

Royal
Edward Insti-
tute for Tu-
berculosis at
Montreal.

On October 21 the Royal Edward Institute for Tuberculosis was opened at Montreal, the inaugural ceremonies on that occasion possessing unique interest from the fact that the Institute, named after King Edward, was opened electrically by His Majesty from West Dean Park, Sussex, a country house in England. This was effected through automatic machinery by which, upon the King pressing an electric button, the doors of the Institute were thrown open, the electric light was turned on, and the Union Jack was broken at the mast. In a subsequent telegraphic message declaring the Institute open, His Majesty stated that the means by which he made that declaration testified to the power of modern science, and he also expressed his confidence that the future history of the Institute would afford equally striking testimony to the beneficent results of that power when applied to the conquest of disease and the relief of human suffering.

International
Commission
on Bovine
Tuberculosis.

Another step taken during the year was the appointment of an International Commission on Bovine Tuberculosis consisting of seven representatives from the United States and five from Canada, to consider the question of bovine tuberculosis with a view to the adoption of a practical policy for the control of the disease among the herds of North America, and, if possible, for its complete eradication. The chairman of the commission is Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General of Canada, and the secretary is Dr. M. H. Reynolds, University of Minnesota, U. S. A.

International
Opium
Commission.

The International Opium Commission, upon which Canada was represented by Mr. Mackenzie King, M.P., met at Shanghai from February 1 to 26 under the presidency of the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, missionary bishop of the Philippine Islands and senior commissioner of the United States. Other countries represented were Great Britain, India, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Portugal, China, Japan and Siam. The commission adopted a series of resolutions which recognised the sincerity of the Chinese Government in endeavouring to suppress the opium habit, and recommended that each government represented should take measures for the gradual suppression of opium smoking in its own territories and possessions and for preventing the shipment of opium to countries where its importation is prohibited. They also strongly urged the closing of opium divans in concessions or settlements possessed by foreign governments in China, where this has not already been done, and the adoption of drastic measures to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of morphine. Arrangements for a gradual annual diminution in the quantity of opium exported from India are now in operation, and steps have been taken towards the complete suppression of opium smoking dens in British territories. In 1908 the British Foreign Secretary announced that no opium dens existed in any of the British concessions in China.