem, the full significance of the scene they had just witnessed forced itself home to all observers, and the cheers broke out afresh with an ardor that not even the inclemency of the weather could dampen or affect in any way.

Montreal Witness, October 23rd, 1909.

A Splendid Success.

His Majesty, in the library at West Dean Park, Chichester, in England, touched the switch which sent an electric current over the Atlantic cable, thence direct to Belmont Park, and, through the clever device of an instrumental contrivance here, opened the doors of the Royal Edward Institute. The event, a magnificent triumph of science, was worthy of an occasion which saw King and loyal subjects unite to do honor to a work which is set up to alleviate the sufferings of a common humanity.

The rain, which fell pitilessly, throughout the whole of yesterday afternoon's proceedings, robbed what was really a historic event of actual brilliance, but in every other sense, the opening ceremony of the Royal Edward Institute, was a splendid success, and all things passed off according as they were reported in descriptive detail in yesterday's "Witness."

The ceremonial speeches, while directing attention, as it was fitting they should to the terrible ravages of tuberculosis, did not dwell unduly on this phase of the subject. The burden of them was rather one of hope—hope to see present sufferers relieved, and eventually the disease eradicated. At the same time it was shown that such an institute as the one now opened through the munificence of Colonel Burland and his sisters, could not reach this desired end. There must be co-operation and provision, as Mr. Philip pointed out, of hospitals for the treatment of early cases and others for advanced and dying patients. Ald. Dagenais, chairman of the Health Committee, stated frankly that it was the duty of the city to provide a hospital for incurable consumptives.